

Harvard alumni bulletin

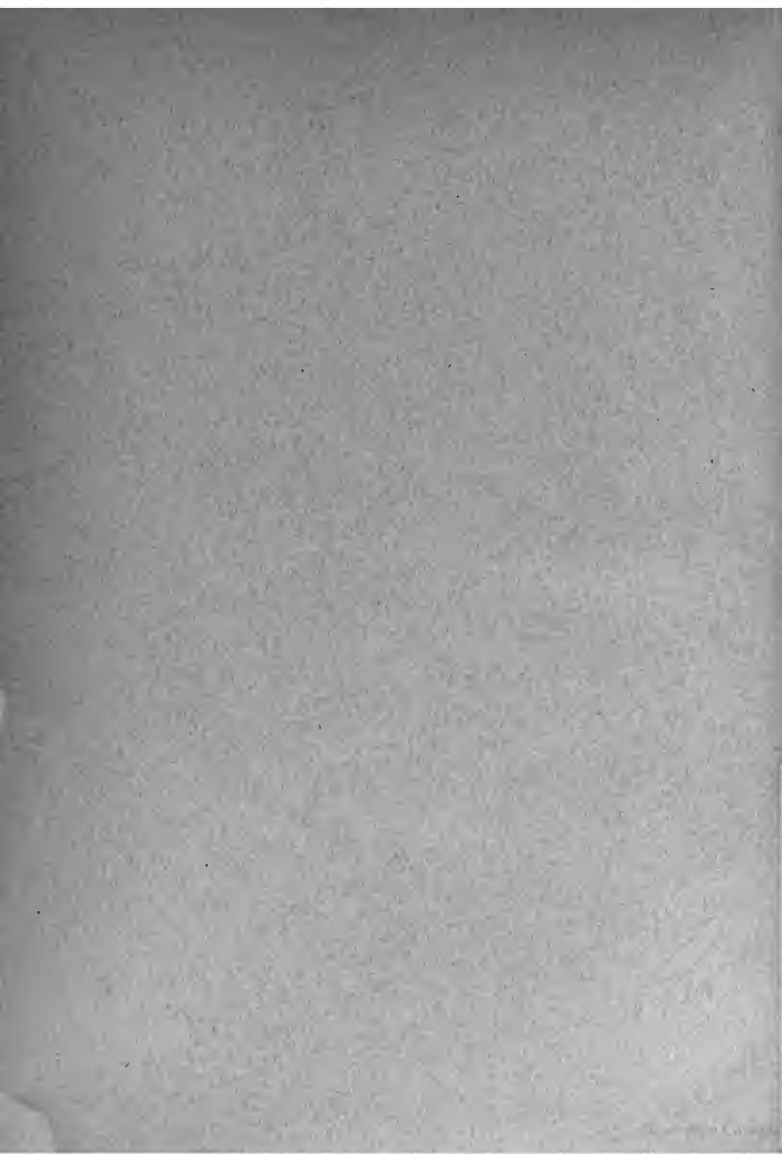
Harvard Medical School
Library



Gift of

Harvard College Library





HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XIX

NUMBER 1

SEPTEMBER 28, 1916

Opening of the University

Professor Royce

by Professor W. E. Hocking

Early Football Practice

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED, BOSTON, MASS.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

New York

BOSTON

Chicago

HIGGINSON & CO., LONDON

Foreign Exchange

Letters of Credit

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wall Street, Corner of Broad
NEW YORK

DREXEL & CO., PHILADELPHIA
Corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets

MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO., LONDON
No. 22 Old Broad Street

MORGAN, HARJES & CO., PARIS
31 Boulevard Haussmann

Securities bought and sold on Commission.
Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits.
Cable Transfers.

Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all parts
of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

AGENTS OF THE MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD

43 Exchange Place

New York

RHOADES & COMPANY

BANKERS

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

37 WALL STREET NEWYORK

PARKINSON & BURR

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

53 State Street
Boston

7 Wall Street
New York

STONE & WEBSTER

Established 1889

INVESTMENT SECURITIES OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS
MANAGED BY STONE & WEBSTER MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION.

New York

Send for Manual.
BOSTON.

Chicago

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1916.

NUMBER 1.

News and Views

The Parting and the Coming Dean. The most important change in the conduct of Harvard College that has occurred since the last issue of the BULLETIN appeared is that by which the deanship of the College has been transferred from Professor B. S. Hurlbut, '87, to Professor H. A. Yeomans, '00. It is hard for the present generation to realize that Professor Hurlbut, after fourteen years as dean, has filled his difficult post for a longer period than that of any previous occupant of the office. Each of the generations which lived under other deans—Briggs, Smith, and their predecessors in office—has regarded its own dean as a sort of perpetual figure in the College economy. None of them has been seen in this light through so many college generations as the faithful, devoted officer who now returns to the undivided work of teaching. None of them has served through a period making more exacting demands upon the office, for it has been a period through which the standard of scholastic work in the College has been rigorously stiffened. The application of the discipline attending this change has been the special function of the dean. To what good purpose he has applied it will be proclaimed less by the reluctant workers than by others. The notably higher level of scholarship in the College is the tangible fruit of it. To this evidence should be added, for its human implications, the testimony, how-

ever inarticulate, of a multitude of unfriended, obscure students, men who have been trying their best against the odds of circumstances, and have found in the dean a genuine friend and helper. In bringing this most valuable service to an end Dean Hurlbut may well take the satisfaction that should spring from a single-hearted devotion to the two elements of his care, the College and the student body, and from the realization that, under the changed conditions to which his incumbency of the dean's office has contributed so much, the difficulties peculiar to his period are not likely to arise again.

The new dean, Professor Yeomans, comes to his task under circumstances the most auspicious. His capacities for the work of the deanship have been amply proved and developed through his term of service as Assistant Dean, in special charge of freshmen. An administrative problem of the first order came to him with the opening of the Freshman Halls, and he solved it admirably. The weight of the burden he has borne is recognized by the appointment of two assistant deans—one for freshmen and juniors, the other for sophomores and seniors. In this provision of two helpers instead of one there is a recognition also of the burden hitherto put upon the shoulders of the dean himself. Under these fortunate conditions, and rarely equipped both by nature and by training for the work he has undertaken, Dean Yeomans enters upon it. To embody the government of

the College in the daily life of all the undergraduates presents one of the foremost opportunities to serve the College. It is in this light that Dean Yeomans may be counted upon to regard his work. The confident good wishes of the Harvard community attend him in his new undertaking.

It is, by the way, a significant fact that the two important deanships filled during the past year have been assigned to men who came to Harvard from west of the Mississippi. The Nebraska of Dean Pound of the Law School is, moreover, only half as far from New England as the Washington of Dean Yeomans.

* * *

College House and Randolph Hall. It was announced in July that the College had sold College House and acquired possession of Randolph Hall, the large private dormitory fronting on Mount Auburn Street, from Linden to Plympton, and extending far back on each of these streets. This acquisition of one of the most valuable pieces of property of its type in Cambridge gives the University a link, in the heart of the private dormitory region, between the Yard and the Freshman Halls. What it may portend with regard to the forging of other links and the making at some future day of an unbroken chain, only that day can proclaim. Meanwhile the College has greatly increased its provision of the most desirable rooms.

In parting with College House, on the other hand, it has diminished its provision of rooms at once the least desirable and the cheapest. The noise and dustiness of College House, and its lack of modern comforts, have apparently been held in recent years to offset the advantages of its cheapness, for the vacant rooms in this dormitory, as in other of the less expensive variety owned by the

College, have been many. An adequate supply of rooms for students with limited means is an essential part of the equipment of the University. But if the rooms offered at the low rates which have prevailed in College House are not taken, there is obviously no great advantage in continuing to maintain them. Students who had engaged rooms in College House for the present year have been assigned rooms in Grays and elsewhere in the Yard at the rents to which they had committed themselves. In the years extending beyond this immediate arrangement the provision for students who cannot afford more expensive rooms, whether it is to be made through new buildings or through a re-adjustment of the College rents, must present itself sharply as one of the problems for the future.

It is an interesting coincidence that about half the occupants of College House have been students in the graduate schools, and that this building from its erection in 1832 until 1860 was known as Graduates' Hall. It had thus reverted, in large measure, to its original use. Its removal from the list of College dormitories brings forward with special clearness, in this day of great increase in the number of graduate students, the need of their suitable housing at moderate rates. In the nature of the case they are frequently men of slender means, engaged in the first steps of their professional careers. They represent a class of students of great value to the University as a place of scholastic training. It cannot be thought that a wholly adequate provision for them will long remain lacking.

* * *

The Summer's Toll. The BULLETIN's pages of "Alumni Notes" will record, not in a single issue, the deaths of Harvard graduates during the

summer months. There have been many losses of valuable men. The class of 1849, with few survivors, is further reduced by the deaths of Horace Davis, formerly President of the University of California, and of George Augustus Gardner, of Boston. In General C. J. Paine the class of 1853 has lost a distinguished member. Of a class thirty years younger, that of 1883, Edward Kent, Chief Justice of Arizona, has joined, before his time, the "Stelligeri." These are but a few from a long list of names.

From the immediate Harvard circle one of the most honored and clearly individual figures has been taken. A younger colleague in the department of philosophy, Professor Hocking, pays tribute in this issue of the BULLETIN, to the work and character of Professor Royce. To think of him as one of the great Harvard teachers of the past instead of the present is a hard demand to make upon those who have fallen, even though remotely, under his influence. But his place among these molders of men is secure.

* * *

Military Matters. In the immediate future the BULLETIN will inform its readers of the work that Harvard men have been doing through the summer months in connection with the general movement of military preparation. For the present it is enough to say that many undergraduates—perhaps fifty in all—have spent the summer on the Mexican border as members of Massachusetts militia regiments, and will be delayed several weeks in returning to college; that more than 400 Harvard students and a far greater number of alumni have taken part in the Plattsburg encampments; and that Harvard has been fully represented in the Naval Training Cruise and the aviation courses held in New York

state. Of all these matters detailed reports will soon be given.

The most important single item in the Harvard military program for college instruction is that Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., who commanded the Harvard Regiment last year, has been detailed by the War Department to teach military science and tactics at Harvard. Various points regarding the precise nature of his courses and the future of the Regiment are still to be determined. The Harvard authorities have not been stamped into lightly considered action in the field of military interest since the European war rendered that interest acute. All the steps taken by the College so far have been taken with much deliberation, obviously to the end that at a later day it will not be necessary to take steps backward. Fortunately there is no indication that this policy is to be modified.

* * *

A First Award. Yale has a new foundation known as the Henry E. Howland Prize. It is derived from the income for two years of a special fund of \$15,000, and is awarded in recognition of "achievement of marked distinction in the field of literature or fine arts or the science of government", with the proviso that "an important factor in the selection shall be the idealistic element in the recipient's work." There was a touch of idealism in the first award itself, as announced at the Yale Commencement of this year, for the prize was given to Rupert Brooke, the young English poet, killed at the Dardanelles, and the material token of it was sent to his widow. That any American college should thus have recognized a singer whose latest songs added so true an enrichment to the literature we share with England is a matter for satisfaction that should not be restricted to the sons of Yale.

Professor Josiah Royce

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING, '01.

TO have claimed the service of Josiah Royce during the entire period of his activity as teacher of philosophy, from 1882 to 1916, has been the rare good fortune of Harvard University. Amid a group of men uniquely distinguished in philosophy, Royce has been from the first preëminently the metaphysician. The power and universality of his mind made themselves felt and respected throughout a period in which metaphysical studies were of small general repute. To him, philosophy meant an interpretation of life, with its varied experiences and groping purposes; and few students have passed through Harvard during the past third of a century without receiving directly or indirectly both illumination and ennoblement because of the interpretation which he offered. Even when his thought was difficult or elusive, we knew that we found in him a vastness of vision, a depth of learning, a grasp of fact, a logical skill, a hospitality to difference and opposition, which set a new standard for the work of a thinker.

His career has been one of singular fidelity and courage. The originality which marked him throughout, in his bearing, his speech, his thinking, was not sought: it was a result of a dominant passion for getting at realities, pursued with loyalty into every detail of life. A great capacity for taking pains marked

all his undertakings, whether in the working out of a theory, or in the management of a detail of academic business, or in personal help and counsel, as many can testify who have come to him for advice. To those who first knew him by the fame of his published work, his large humanity and kindness may have come as a discovery and surprise: in point of fact, however, it was the base

upon which the structure of his thought was raised. His early writings, a history of California, which he describes as "a study of American character" and "The Feud of Oakfield Creek", a novel of California life, are but indicative of a permanent undercurrent of interest in the varieties and passions of human nature, and this, in turn, of his deep personal attachments.

He was born in Grass Valley, California, in 1855. He speaks in his history of California of his mother's journey across the desert of Utah; and elsewhere of his early training in her private school held at her own house. His first degree was taken at the University of California in 1875. Here the bent of his mind began to assert itself in his swift response to the teaching of Joseph LeConte, geologist and philosopher, to the independent reading of Herbert Spencer and Stuart Mill, and to the personal friendship of Edward Rowland Sill. During a year of post-graduate



JOSIAH ROYCE.

study in Germany, he found Lotze an impressive teacher, read Kant and Schopenhauer with avidity, and was fascinated by the writings of the Romantic school, especially by its philosophy of poetry. In Royce's mind, the interest in letters has been close neighbor with an interest in logic. It was, therefore, no abrupt change when at Johns Hopkins, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1878, the logical theories of Charles Peirce chiefly engaged him. But this unusual union of interests was to have an important bearing on his destiny.

Becoming an instructor in English at the University of California during the four years 1878 to 1882, he found himself contending, somewhat against the prevalent judgment, for the study of logic as foundation for a good style. His first book was a "Primer of Logical Analysis for the Use of Composition Students," (1881). So it came about that, when invited by William James and George Herbert Palmer to lecture on philosophy at Harvard for a single year, Royce determined, with characteristic courage, to make the journey across the continent and to burn his bridges. A series of lectures given during this year, and afterward published as "The Religious Aspect of Philosophy", marked at once the region and sweep of his genius. It was the first of a series of works which by the dignity and fervor of their language have taken a permanent place in American letters, as by the worth of their thought they belong to the general history of philosophy. I shall mention only the major ones: "The Spirit of Modern Philosophy", 1892; "The Conception of God", 1895; "Studies of Good and Evil", 1898; "The World and the Individual", two volumes, 1900-1902; "Outlines of Psychology", 1903; "Herbert Spencer", 1904; "The Philosophy of Loyalty", 1908; "William James and Other Essays", 1911; "The Sources of Religious Insight", 1912; "The Problem of Christianity", two volumes, 1913.

"The World and the Individual", per-

haps his chief work, owes its form to his appointment as Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen for two series of lectures. "The Problem of Christianity" likewise was given at a series of Lowell lectures in Boston and Hibbert Lectures at Manchester College, Oxford, in the winter of 1912-1913. Beginning with "The Philosophy of Loyalty", Royce's philosophy shows a decided trend to ethical and social applications. Yet it was an unexpected development when, profoundly stirred and troubled by the outbreak of the European war, he appeared in the field of political theory and recommendation, in "War and Insurance" (1914), his last published work.* And to himself as well there may have been some element of surprise when, a scholar, almost a recluse by habit, accustomed to think of himself as ineffective in public affairs, he became in his address at Tremont Temple (January 30, 1916) on "The Duties of Americans in the Present War", at once the prophet and the leader of multitudes. Then, and in his "Lusitania Memorial Address" which followed, he spoke as had Fichte before him, directly to his nation; and his nation heard him.

In his relations with his colleagues, Royce realized in a remarkable degree the highest privilege of philosophy, that of bringing together the various sciences on the ground of their common problems. His Seminary in Logic was, in this respect, a true university in itself; and doubtless the centre of his own interest was there. Wherever he went, he formed a bond of connection and goodwill; as in his several years as lecturer at Yale University, or as incumbent of the Bross lectureship at Lake Forest University. And beside his immense scholarly labor and effect there will always stand out in our minds, who knew him, the Royce of conversation, infinite in re-

*A little volume of essays called "The Hope of the Great Community" is now being brought out by Macmillan.

source, in anecdote and history, of quaint and genial humor, enlarging and lifting the horizon of whatever subject he touched, in whose presence invisible things took on substance and our pettier selves dropped away, in whom we were aware of one of the great men of his generation.

His health was impaired in 1912 by a light touch of paralysis. The following years were marked by an added vigor of

production, until by the failure of his heart his work was ended on September 14 of this year. I doubt if to any one who, in his formative period, owed so little to Harvard, has Harvard owed so much. To this, his local community, he gave unstinting and loyal devotion; but through it, he was serving the Great Community. He dared to live according to his own vision of the Eternal, "as one whose portion is immortality."

Opening of the University

THE University opened its doors last Monday for the academic year 1916-17. It is too early for definite figures on the enrolment of students in the various departments, but the indications are that the entering class in the College will be larger than it was last year.

The epidemic of infantile paralysis in the eastern part of the country raised a question as to the wisdom of opening College this week, but the health authorities of Massachusetts and Cambridge and the other experts who were consulted agreed that there was little danger in beginning the college year at the usual time. Every student has been required to file, when he registered, a statement in regard to his whereabouts during the summer and possible exposure to the disease, and individuals whose history gives the slightest reason for suspicions are being examined further. Dr. Roger I. Lee, Professor of Hygiene, has sent a reassuring letter to the *Crimson*, in which he states that "presumably life in a college gives in itself a certain amount of insurance against the disease."

The College has a new Dean this year. Professor Byron S. Hurlbut, '87, who has been Dean of Harvard College for 14 years, has retired from that office, and has been succeeded by H. A. Yeomans, '00, who has been for several

years Assistant Dean. Dean Yeomans will have two assistants—Dr. Clarence C. Little, '10, Research Fellow of the Cancer Commission, who will this year have charge of the seniors and sophomores, and Lawrence S. Mayo, '10, assistant in history, who will have charge of the juniors and freshmen. The intention is that every student shall have the same assistant dean throughout his course. This arrangement will leave Dean Yeomans free for the larger matters of administration.

Professor Hurlbut will have a "sabbatical" during the current college year, but will return to the University next fall in the English Department, with which he was connected before he had to give all his time to administrative work. His term as Dean has been longer than that of any other occupant of that post.

The changes in the teaching staff of the University have not been important. Hon. Bertrand Russell, who had been appointed lecturer in the Department of Philosophy for the second half of the college year, will be unable to keep his engagement; his views on the conscription of soldiers have so offended the British government that it has refused to permit him to leave England. Professor Maurice De Wulf of the University of Louvain has been appointed lecturer on philosophy. Leave of absence for the

academic year has been granted to Professor George F. Swain and for the second half of the year to Assistant Professor Theodore Lyman. Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, '00, President of Andover Theological Seminary, has resigned, but will not leave Cambridge until next autumn when he will become Professor of Biblical Literature at Amherst College.

Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A.,

Museum has been practically completed, and the collections of the museum will soon be moved from the old gymnasium. The new building will not be formally dedicated at present. The University Press has been moved from the basement of University Hall to Randall Hall, which will no longer be used as a refectory. The University has sold College House and acquired Randolph Hall which has hitherto been a private dormi-



B. S. HURLBUT, '87.
Dean of Harvard College, 1902-1916.



H. A. YEDMANS, '00.
The New Dean of Harvard College.

who had charge of the Harvard Regiment last year, has been detailed by the War Department of the Federal Government to give instruction at Harvard in military science. He will give one course this year; it will be open to all the College students, except freshmen, and the Harvard Regiment will be recruited from the members of that course. The course will count towards a degree. Captain Cordier will act also as commander of the reserve officers' training corps at Harvard; he will have the assistance of other army officers.

The new building of the Germanic

tory. Dane Hall is temporarily being used by the Charles River Trust Co., which will soon occupy a new building to be erected on the site of the southern end of College House.

At a recent meeting of the President and Fellows gifts amounting to \$155,510 were acknowledged. Of this sum, \$111,370 came from the estate of the late Gordon McKay; \$30,000 was on account of the fifth part of the residuum of the estate of Samuel C. Cobb, the income of which is to be used towards the payment of the College dues of deserving freshmen and sophomores.

The Football Eleven

OF the 23 Harvard players who took part in the football game with Yale in the Stadium last November only six are in the squad which is now at work every day in preparation for the Yale game of this season; with the exception of C. A. Coolidge, a substitute in last year's game, who is expected in Cambridge soon, all the other men who won the "H" in 1915 have graduated or left College. Captain Dadmun, guard, and Harte, end, are the only first-string players who are eligible this fall. The substitutes of last year who are now trying for the team are: Harris, centre; Moseley Taylor, guard; Robinson, quarterback; Horween, halfback.

The list of the men who played against Yale last year, but are no longer in College, follows: Mahan, fullback and captain; King, Boles, McKinlock, Rollins, and Whitney, halfbacks; Watson and Doherty, quarterbacks; Soucy, Weatherhead, and L. Curtis, ends; Gilman, Parson, and R. C. Curtis, tackles; Cowen, guard; Wallace, centre.

The two paragraphs printed above will give the readers of the BULLETIN some idea of the task which faces the Harvard coaches this year in their efforts to develop a football eleven capable of meeting Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and other teams on anything like even terms. Never before, since P. D. Haughton took charge of football in Cambridge, has there been a season when the Harvard candidates, as a whole, were so inexperienced as they are now, or a year when the material at New Haven, Princeton, and Ithaca, always impressive, seemed so good as it is now. Moreover, Haughton has given no time to football this fall; his attention has been taken up by the Boston National League baseball nine, which is owned by a corporation of which he is president. It looked until recently as though the "Braves", the popular nickname of the

Boston nine, might win the championship in the National League, and, as long as there was a chance of that result, Haughton devoted himself to his professional baseball interests; recently, however, the Boston nine has dropped behind, and he will doubtless soon be able to take hold of Harvard football again.

If one were hunting for excuses, he might say that Haughton's absence from the Stadium had seriously hampered the eleven, but the truth is that the preliminary work has gone on well. It has been in charge of Leo H. Leary, '05, who has been for several years Haughton's right-hand man, is thoroughly familiar with the system which has been built up in Cambridge, and is a competent coach. He has had the assistance of R. W. P. Brown, '98, J. L. Knox, '98, H. B. Sprague, '11, R. T. Fisher, '12, D. C. Parmenter, '13, F. J. Bradlee, Jr., '15, M. J. Logan, '15, W. H. Trumbull, Jr., '15, D. C. Watson, '16, and other graduates. The coaching, therefore, has been in good hands, and when Haughton takes charge, as he will in a short time, his presence will probably give the candidates a stimulus which might have been lacking if he had been with the squad from the beginning of the season.

The first concern of the coaches has been the rush-line. Harris, who substituted for Wallace at centre in the Yale game last year, is the most promising candidate for that position this fall; he does not weigh as much as he might, but he passes the ball accurately and his experience makes him valuable. Sagar and Wiggin, both of whom were on the squad last year, are pushing Harris and the chances are that one or both of them will play in the important games. Thorndike, who was on the freshman team last fall, is another candidate for centre.

Captain Dadmun is, of course, sure of

his place at left guard. He developed last year into one of the really great guards, and much is expected of him. Clark, a short, heavy man who played last year in the freshman line, seems now to be the leading candidate for right guard; he is strong and active, somewhat after the style of Pennock, but, of course, not nearly so effective as that remarkable player. The other promising candidates for guard are Snow, who has worked hard for two years on the squad, Nelson, who was first a substitute back and then a substitute linesman last fall,

tercollegiate championship in singles, and with Harte, the championship in doubles—and is under weight, but is fast regaining what he lost. It would be an unusual coincidence if Harte and Caner, who have played so much tennis together, should be side by side on the eleven this year. Batchelder, who was a back on the freshman eleven last year and subsequently rowed on the freshman crew, is one of the leading candidates for tackle; unfortunately, he was hurt last week and will lose ten days of practice when he needs it most. Another good



A LIVELY FOOTBALL PICTURE—FLOWER RUNNING IN SATURDAY'S GAME.

Day, who has been brought up from the second team, and Hull, who was on the freshman team last year.

Gilman and Parson, the tackles of last year, will be missed this season. The only man on the squad who seems likely to fill one of the tackles' places to the satisfaction of the coaches is Moseley Taylor, who was substitute guard last season; Taylor has all the qualifications of a first-class player and it is generally assumed that he will be somewhere on the team—probably at right tackle. Caner, a very tall man, who was a substitute last season, may become this year a first-string tackle: he has played lawn tennis all summer—incidentally, he won the in-

man is Zach, who also played on the freshman eleven last fall. Lovell and Wheeler, two seniors, and Richards and Davis, two sophomores, are doing well at tackle.

Harte, at right end, is one of the first-string men of last year. Although he caught on the university baseball nine last spring and played tennis all summer, he seems to be in better condition than usual; Harte plays well on both the offense and defense and handles forward passes better than anyone else on the squad. As has been said, C. A. Coolidge, who was one of the first substitutes last season, is expected in Cambridge soon; he has been in Japan or some other re-

mote country. He is not very rugged, but is a good end and will probably play in the final games of the season. Likens, who was on the squad last year, has an excellent chance of making the team, and so has Hartley, who played last season on the second squad, that great feeder of the university eleven. The other candidates for the end positions are Phinney, Brewer, H. Coolidge, and Gaston, all of whom were on last year's freshman team. Desmond, a very promising man who played at Lehigh two years ago, and was on the Harvard second team last year, has been counted on as either an end or tackle, but his standing at the College office is not satisfactory and there is some doubt whether he can make up the necessary courses this fall.

The first choice for quarterback just now is Robinson, who was tried last year first as a halfback and then at quarter and finally played part of the Yale game; he is experienced, resourceful, a fairly good drop-kicker, and can run with the ball. Much is expected of Murray Taylor, '18, who played two years ago on his freshman eleven and last year on the second team; he has just returned from the Texas border, where he served in the New York State Guard. Murray, also a junior, who was on the university squad last year, seems now to be one of the best quarterbacks on the field, and, although he is very light, he may be the regular man on the team. Gardner, a younger brother of H. B. Gardner, '13, is, for the second year, trying for quarterback and doing well. Another candidate for this place is Felton, a brother of S. M. Felton, '13; the younger Felton is the best punter on the squad. Murray can punt and kick drops, and Gardner also is a punter. Much depends on the development of a good quarterback, the connecting link between the rush-line and the back-field.

No one of the candidates for halfback or fullback—perhaps not all of them together—can begin to fill the place left

vacant by the graduation of Mahan. It will be a long time before Harvard has another player who can do so many things so well. The only veteran back of the line is Horween, who substituted in the Yale game last year; he is a heavy, plunging back, and should be a valuable man when he learns to interfere and support the rush-line. The other backs who appear to be the first choice of the coaches are Bond and Flower, both of whom were on the freshman eleven last year. Bond weighs about 180 pounds and runs well with the ball; he is also a first-class drop-kicker, perhaps almost as good as Brickley. Flower was captain of his class team; he is very light, a fair punter, and a good runner through a broken field. Another player of the same type is Casey, who also played on last year's freshman team; he is heavier than Flower, but cannot kick so well and is easily injured. Thacher and Horne, who were on the university squad last year, and Minot, who played on the second team, are trying for the backfield. Minot punts well, can kick drops and runs fast, but is not quite sturdy enough. Thacher was regarded last year as a promising candidate until he was hurt in the middle of the season. Willcox, one of the fastest quarter-mile runners Harvard has ever had, played last year as halfback and is out again this season, but was injured the other day and had to stop practice; he will be found useful in some capacity. Burnham and Hitchcock, the latter a brother of H. R. Hitchcock, '14, are candidates for the backfield; both played on the freshman eleven last year.

The indications now are that the team will be considerably weaker than those of the past few years. As has been said, almost all the men are inexperienced, and the coaches will have to work unusually hard in order to teach them successfully the team work which has marked the other Haughton elevens. There is not a really good punter on the squad, and the men who are likely to play in the important contests are mediocre in that part

of the game; this weakness is a serious one. None of the backfield candidates are brilliant; one man like Brickley, Mahan, Bradlee, Wendell or King would perhaps double the scoring-power of the team.

The rush-line may turn out fairly well, but the candidates for it have much to learn. This fact was demonstrated in the game with Colby last Saturday, the first of the season. The Colby line outplayed the Harvard line most of the time, and Harvard won by the small score of 10 to 0. Robinson kicked a goal from the field in the first quarter of the game, and Casey, after a series of rushes, made a touchdown in the third period when the fresh men in the Harvard team were too much for the Colby players, most of whom had to go through the game. The summary of Saturday's game follows:

COLBY.

Joyce, Fraser, r.e. l.e., Likens, Hartley, Brewer
Heath, Coolidge, r.t. l.t., Lovell, Zach
Stinson, r.g. l.g., Clark, Snow
Dow, c. c., Harris, Sagar
Drescy, l.g. r.g., Dadmun, Snow
Coolidge, Buckman, l.t. r.t., Taylor, Wheeler
Perry, l.e. r.e., Harte, Coolidge, Phinney
Brownsville, q.b.

q.b., Robinson, Gardner, Murray, Felton
Crossman, Bressiote, r.h.b.

l.h.b., Flower, Casey, Minot
Cawley, l.h.b. r.h.b., Bond, Thacher, Burnham
Bourne, f.b. f.b., Horween, Hitchcock, Horne.

Score—Harvard 10; Colby 0. Touchdown—Casey. Goal from touchdown—Taylor. Goal from field—Robinson. Referee—Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—Hapgood, Brown. Field judge—Can-nell, Tufts. Time—two 12 and two 10-minute periods.

THE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule for the rest of the season follows:

Sept. 30—Bates.
Oct. 7—Tufts.
Oct. 14—North Carolina.
Oct. 21—Mass. Agricultural College.
Oct. 28—Cornell.
Nov. 4—Virginia.
Nov. 11—Princeton.
Nov. 18—Brown.
Nov. 25—Yale, at New Haven.

FOOTBALL TICKETS

Tickets for the Cornell, Virginia, Princeton, Brown and Yale games will be handled on the application system.

The Yale game being in the Bowl this year, the limit on applications will be 4 seats instead of 2, and they need not be for "personal use." For the Princeton game there will be no limit. For both these games an applicant for more than one seat may elect to have one of them, for his personal occupancy, in the cheering section, as indicated on the application blank. It will probably be possible to fill the applications of men who have studied at Harvard College for less than two years. The order of preference in allotment is described below.

For the other three games the application method has been adopted as a convenient mail-order system to provide for Harvard men in advance of the public sales. There will be no limit either as to the number or "personal use", but in general, applications for "personal use", and for lesser numbers, will be preferred in the allotment.

Individual application blanks for the above five games will be mailed about October 1 to all graduates eligible to apply, whose signature cards are already on file. Applications from others will not be honored until their signature cards have been filed. Blank cards may be obtained by sending stamp to the Harvard Athletic Association.

Applications close as follows:

Cornell, Tuesday, October 17; Virginia, Tuesday, October 24; Princeton, Friday, October 27; Brown, Friday, November 3; Yale, Thursday, November 9.

The order of preference in allotment for the Yale and Princeton games will be as follows:

I. ONE SEAT APPLICATIONS FOR PERSONAL USE.

1st. College undergraduates (i.e. all students pursuing undergraduate studies); 2d. College graduates (i.e. former undergraduates who remained in College 2 years or more) and University officers (i.e. members of the Administrative Boards and Faculties); 3d. School students (i.e. professional or graduate school students not classified above and Technology students who are candidates for a Harvard degree); 4th. School graduates (i.e. men who were formerly school students and remained in school at least two academic years.)

II. TWO SEAT APPLICATIONS—ONE FOR PERSONAL USE.

1st. Seniors, juniors, and College undergraduates who have attended College two academic years or more; 2d. College graduates and University officers; 3d. freshmen, sopho-

mores and undergraduates who have attended College less than two academic years; 4th, school students; 5th, school graduates.

III. ALL OTHER APPLICATIONS.

In this class are included without distinction all applications where none of the seats are for personal use, all three and four-seat applications, applications for extra seats when the applicant asks for one seat in the cheering section, and applications of men who have studied at Harvard College for less than two years unless otherwise classified by the Adjustment Committee. Such applicants must state specifically the years during which they were in College.

A separate remittance must be made for each game.

Persons wishing to sit together may enclose

their applications together, but such applications will be filled with those of the lowest classification enclosed.

Applications will not be filled together unless enclosed together.

The management cannot answer communications requesting a change of seats after allotment.

Every applicant is held responsible for the tickets allotted to him. Any Harvard man whose tickets are sold or offered for sale at a premium may be blacklisted.

Applications from men now on the blacklist will be rejected.

Yale and Princeton men attending any of the Harvard schools should apply to their own management for the games with their universities.

Letters to the Bulletin

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Editor. HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The new plan for Commencement was a great success except in one important respect—the afternoon exercises. You have commented editorially on their length. I wish to call attention to the fact that but few could hear what was said. As a member of the class thirty-five years out of college, I had a good seat, just at the side of the two honored classes and near the front. With close attention we could hear all of President Lowell's address, and most of Judge Swayze's, and the Governor's. Mr. Storey's was inaudible except for a stray word now and then. Many left during this speech. We stayed, hoping that the next man, being younger, might have a stronger voice. After a terribly long time Mr. Storey stopped and Mr. Martin began. As he could be heard no better, a general exodus occurred.

What a contrast with the morning exercises in the Stadium! There every word of every speaker could be heard easily, although we were much farther away. That the difference was not due to the stronger voices of the speakers is shown by the way President Lowell's voice carried in the two places. In the

one it was clear, loud and resonant. In the other it was weak, distant and seemingly strained.

I would not make these criticisms if the poor acoustics in Sever quadrangle were unavoidable. The remedy is easy. First, erect a temporary sounding board. Professor Sabine will tell you how. Secondly, do away with the pseudo head-table; or at least have every speaker stand under the sounding board in the centre.

A. J. ABBE, '81.

Fall River, Mass.

July 1, 1916.

THE COMMENCEMENT ELECTION

Editor. HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am probably not alone in the desire to register a protest over the handling of yesterday's balloting in Harvard Hall. May I suggest that much time and annoyance would have been spared to a large number of voters if ballots for both the Overseers and the Alumni Association Directors could have been cast at the same spot, and if quick reference indexes had been furnished the checkers. Eliminating the necessity for looking up each voter twice, and, with the checkers in possession of a suitable card index, properly sub-divided, for rapid reference,

and in quarters not quite so cramped, the election could have been managed smoothly and expeditiously, and I hope some such improvement may be possible before another election occurs.

GEORGE A. GOODRIDGE, '99.

Boston, Mass.

June 24, 1916.

MR. STOREY'S COMMENCEMENT SPEECH

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

I have read in your last issue the letter of my honored classmate, Dr. Fred. C. Shattuck, complaining of Mr. Storey's utterance on Commencement Day. I trust that Dr. Shattuck and I respect each other so fully as to be able frankly to differ over various matters of opinion, and not to love each other the less. Now I not only liked what Mr. Storey said, but it seems to me to have been one of the most striking expressions of the rising tide of public opinion which has helped to save us from the shame of another Mexican war. Others felt so, too; as one fellow said when we went out: "That speech of Storey's was the most vital thing we have heard today."

I venture to wonder whether any note of complaint would have been written, if Mr. Storey had made a rousing speech in favor of "preparedness"? Some of us would not have enjoyed it, but we should have supposed that it was quite within a speaker's right to tell us in the complete freedom of speech of a meeting of Harvard graduates whatever he deemed the most important subject of the time.

The point which I wish to make is in the interest of better Commencement Day progress. When we ask a class fifty years out of college to put forth one of its best men to address us all, I doubt if we care much to hear him speak for the class. This is likely to become a very conventional enterprise, and indeed too narrowly personal. Who can speak for forty or more other men, merely as a class? But we want a live man to

speak out of his richest experience, and with a view of the most momentous problems of his time. We like the prophetic voice, such as Mr. Storey gave us. Give us the real touch of life, even if we cannot all agree.

Besides, I believe if we bade our speakers to say their best, or else say nothing, they would not be so lengthy! It has not infrequently seemed as if very excellent men supposed that they could make up for scantiness of vital material by spreading it over a longer period of time. Please, therefore, do not urge anyone to bring a class history to Commencement, unless he has nothing else upon his mind.

C. F. DOLE, '68.

Jamaica Plain, Mass.,

July 26, 1916.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

I wish to protest against the statement on page 706 of your last issue that the "later record" of Sir George Downing, of the Class of 1642, "is not one of which there is any reason to be proud." I freely admit that he was far from admirable as ambassador in the Netherlands, and in other capacities; but as a member of Parliament and official of the Exchequer he rendered signal service to his country and to the cause of modern democracy at the time of the first Dutch war of the Restoration. When the king asked the Commons for a grant to enable him to carry on this war, the fear was expressed that he might divert the whole or part of the sums voted to private ends of his own. In order to forestall this possibility, Downing moved that there be appended to the vote of funds a clause providing that the amount granted should be employed for the Dutch war and for that alone. The motion was carried, and soon after a committee was appointed to see that its purport was carried into effect. This episode is generally regarded as definitely establishing in England the

modern practice of appropriation of supplies—a principle which Parliament had attempted to set up under the first two Stuarts and also under the Lancastrians, and later Plantagenets, without success, but which was never afterwards seriously called in question. Surely we have a right to be proud of the fact that the man who accomplished this received his collegiate education at Harvard.

I have no books at hand in which to verify the exact amount of the grant, or the date of the debate upon it (I think it was in 1665), but I am confident that I have got the main facts of the story substantially correct.

R. B. MERRIMAN, '96.

June 25, 1916.

1905 NOTICE

Philip O. Mills who is in the Section Sanitaire Automobile Americaine No. 7 attached to the 21st French Division operating at Verdun has asked me to notify the class that volunteers are needed to drive ambulances in his corps. He writes that although there are many Harvard men doing this work, he is the only 1905 man in the number. Any man who wishes to enter this splendid service should communicate with Eliot Norton, 2 Rector Street, New York City, who will give him full information about requirements.

The Section in which Mills is working has been cited in the order of the day, which entitles the cars to carry the Croix de Guerre. The actual order given below is a tribute to the many Harvard men who, with Mills, are members of this Corps:

"Q. C., le 2 Juillet, 1916.

"Ordre Général No. 135.

Le Général Commandant le groupement cite à l'Ordre de Corps d'Armée:

"La Section Sanitaire Automobile Américaine No. 7, sous les ordres de son chef M. Norton:

"A fait depuis plus de vingt mois constamment preuve de l'esprit de sacrifice le plus complet. A rendu les plus grands services à la Division à laquelle elle est attachée, en assurant la relève de blessés dans les meilleures conditions. Il n'est pas un seul de ses membres qui ne soit un modèle de sang-froid et d'abnégation. Plusieurs d'entre eux ont été blessés."

"Signé: Mangin."

SAMUEL NEILSON HINCKLEY,
Secretary, 1905.

HORACE DAVIS. '49

Horace Davis, '49, who died in San Francisco on July 13, in his 86th year, was one of the eminent graduates of Harvard. He represented California in the 55th and 56th Congress, was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1880 to 1888, and a Presidential elector in 1884. From 1887 to 1890 he was president of the University of California; he served also as a trustee of Leland Stanford, Jr., University and at one time was president of the board. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the Pacific (Cal.) in 1889, from Harvard in 1911, and from the University of California in 1912.

CHARLES JACKSON PAINE. '33

General Charles Jackson Paine died in Weston, Mass., on August 12. His class at College, that of 1853, contributed to the service of Harvard, John Quincy Adams, President Eliot, Professors A. S. Hill and J. M. Peirce, Dr. J. C. White and Justin Winsor, Librarian. His own service was that of a gallant officer in the Civil War, in the course of which he advanced from the post of captain in the 22nd Massachusetts Infantry, to major-general of volunteers. Later in life he was distinguished as the yachtman who kept the "Queen's Cup" in America through the sailing of the "Puritan", "Mayflower", and "Volunteer." He served also as director of several railroads.

He is survived by two sons, J. B. Paine, '91, and C. J. Paine, '97, and by three daughters, the wives respectively of Frederick Winsor, '93, the Rev. T. R. Kimball, '95, and Professor R. T. Fisher, '98.

EDWARD KENT. '83

Edward Kent, '83, died suddenly in Chicago on July 30. He was one of the prominent members of his class. After graduating from College he studied in the Harvard and Columbia law schools and began the practice of his profession in New York, but ill health soon compelled him to go West.

He first made his home in Denver, but later removed to Arizona. For ten years he was chief justice of the supreme court of that territory. He had been chairman of the board of trustees of the Territorial Library, commissioner from Arizona on uniformity of state legislation, presidential delegate to the International Congress of Jurists, and president of the Harvard Club of Arizona. The University of Arizona conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1915.

He died while returning home from the Commencement reunion of his College class.

Alumni Notes

'61—Herman Francis Brashear died at his home in Wooster, O., on September 15. For many years he was in business in Cincinnati. He was trustee of an estate having large interests in Ohio and also in the provinces of Northern India.

'62—Winthrop Sargent died at Northeast Harbor, Me., on September 7. Because of ill health he had never engaged in active business, but had devoted much time to horticulture.

'74—Joel Marvin Leonard died at his summer home in Friendship, Me., on August 7. For many years he had been identified with the work of the Methodist Episcopal churches in New England, and had held many pastorates in the vicinity of Boston. He was a trustee of Boston University and of the New England Conference.

'84—Rome G. Brown is chairman of the Committee of the American Bar Association to Oppose Judicial Recall. The annual report of this committee has recently been published.

'89—Franklin Eddy Parker, chairman of the Class Committee, died at Bay City, Mich., on September 4. He was shot by footpads. Parker was a prominent manufacturer of lumber.

'90—Warren Fisher Gay died in Boston on August 26. He received his degree from the Harvard Medical School in 1893, and had since then practised in Boston. He had been surgeon to the Woman's Charity Club Hospital, assistant-surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and assistant-surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

'96—John Lord O'Brian received the degree of LL.D. in June from Hobart College, where he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa address.

'98—The engagement of Laurence A. Brown to Miss Harriet Addams Young of Kansas City is announced.

'98—Paul M. Hubbard, LL.B. '01, has resigned his position as counsel to the Metropolitan Park Commission of the State of Massachusetts, and has been elected treasurer of the Trustees of Donations to the Protestant Episcopal Church. His offices are at 27 Kilby St., Boston, where he is continuing the general practice of law.

'02—Thomas M. Corson was married at Manati, Porto Rico, on June 12, to Miss Emilia Otero, of Humacao, Porto Rico. Corson will continue his work as district superintendent in charge of several churches under the American Missionary Association, with headquarters at Humacao.

'02—Albert L. Waldron was married on July 13 in Garvanza, near Pasadena, Cal., to Miss Beatrice M. Lovejoy of Pasadena. They will live in Cleveland.

'02—Holden P. Williams was married in Boston on June 28 to Miss Anna Dorr Ware. After October 1 they will live at 130 Abbott Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

'06—Charles P. Middleton has resigned his position as assistant secretary of the Board of Education, Seattle, Wash., and returned to Boston, where he has taken over his father's seat on the Boston Stock Exchange. His address is 53 State St., Boston.

'08—B. T. Stephenson, Jr., is sales manager with E. C. Potter & Co., bonds and general investments, 50 Congress St., Boston.

'09—Charles Torrey Allen is with the Foreign Business Corporation, 50 Church St., New York. He is living at 145 West 11th St., New York.

'09—A daughter, Barbara, was born on May 13 to Thomas Allen, Jr., and Elizabeth (Chapman) Allen, at Longwood, Mass.

'09—Hugh C. Blanchard was married in Boston on June 23 to Miss Mignon Von Der Luft.

'09—A daughter, Gertrude Elizabeth, was born on July 14 to Shirley S. Ford and Elizabeth (Rankin) Ford, at Great Falls, Mont.

'09—A son, Horace Gray, Jr., was born on August 27 to Horace Gray and Katherine (Meeker) Gray, at Beverly Farms, Mass. Gray, who received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1914, has his office and lives at 290 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

'09—A third son, Paul Henry, was born on May 16 to Herbert W. Hines and Helen (Gartside) Hines, at El Paso, Ill.

'09—A son, David Mordecai, was born on June 7 to Maurice H. Horblit and Rose (Cohen) Horblit, at Boston.

'09—J. D. Leland, 3d, was married on September 4 at Dublin, N. H., to the Comtesse de Pierrefen, formerly Miss Elsa Tudor of Boston.

'09—A son, Warren, was born on July 31 to Miles W. Weeks and Lois (Frost) Weeks.

'10—A daughter, Edith, was born on April 11 to Charles J. Gale and Harriette (Draper) Gale.

'10—Eliot G. Mears, M.B.A. '12, who has been for the past two years secretary of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration is now chief of the Division of Commercial Agents of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with headquarters in New York City.

'11—Maxwell Steinhardt was married in New York on June 5 to Miss Ruth Davis.

'15—Jacob L. Barowsky was married on June 11 to Miss Adeline M. Seamon of Boston.

'15—A. Arthur Krivian is chemist with the N. K. Fairbank Co., 225 West 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

'15—G. Harlan Miller is in the organization department of the Victor Talking Machine Co., Philadelphia. His address remains Box 199, Glenside, Pa.

'15—Frost S. Rollins, formerly with the New England Branch of the Kissel Kar Co., is with the Framingham Machine Works, Framingham, Mass. His address is 71 Montview St., West Roxbury, Mass.

'15—Eric P. Stone was married in Boston on June 15 to Miss Eleanor Williams.

'15—James J. Storrow, Jr., was married in Boston on June 21 to Miss Margaret Randolph Rotch. They will live at 265 Clarendon St., Boston.

'15—Arthur S. Thayer is assistant buyer in hosiery and underwear for R. H. Macy & Co., New York City. His present address in New York is 521 West 123d St.

'15—William J. Underwood was married in Belmont, Mass., on June 14 to Miss Helen Hamilton Rowan. They will live in Ludlow, Mass.

'15—Frank S. Welsh, M.B.A. '16, will be with the Underwriters Bureau of New England, 141 Milk St., Boston, after July 1. His permanent address will continue to be 11 High St., Hudson, Mass.

M.M.E. '15—William C. Atwater S.B. (Bellevue) '10, is with the Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis.

'16—E. H. Bashor is with the First National Bank, 70 Federal St., Boston.

'16—LeBaron R. Briggs, Jr., is in Texas with Battery A of the Massachusetts Militia. He was married on June 26 to Miss Helen Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Charles F. Mason, '82, at Watertown, Mass.

'16—Harold H. Brodeur is with William Filene's Sons Co., Boston. His permanent address is 8 Mill St., Westfield, Mass.

'16—A. M. Caplan is with Kistler, Lesh & Co., leather manufacturers, Lockhaven, Pa.

'16—Lincoln Clark is with the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Readville, Mass.

'16—Eldon Griffin is teaching in the Eighth National College at Nagoya, Japan.

'16—Andrew J. R. Helmus is president of the Prospect Union, Cambridge. His address in Cambridge is 885 Massachusetts Ave.

'16—Walter M. McKim is with the National City Co. (formerly Halsey & Co.), brokers, 55 Congress St., Boston. His home address is 11 Claflin Road, Brookline, Mass.

'16—Walter H. Neave is teaching English and History at the Milton (Mass.) High School. He was married on August 23 to Miss Dorothy G. Piper at Keene, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Neave are living at 11 Bates Road, East Milton, Mass.

'16—Edward B. Packard is with the Jordan Marsh Co., Boston. His home address is 12 Marion Road, Watertown, Mass.

'16—Dexter P. Rumsey is chairman of the Charity Organization Society Committee of Buffalo, N. Y., to form a housing association to build sanitary homes for unskilled labor.

'16—Harold J. Seymour is assistant editor of *Current Affairs*, the official weekly publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 177 Milk St., Boston.

'18—James E. Henry was married on August 16 to Miss Madeleine Fowler Little. They will live in Lincoln, N. H.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered at Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

T. W. Lamont, '92,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '06,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Francis J. Swazey, '79, *President*, Newark, N. J.
William Housper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
Minot Simons, '91, *Vice-President*, Cleveland.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
William C. Hayden, '86, Chicago.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '04, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Readville.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1916.

NUMBER 2.

News and Views

Training for National Defense.

Three Harvard men who have been actively concerned during the past summer with separate phases of the "preparedness movement", in which many hundreds of their fellows have taken part, write in this issue of the BULLETIN, respectively, about the Plattsburg Camps, the Naval Training Cruise for Civilians, and the aviation camps.

When the BULLETIN first informed its readers regarding the Students' Military Instruction Camps, it reported seven Harvard undergraduates at Gettysburg in the summer of 1913. In 1914 there were similar camps for college students in Vermont, North Carolina, Michigan, and California. At these the Harvard representation was small. In 1915 there were about eighty-five of our students at Plattsburg and at the Professional and Business Men's Camps a substantial representation of graduates. This year the undergraduates, continuing their enthusiasm for the Harvard Regiment, numbered 435, and the graduates 1,137. These men have done their work, and are carrying back into many college groups and many circles of maturer men what they have acquired. Plattsburg and the "Plattsburg idea" are now firmly rooted in the public consciousness. The idea behind the naval and aerial training is close akin to that of Plattsburg. These enterprises, especially the Training Cruise, have begun so vigorous-

ly that in another three or four years they may well stand beside Plattsburg as "institutions."

Harvard men have borne important relations to all these undertakings. It is their testimony—so far as we are aware, universal—that they have derived great benefit and satisfaction from their efforts to fit themselves for service to their country in time of need. Their devotion and enthusiasm have been such that they must have given quite as much as they got. It has manifestly been a fine piece of reciprocal service which few, or none, of the volunteers would willingly drop from their experience.

The preparation of educated men for holding commissions as officers in the national service is one of the chief declared purposes of these summer training courses. When the men have finished their college education, it is no concern of the colleges whether the courses sufficiently accomplish this purpose or not. There is good reason to believe that the men with the stuff of good officers in them profit greatly in that very direction from their training. When the volunteers are undergraduates, especially in a college like Harvard, which has been trying to relate the term-time work in military science with the summer instruction, the matter becomes vital.

Thus it is that the task of adapting a winter curriculum, involving credit towards a degree, both to the needs of men who have had such an outdoor experience as that of Plattsburg, and to the

program laid out by the War Department in accordance with the Act of Congress under which an army officer is assigned for military instruction at Harvard, becomes a task of no little complexity. Though much has been said in print about the military instruction to be offered at Harvard this year and its relation to the revival of the Harvard Regiment, it appears that many points remain to be cleared up. The supporters of the Regiment last year have been disappointed, for example, that the initial enrollment for the new course in military science, from which it is now proposed to recruit the Harvard Regiment, has been so small. The numbers have doubtless been kept down by the difficulty of relating the course to the regulations for concentration and distribution, by the charge for extra courses, and by the fact that students of the Graduate Schools derive no academic credit from the course. These are typical complications, in spite of which it is hoped that one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, authorized by Congress, will be formed at Harvard, and that the Regiment, in one form or another, will be revived. Fortunately the Committee of College Presidents on the Summer Military Instruction Camps is to meet at Washington in October with representatives of the War Department for a discussion of the problems in question. It is much to be desired that a workable program of really national scope may be evolved. If it is decided that in college courses the stress shall be laid upon what may be called the intellectual side of soldiering, and that the physical part of it, represented by military drill, be left to the summer training courses and volunteer service with the militia or such an organization as the Regiment, the plan followed so far by the Harvard authorities will prevail.

The Size of the University. The early registration figures for the new college year, given on a later page, reveal small increases in most departments of the University, a considerable growth in the Law School, and nowhere a loss. It must be remembered that when the registration was completed last year the numbers were noticeably larger than at the end of the first three days. A similar increase is to be expected this year—the more surely because of the number of undergraduates still absent on military service along the Mexican border.

As this is the first year in which the increased tuition fee of \$200 is demanded of new students, it would not have been unnatural to find a falling off in the incoming classes. It may or may not be due to the exemption of the Law School from the increase that its growth is larger than that of any other department. Explanations of growth or shrinkage do not always explain. It has been argued, for example, that when "times are bad" the colleges show an enlarged registration, for the reason that young men cannot easily find remunerative work and turn to filling their minds instead of their pockets. On this theory we should see a smaller registration this year—which we do not. Another theory is that a year of athletic successes has no effect upon the size of the College in the year following. Again the larger numbers this year remain unexplained.

The reassuring fact probably is that the resort of students to any college or university is determined chiefly by the degree of success it attains in the general performance of its work of qualifying the rising generation to become the valuable men of their time. There is nothing sensational in the recent growth of Harvard, and regret on this point is quite superfluous. Nor need we concern

ourselves too deeply to explain why the growth is not greater, or why there is any at all. There it is, a normal, healthy accretion, in spite of the tuition fee.

* * *

Harvard Ambulance Drivers. The Harvard public may be expected to take a special interest in the recently published book, "Friends of France: The Field Service of the American Ambulance, described by its Members." Many of its pages were written by Harvard men. What is more striking is the fact that in the list of 286 members of this field service, up to April, 1916, there are 77 names followed by the word "Harvard"—a far larger representation than that of any other single college. More notable still is the Harvard element in the list of "Citations" for special manifestations of courage and devotion. The list contains 30 names, 14 of which belong to Harvard men. This is a record in which the whole body of the alumni, however variegated their shades of belief, may take a wholesome pride.

* * *

The Harvard Tennis Players. When college baseball and rowing come to an end, the game of lawn tennis continues. The number of Harvard men, young and old, who have been playing it, well and ill, through the summer months is beyond counting. The best Harvard players have shown themselves this year, as in so many years gone by, the best tennis players in the country. The national championship has been won by R. Norris Williams, Jr., of the class that graduated last June. More recently the intercollegiate championship, both in singles and in doubles, has been won by the Harvard players, G. C. Caner, '17, and R. H. Harte, Jr., '17.

The Harvard tradition of supremacy in lawn tennis, dating from the days of

Dr. James Dwight, '74, Richard D. Sears, '83, and Howard Taylor, '85, and carried on by a long succession of brilliant players, is one to be cherished with special satisfaction by the followers of Harvard athletics. The hold of the game upon the public interest, during all the thirty years and more through which it has flourished in America, with hardly a break in its appeal to the love of a sport with a minimum of undesirable elements, is assured by the fact that hardly anybody escapes the spell of actual participation in it. The Harvard players who represent it at its very best deserve a full measure of appreciation.

* * *

The Infantile Paralysis Commission. The good of the community in which Harvard University is situated and the advancement of science in a peculiarly baffling question are both involved in the task to which the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission has applied itself. This double possibility of usefulness must commend the endeavors of the Commission strongly to the interest of a public extending far beyond the wide circle of Harvard men. It is especially for them, however, to do whatever may lie within their power as individuals to promote the success of this vital enterprise.

* * *

Publication Day. In recent years there has been a noticeable discrepancy in the nominal and actual publication days of the BULLETIN. Bearing the date of Wednesday, it has reached its earliest readers on Thursday or Friday. With the present volume we have begun printing the date of Thursday. It is our intention to have the paper in the hands of its Boston readers before the end of that day, and of others as promptly thereafter as the mails will deliver it.

Meeting for New Students

THE annual meeting for new members of the University was held in the Union on Tuesday evening, September 26. Dean Briggs presided. The other speakers were: Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, Dean Yeomans, Professor W. E. Hocking, W. J. Bingham, '16, Captain Constant Cordier, and President Lowell.

Dean Yeomans's address is here given:

"I have been just going through one of the contrasts that are the delight of the man who sits in the college office. I have been examining the records of the scholars of the last year, and for the last two weeks I have also been seeing, one by one, the men who had fallen by the wayside last year and who were returning to ask if they might join the procession.

"I have nothing to say tonight to the scholars. All that we have is yourselves and I have nothing to say to the men whom I talked with one by one in the office in the past two weeks. There are not many of them and what I have to say will hardly bear repetition in a mixed company. I do want to say something, though, to the great body of well-meaning men who come to college not as yet scholars, not men who are animated by the love of learning, and still men who will if they can, and who usually can, do good enough work to keep out of the clutches of the dean.

"In some ways it is a dangerous place for a man who comes without any serious love of learning. I do not mean to say that it is not as safe a place as he would be likely to find; but the man at your age who has not some impelling motive toward right conduct is really going through a dangerous time of his life. He is likely to begin to drift and just as soon as a man does not go ahead, the chances are that he is going to go back. And I want to say just one word to the well-meaning man who is not here because he loves learning. He may be here for a good many excellent reasons, but he is not here because he is seeking to acquire knowledge for its own sake, and just the word that I have to say to you is this: Do the day's work—do it regularly, do it honestly and do it intelligently.

"I know that some one—I think it was Stevenson—wrote an apology for idle men. 'John has read that twenty times', his father said to me in the office the other day. Unfortunately it had not been prescribed in English A., and that was one of the reasons I was

talking to John's father. As Major Higginson has said, geniuses may be idle, but for you and me and 99 out of 100, idleness is dangerous, and I have known a number of reported geniuses personally and by reputation whom I have thought that a few honest days' work would not hurt.

"Now the reason why you should do an honest day's work in my judgment may be summed up in this way: In the first place, you have to do it because you have to do it. There will be trouble if you don't. Authorities with whom I am in hearty sympathy but over whom I have no control have determined that the bachelor's degree in Harvard University shall represent a minimum amount of solid work, and, whoever is in the dean's office, the standards of Harvard College must and shall be preserved.

"The second reason Major Higginson has already suggested: Unless you do work you can't play. I mean by that that nobody really gets an evening's pleasure who has not done a day's work, no one really gets a week end's pleasure who has not done a week's work, and no man really gets the pleasure of the long vacation who has not done a year's work. To my way of thinking, that is not an arguable question. If you don't believe Major Higginson, then the only thing is to try it and see what is the right answer to the question.

"In the third place, if you do an honest, regular, intelligent day's work, some day you may find that you are a scholar, that you love truth and knowledge for its own sake. Have you ever stopped to think of the position the scholar fills in this world of ours? As I heard President Meiklejohn of Amherst say the other day, if you find that you need a slight repair to your machine, any tinker by the roadside can do it. If you want a new machine such as you already have, a tolerably skilled mechanic can do it. But suppose you want a new machine—new in kind, suppose the principle of the old machine is wrong,—where must you go then? You must go to a scholar, and possibly as we do our day's work because it is our day's work, we shall develop in ourselves that love of knowledge because it is truth which in my judgment marks the scholar.

"Lastly, and perhaps most important of all, you should do a day's work because, even if you cannot become a scholar, you can leave this place an educated, serviceable man, and to become an educated, serviceable man you must know, and you must be able to apply your knowledge. And, just as you cannot get knowledge without learning, so you cannot get

the ability, the power to apply it without training yourselves.

"I am often told, 'I don't know how to study, I never learned to study.' It is a little hard to give specific advice in the way of doing the day's work, but as nearly as I can see it, until you develop in yourselves a liking for study for its own sake, you have to watch the clock. I know that Edison said, 'Never look at the clock!' That is all very well for the man who loves his job, but for the man who does not do his work because he likes it, it seems to me his effort should be to do in an hour's work as much as he really can. There is no virtue in spending three hours over a two hours' task. I like the expression: 'Success is ten per cent. inspiration and ninety per cent. perspiration.'

"I hope, too, you will get into the habit of cleaning up the week's work every week. Look at your task ahead and then finish it. If you will only force yourself to do a regular, an

honest, and an intelligent day's work you will be surprised to see how the capacity to grasp difficult questions, to estimate facts at their true value and to see how your resolution for doing good work will grow on you. 'Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings.'

"I want you to know that the College is anxious, more than willing to help you, not to speak of the members of the Faculty, your advisers who are eager to do their utmost. The College employs most of us whose specific business is to offer every help within our power. Dr. Little, Mr. Mayo and I are in the College to give the freshmen all the help in our power and I hope you are going to ask it. We are not always glad to see men whom we send for come through the door, but we are always happy to see a man walk in who comes because he wants to come and tell us there is something, it makes no difference how little, that we can do for him."

Infantile Paralysis Commission

THE following announcement of a new enterprise closely relating the resources of the Harvard Medical School with the welfare of the general public was made last week:

A Commission consisting of Dr. Robert W. Lovett, chairman, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Dr. Francis W. Peabody, Assistant Professor of Medicine, and Roger Pierce, secretary, has been appointed by the Harvard Medical School for the purpose of assisting in the early recognition, treatment, and study of infantile paralysis.

The Commission has undertaken this work in the endeavor to meet the increasing demands from physicians for assistance in making an early diagnosis, and for serum to be used in the treatment of the earliest stages of the disease. It is not at present definitely established that the use of serum is of benefit in the treatment of the disease. In the opinion of competent authorities, however, the results thus far obtained justify its distribution to physicians for use in cases where they deem it advisable.

The serum is obtained from the blood of persons who have recovered from the disease. The Commission, therefore, suggests that such persons may render a service to children now afflicted by allowing a small amount of their blood to be taken. The proceeding is without danger. All persons who

are willing to aid in this way may call at any time at the Harvard Medical School Administration Building, Huntington Avenue, and make inquiry for the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission. If this is not convenient, an expert will visit the home for the purpose of collecting the blood serum.

Physicians, by telephoning to the Harvard Medical School, Brookline 2380, and inquiring for the Infantile Paralysis Commission, may obtain an expert at any hour of the day or night who will visit a patient with the doctor to assist in the diagnosis of the case, and to administer serum if desired. The amount of serum available will depend upon the response of recovered patients to this appeal for volunteers. As the response cannot now be accurately estimated, the efforts of the Commission will at the beginning be confined to cases in or near Boston. Should it be found possible to extend the service, every attempt will be made to do so.

There will be close cooperation with the State Department of Health and local health authorities.

The serum and all services rendered by the Commission will be free of charge.

Later in the week the secretary of the Commission issued the following statement.

"A second appeal is made by the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission for the blood of those who have recovered from the dis-

ease. Since the first appeal, twelve persons have volunteered and a small quantity of blood has been taken from each.

"The demand for the serum has, however, been greater than the supply thus obtained and the commission is in need of much more, if the fullest results are to be had. The drawing of the blood is in no way dangerous and the inconvenience slight. All persons who have recovered from the disease within the past fifteen or twenty years will render a material service to those now afflicted if they will communicate with the Harvard Medical School, Huntington Avenue. Telephone number, Brookline 2380.

"The serum treatment is most valuable and perhaps only valuable in the earlier stages of

the disease, or within twelve hours of its onset. Fortunately the greater proportion of the cases where the services of the commission have been enlisted, have been in their earliest stages, and the most favorable results are therefore to be hoped for."

Supplementing this appeal Dr. Francis W. Peabody, of the Commission, said: "We are very short of the serum. The newspapers can help us by letting the public know how much volunteers are needed to supply the blood for it. The blood of a hundred volunteers could be used to advantage. The process of taking the blood is not painful, and it is not particularly weakening, as the amount taken is regulated by the physical ability of the person

The Football Eleven

HARVARD defeated Bates, 26 points to 0, in the Stadium last Saturday. It was the second game on the schedule and the first since the opening of College. Bates was much weaker than Colby, the opposing team in the first game of the season, and Harvard had so little difficulty in obtaining a safe lead that substitutes were soon called in to fill all the places on the home team. Each side frequently used the forward pass and long gains were made by it. One of the features of the afternoon was a 40-yard run by Murray from the quarterback position. The Harvard backs punted fairly well, although the brisk wind from the open end of the Stadium bothered the kickers.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	BATES.
Phinney, Hartley, Likens, l.e.	r.e., Hickey
Caner, Wheeler, l.t.	r.t., Southey
Clark, Snow, l.g.	r.g., Adam
Harris, Sagar, Thorndike, c.	c., Shattuck
Dadmun, Zach, r.g.	l.g., Stonier, Clifford
Taylor, Lovell, r.t.	l.t., Hamilton
Harte, Brewer, Coolidge, r.e.	l.e., Murray
Robinson, Gardner, Murray, Felton, q.b.	q.b., Davis
Flower, Casey, Willcox, l.h.b.	
	r.h.b., Connors, Cutler
Bond, Burnham, Hitchcock, r.h.b.	
	l.h.b., Moulton
Thacher, Horween, f.b.	f.b., DeWeaver

Score—Harvard 26, Bates 0. Touchdowns—Thacher 2, Murray, Horween. Goal from touchdown—Taylor, Horween. Penalties—Harvard 45, Bates 20. Referee—Morice, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Cannell, Tufts. Head linesman—Pishon, Dartmouth. Field judge—G. V. Brown, B. A. A. Time of periods—12m.

The game with Bates showed that the Harvard candidates had made some progress during the past week, but it called attention again to the deficiencies of the backfield. Some of the critics say that this weakness is more apparent than real and that it seems worse than it is because those who watch the eleven this year are constantly comparing the backs with Mahan and Brickley, who were remarkably brilliant players and will not be duplicated perhaps in a generation. Unfortunately not one of the players who are likely to represent Harvard in the final games of the season is a good punter, and most of those who are trying to learn to kick are distinctly poor in that part of the game. A football eleven cannot be strong and well-rounded unless it has a first-class punter—one who can kick the ball just as far as the ends can run until the opposing back catches it. If Harvard were to play Yale, Princeton, or Cornell today, every ex-

change of punts would probably set Harvard back at least fifteen yards and perhaps further than that. Several coaches are doing their best to teach the art of punting, but up to the present their success has not been very marked. Flower is the best kicker among the first-string men, but he is uncertain and variable.

Bond, Thacher, and Flower are apparently ahead in the competition for the backfield positions. Flower is light, fast, and a hard man to stop in the open field, but is not sturdy enough to stand very long the hard knocks which the man carrying the ball has to take. Bond is a strong, plunging back of good weight; as he can punt after a fashion and is a good drop-kicker, he will probably prove to be the most dependable and valuable of all the backs. Thacher was on his freshman team two years ago and was regarded as promising last year, but he hurt his back in the middle of the season and had to stop playing. The coaches have put him in the back field in place of Horween, who was one of the substitutes last year and played in part of the Yale game; Horween seems to have grown slow this season and his tackling and interference have not improved. Hitchcock was the first to be tried in Horween's place, but Thacher made a better impression and will probably be kept there for the present. Horween is, however, by no means out of the race; his physique and experience should make him invaluable and the shift to the substitutes will doubtless spur him on. Casey is one of the best ground-gainers in the squad, and he will undoubtedly be used as a substitute for Flower; the latter would be the substitute but for the fact that he can kick and pass the ball better than Casey. Willcox, the quarter-mile runner, whose injured leg kept him out of practice for ten days, has begun work again. Burnham, Horne, and Minot are still trying for a place back of the line.

Murray Taylor, who obtained leave from service with the militia on the

Mexican border and spent a week and a half with the football squad, has returned to Texas and may not be able to play until late in the season, by which time his lack of practice will probably have put him out of the race for quarterback; much was expected of him, and the coaches hope he will be able to arrange matters so that he can come back to Cambridge in a day or two. Robinson is still first choice among the quarterbacks, but Murray is pushing him hard and seems to get more out of the team. Gardner and Felton are steadily improving, but none of the candidates for quarterback are nearly as good as those of recent years.

C. A. Coolidge, the first substitute end of last season, has returned to Cambridge and began practice last week; he will probably be the regular left end on the team, but he will have to do his best in order to force out Phinney, a sophomore, who has made great strides in the past few days. Harte is a fixture on the other end. Likens, Hartley, Brewer, H. Coolidge, and Gaston are working hard and some of them will have a chance in the important games.

Harris, Sagar, Wiggin, and Thorndike are the centre men; they are rated about in the order named. Harris is light, but he played in part of the Yale game last year and that experience, with his accurate passing, makes him the most effective. Franklin, a junior who has hitherto devoted his attention to rowing, joined the football squad last week as a candidate for centre; he weighs about 170 pounds, and the coaches think he may be useful.

Captain Dadmun is now playing in the form he showed late last season; he is one of the best guards in the country, according to the experts. Clark, who is kept regularly at the other guard, is doing surprisingly well; he is not very tall and looks fat, but he is one of the first men down the field under kicks and in general plays his position effectively. The substitutes are Snow, who some-

times seems to be as good as any one on the squad, and Zach and Day. Hull, one of the heavy men on the squad, has had to stop playing.

It looks now as though Moseley Taylor and Caner had been picked for the two tackles. Taylor is one of the heaviest men on the field, but he is also quick and has had considerable experience. Caner has recovered the weight he lost through his strenuous tennis during the summer. He is now playing next to Harte in the line; this arrangement puts the two tallest men in the squad beside each other. Wheeler and Lovell are promising tackles. Batchelder's injury has kept him out of the game for almost two weeks, and he will have to work hard in order to catch up with the others; at the beginning of the season he was regarded as one of the best of the tackles, although he had had no experience in that position.

On the whole, the outlook for the rush-line is not discouraging, but the coaches will have a hard task to develop a back-field that can gain much ground against strong opponents. The early games have not thrown much light on the style of game which the eleven will play this season; in recent years the play has been moulded so as to make the most of Brickley's drop-kicking, Mahan's running, or the variations of the "hidden ball" formations, but the indications are that there will be no specialty this fall unless some of the backs show qualifications which have not yet appeared. The game with Tufts next Saturday will give the team a thorough trying-out; the College Hill eleven is, so it is said, very strong, and its backers look for victory in the Stadium. The schedule for the rest of the season follows:

- Oct. 7—Tufts.
- Oct. 14—North Carolina.
- Oct. 21—Mass. Agricultural College.
- Oct. 28—Cornell.
- Nov. 4—Virginia.
- Nov. 11—Princeton.
- Nov. 18—Brown.
- Nov. 25—Yale, at New Haven.

THE UNDERTAKER SONG IN ENGLAND

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

This item may interest some of the graduates who have, on occasion, heard that hoodoo song so successfully used by Yale at athletic contests, called "The Undertaker Song."

In the August 5 copy of the *New Statesman*, a London weekly, Mr. Solomon Eagle has an interesting article on the literary and poetic value of music-hall songs. In instancing certain lyrics which he considers apt, the following is noted:

"I wish I could recall the words of the song which had a chorus beginning:

'More work for the undertaker,
'Another little job for the tomb-stone maker.'"

I was almost persuaded to write the gentleman to address Dr. Hadley or Tad Jones, but find that some Englishman has supplied the whole of the first verse and chorus in the following issue of the *New Statesman*. I am sure that your readers may be interested in the original text of that famous ballad. You might ask Professor Copeland to read it between the halves at the next Yale game to the great discomfiture of the Yale man who claims to be the originator of the song.

Sammy Snoozer laboured on the railway;
His work he was very clever at!
Sammy one day was a-polishing the metals
With a lump of mouldy fat.
Up come a runaway engine,
Sammy stood upon the track;
He held out his arms, for he firmly believed
He could push that locomotive back.

(The drum): BOOM!!

CHORUS:

More work for the undertaker,
Another little job for the tomb-stone maker;
In the local cemetery they've
Been very, very busy with a brand-new grave.
For Snoozer's
Snuffed it!"

A rather good picture of a Haughton steam-roller! You must admit it has a very distinct flavor. Can't you see Snoozer snuffing it?

KARL S. CATE, '09.

Providence, R. I.,

Training for the National Defense

Harvard Men at Plattsburg

By FREDERIC SCHENCK, '09.

NO one yet knows just how many Harvard men attended the various training camps of 1916: there were 1,572 at the Plattsburg encampments, and smaller contingents at Oglethorpe and the Presidio, so that the total was probably not far from 1,700. At Plattsburg in July, when a Junior Camp and the biggest of the Senior Camps were running simultaneously, it seemed that one face in five was familiar on Harvard Square. Half the companies that passed along the road sang Harvard songs. As some one said up at the Hotel Champlain one Saturday night: "This is New London in uniform." Except at the boat races or some specially Harvard function, it is unlikely that so many Harvard men have ever been gathered together in any one place outside of Cambridge. Several of the smaller clubs, realizing that it would be impossible to gather so many members anywhere else in the country, held informal summer dinners at the Champlain.

Bartlett Hayes, '98, got up a baseball team and routed the Second Cavalry nine. It was not a Harvard team, but on the squad were Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02; Robert S. Potter, '12; F. G. Fripp, '16, and Gordon Ware, '08. Juniors were excluded, so George Abbot, '17, could not play. If anyone had suggested football Hamilton Fish, '10, could have got up a team that would have made trouble for anything in New York State. He could not have neglected such "material" as T. T. Hare, D. M. Bomeisler and J. H. Philbin, LL.B., '16, but he might almost have made up an eleven of "H" men: E. Bowditch, '03; W. J. Clothier, '04; A. T. Lyman, '16; J. C. Harris, '17; R. B. Wigglesworth, '12; T. J. Campbell, '12; G. A. McKinlock, '16, were in camp. Or if track sports had been proposed,

there were C. C. Little, '10, one of our newly-appointed assistant deans; W. A. Barron, '14; G. G. Haydock, '16; A. Bidle, '16; R. Tower, '15; B. S. Carter, '15, and other distinguished runners and jumpers. No doubt C. C. Lund, '16, assisted by S. H. Felton, '16, could have organized a crew that would have gone a great deal faster than anything on Lake Champlain.

There was little time, however, for athletic diversion. Everyone was busy, and no one worked harder than the Harvard men. J. L. Derby, '08, Grenville Clark, '03, Harold Blanchard, '98, and others connected with the "Plattsburg movement" from the start, had already done good work before they arrived, raising money for men who could not pay their own expenses and handling the fast-growing enrollment. There were many whose experience in previous camps fitted them for the rank of "student lieutenant." H. Blanchard, '98; De L. K. Jay, '03; F. R. Appleton, Jr., '07, and C. K. Cummings, '93, were efficient company officers. So, too, were B. A. G. Fuller, '00; C. C. Lund, '16; S. B. Ives, '17; T. L. DeCamp, '16, and D. R. Hawkins, 2L., who had all served under Captain Cordier last winter. T. S. Bradlee, '90; Julian Codman, '92; and Clarence Fahnestock, '98, worked in the Quartermaster's Department and were given the very responsible posts of Regimental Quartermasters on the hike. A. B. Roosevelt, '17, spent the whole summer in camp and held all sorts of offices. There were four Roosevelts, representing three subspecies of the genus, in the July camps: Archibald B., '17; Quentin, '19; Gracie H., '13; and Nicholas, '14. More came in August: Theodore, Jr., '09, and two or three Derby and Robinson connections. The Appleton family also



HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEN, GRADUATES AND



GRADUATES, AT THE JULY PLATTSBURG CAMP.

had a notable representation—James W., '88; Francis R., Jr., '07, and Charles L., '08, all in the second camp. Representing the Harvard Regiment, though not the University, was Sergeant Gavigan, of the Coast Artillery, who spent last winter working in Weld Hall and on Soldiers Field.

In the absence of definite statistics it is impossible to say which had the larger proportion of Harvard men, the Junior or the Senior camp. There was a remarkably varied assortment, representing all classes, from the late eighties down to the sub-freshmen. It was not only the athletes and sportsmen who turned out in force, there were teachers and parsons and bankers and doctors and lawyers and diplomats and scholars and literary men, and a little of everything else. To cite a few names from the roster of the Senior camp: A. T. Perkins '87, former president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; P. S. Sears, '89; S. V. R. Crosby, '91; C. B. Denny, '91; Roy Pier, '03; C. M. Stearns, '04, ex-regent of the University; R. H. George, A.M., '13, and R. A. Newhall, A.M., '14, of the History Department; Norbert Wiener, Ph.D., '13; Dr. John Homans, '99; H. H. Richards, '98, of Groton School; Henry May, '06; F. H. Fobes, '04; H. E. Winlock, '06; Rev. H. N. Arrowsmith, '09; R. C. Evans, '13; Gerald Courtney, '16; K. B. Murdock, '16, and even that ardent champion of peace in the columns of the BULLETIN, Murray T. Quigg, '13. When the August camp opened Professor Theodore Lyman, '97, and Bishop Perry, '92,

of Rhode Island, were among the distinguished arrivals, and with them came Robert Cutler, '16; R. G. McKay, '11, and other authors, athletes and business men too numerous to remember.

It is impossible to generalize about hundreds of men of all ages and professions who were doing various kinds of work and holding various ranks. There were undoubtedly Harvard men in every company, troop and detachment in all the camps, and in the July camps alone there were forty-eight companies of infantry besides detachments of cavalry, machine guns, field artillery, engineers, and what not, and an independent unit of Army Medical Reserve doctors studying sanitation and similar subjects. Few of the rookies and fewer still of the officers knew or cared whether a man came from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Dartmouth, or any other college, or no college at all. But perhaps it is worth while to cite the opinion of a Westerner who was commenting one night on what he had gained and what he had lost at Plattsburg. He was immensely pleased with what he had gained, but still more delighted with what he had lost—in the first place, four inches round the waist; in the second place, a life-long prejudice against Harvard men. There were so many in his company who were utterly unlike what he had been brought up to regard as the "Harvard type" that he was forced to cut loose from his traditional opinion, and he boldly asserted that, whatever people might think out home, the Harvard men at Plattsburg were the best men in the camp.

The Naval Training School for Civilians

BY RICHARD S. RUSSELL, '01.

THE Naval Training Cruise for Civilians, August 15 to September 12, 1916, was the first step in a movement which promises to play an increasingly large part in the awakening of the people of the United States to a

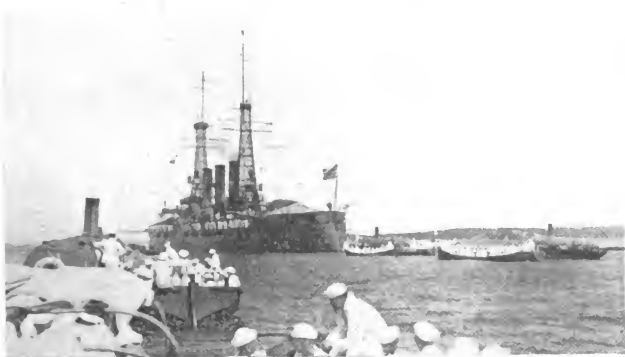
realization of what a great navy is and should be; in disseminating throughout the land a better understanding of how vitally dependent the basic policies of the nation are upon the efficiency and adequacy of the naval force; and in stimu-

lating directly among a growing number of citizens a keen desire to train and equip themselves to become in time of war a force of invaluable aid in co-operation with that wonderfully fine body of men who are devoting all or a large part of their lives to the regular naval service.

About 2,500 volunteers, largely from the Atlantic seaboard but representing a majority of the States in the Union, enrolled for a four weeks' cruise on nine

War College at Newport. There, too, were held the boat-races between the raceboats, cutters, whaleboats and dinghys of the several ships, manned by the civilian crews, which aroused the sporting spirit of all to a high degree.

The second and third weeks were occupied by the annual Summer War Manoeuvres at sea and target practice in Tangier Sound. The ships then returned for the most part to the ports from which they sailed. Here they joined with the



GOING ABOARD U. S. S. RHODE ISLAND FOR A LECTURE.

battleships of the reserve fleet. The civilians formed about half of the total crew on each ship, and worked with the regulars, on deck, in the engine and boiler rooms, and on all the sea and port watches and details.

The fleet assembled at Fort Pond Bay near Montauk Point, Long Island, on August 16 and 17. There, the men became accustomed to the life on ship-board, the routine, drills, stations, etc., and received some general instruction in the form of lectures on naval policy, strategy and ideals given on the U. S. S. *Rhode Island*, the flagship, by well-known naval officers, representing the

organization of motor-boats in each district and took part in manoeuvres with destroyers and submarines. The problems were worked out to show the means of protecting the bases and any fleets anchored there from attacks by enemy submarines or destroyers, in much the same way as the North Sea and the Channel are guarded by the English patrol squadrons. Some of the motor boats were of a type developed by private individuals on the model of the scout boats used for this work around the British Islands. They were built for speed and ability to keep the sea under all reasonable conditions. Other motor boats not

built for this specific purpose, in some districts filled out the complement and all did good service in spotting the attacking submarines by day and the destroyers by night. Many of the civilians who were on the battleships formed part or all of the crew of these boats, and the two movements were thus brought into close relationship.

Considering the undertaking as a whole, it should be considered a great success. Very few of the civilians had had any previous training or connection with the Navy, and the introduction to life on board ship and at sea was a step in an absolutely unfamiliar field.

There was much to learn outside of the actual handling of the armament. Classes were organized to teach seamanship, navigation, signaling, radio operating, electrical and steam engineering, etc., and while much of the instruction was of necessity elementary, the men showed an aptitude to learn and an enthusiasm which were gratifying to the officers in charge. It is true that the long days were not completely filled with duties, in some cases, but the opportunities were open for all to work and all those who were bent on study and investigation were encouraged and helped and the effort was welcomed. Those who took advantage of this found little time for idleness.

The ships were short of commissioned and petty officers, and the short time for preparation left much undone that will be cared for next year. The interest and enthusiasm of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, F. D. Roosevelt, '04, was a large factor in making the cruise successful. During the cruise a number of civilians were appointed by the captain of each ship to serve as members of an Organization Committee of a permanent body to be known as the Naval Training Association of the United States. This committee is planning to meet in New York in October for the purpose of adopting a constitution and formulating plans for carrying on in a permanent and continuous way the civilian end of the movement so well begun this year.

Exact figures as to the number of Harvard men on all the ships are not yet available, but on one battleship approximately 36 per cent. were Harvard men against approximately 13 per cent. from the next largest college representation. It would be invidious to draw comparisons where all did so well, but it may be said that Harvard, both in the numbers enrolled and in the spirit shown, was in the front rank where she has always stood when opportunity has come to show her interest in movements vitally concerning the welfare and protection of the nation.

At the Aviation Schools

FOR the information of BULLETIN readers regarding the work of Harvard men in aviation during the summer months, Godfrey L. Cabot, '82, president of the Aero Club of New England, was asked early in September for an account of this phase of the preparedness movement in Harvard circles. His response, dated September 8, to this request was as follows:

Answering your inquiry, the following Harvard men are learning to fly and learning the care of flying-machines, at the Curtiss Aviation School at Buffalo, N. Y.:

Eben S. Draper, '15, Frederic Stevens Allen, '16, Francis Iman Amory, Jr., '17, William Bartlett Bacon, '19, Edmond E. Bates, '17, Mahlon Philip Bryan, '19, Hamilton Coolidge, '19, Donald Dunbar Harries, 2L., Robert Hewins Stiles, '16, Joseph R. Torrey, 2d, '16, Harry Hubbard Metcalf, '18.

Five Harvard men are learning to fly at the Thomas School at Ithaca, as follows:

Samuel Pierce Mandell, 2d, '19, William Henry Meeker, '17, Kenneth Merrick, '19, Arthur L. Richmond, '18, Herbert Pulitzer, '19.

Under date of Sept. 1st, Mr. Draper writes me with regard to the Harvard Contingent: "The Harvard men still have a clean slate and



Left to right—K. Merrick, '19, W. H. Meeker, '17, S. P. Mandell, '19,
A. L. Richmond, '16, H. Pulitzer, '19.

HARVARD MEN AT THE ITHACA TRAINING CAMP.

are all headed for an excellent pilot's license."

Norman W. Cabot, '98, George Richmond Fearing, '93, Dr. John C. Phillips, '99, Gordon Balch, '12, James Burgess, '04, myself and others have been practising flying in a Burgess-Dunne Machine and Norman W. Cabot has become quite proficient, but is not yet flying alone. That is, we all have an aviator with us when we are flying the machines.

Eben S. Draper, '15, is having a machine built for himself and he is also going to give a machine to the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; another machine is owned by Norman W. Cabot, Richmond Fearing, Dr. John C. Phillips and Gordon Balch; a fourth machine owned by myself and a fifth machine (nearly complete) are to be given in the name of the Aero Club of New England to the State for use in training the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

This fifth machine is a Tractor Biplane, with a Curtiss OXX New Style Model 2, Engine, two seats tandem, double Dep. Control.

The chief subscribers to the Funds are members of the Harvard Class of '82, but there are some ladies and others, who have helped us and we had a generous subscription from the Hon. George von L. Meyer, '79.

In a nutshell, we expect before the end of the year to have five machines mobilized and in use for training men in military aviation in this Commonwealth and the leaders of this

movement have been mostly Harvard men. We have been chiefly impelled by a keen appreciation of the following facts:

First, aviation is the weakest link in the chain of national defense.

Second, it is the link that can be adequately strengthened with the least expenditure of time, money and material.

Third, it is the only branch of the service for which there are incomparably more applicants than there are places for them to fill or machines for them to practise in.

Last, but not least, it is an essential link in the chain of modern warfare.

COLLEGE MEN AT PLATTSBURG

The latest available figures showing the enrollment of college men at the Plattsburg Camps in 1916, as tabulated at the office of the Military Training Camps Association, are given herewith:

College	Students	Alumni	Total
Harvard,	435	1137	1572
Yale,	188	733	921
Princeton,	264	507	771
Columbia,	47	475	522
Univ. of Penn.,	89	330	419
Cornell,	95	525	620
Williams,	79	275	354
Mass. Inst. of Tech.,	35	183	218
New York Univ.,	15	188	203

Col. City N. Y.,	10	162	172
Dartmouth,	89	139	228
Stevens Inst.,	19	76	95
Brown,	34	80	114
Amherst,	23	119	142
Lehigh,	36	66	102
Union,	20	50	70
Penn. State,	39	55	94
Rens. Poly. Inst.,	7	51	58
Johns Hopkins,	11	59	70
Boston University,	7	48	55
Univ. of Mich.,	23	130	153
Worc. Poly. Inst.,	8	37	45
Geo. Washington Univ.,	7	44	51
Georgetown Univ.,	9	48	57
Knox,	3	17	20
Rutgers,	12	22	34
Trinity College (Ct.),	12	46	58
Univ. of Minn.,	1	29	30
Univ. of Va.,	43	74	117
Wesleyan Univ.,	13	54	67
Hamilton,	13	28	41
Colgate,	9	34	43
B'klyn. Poly. Inst.,	7	38	45
	1702	5850	7561
All other colleges,	298	2278	2576
Grand total,	2000	8137	10,137

CAPTAIN CORDIER



Captain Constant Cordier, recently detailed by the War Department to give military instruction at Harvard, possesses the unusual distinction of having received, besides his

honorary degree of Master of Arts at Harvard last June, the degree of Doctor of Political and Administrative Sciences from the oldest university in the western hemisphere, the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos de Lima, Peru, founded in 1551. This degree was conferred in 1911.

During his more than five years of connection with the diplomatic service of the United States as military attaché and diplomatic agent in many parts of the world, Captain Cordier spent more than three years of study at the University in Lima. He has also seen active field service in the Philippines during the early years of American control.

VICTOR CHAPMAN, '13

During the period of suspended publication, the BULLETIN received from Mrs. Richard Aldrich, the wife of Richard Aldrich, '85, the following poem in memory of her nephew, Victor Chapman, '13, of the Franco-American Flying Corps, who was killed in action at Verdun last June.

VICTOR EMMANUEL CHAPMAN.

On quiet roads I see you most
Where elm shoots branch and sumachs glow;
Each tangle in the high hedge row
Clasps some strong greeting from your ghost.

On quiet roads all undisturbed
With woodchucks and with weeds you grew.
The humble things your spirit knew
Met stars and winter unperturbed.

On quiet roads no other came
Around rough sudden turns at dawn,
Riding with gestures of a fawn
The fleet-foot colt you would not tame.

The quiet roads received your soul
A tiny puzzle-headed boy
Whose pony was his only toy,
The long way home his only goal.

The quiet roads released your soul,
Ready to harness cloud with wind,
The chart in highest air to find
And from a fragment guide the whole.

The quiet roads scarce know this earth,
Her life, her graves, to them are one;
They look to see you in the sun
Or when new stars are brought to birth.

MARGARET CHANLER ALDRICH.

Rokeby, Barrytown, N. Y.,
August, 1916.

REGISTRATION IN THE UNIVERSITY

Below are the registration figures of Harvard University on September 27 compared with the third day's figures in 1915:

COLLEGE.	1916	1915
Seniors,	399	396
Juniors	608	552
Sophomores,	633	664
Freshmen,	694	685
Special,	—	9
Unclassified,	120	139
Out of course,	50	55
Total,	2504	2500

GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Resident Students,	483	479
Non-resident Students,	17	15
Total,	500	494

GRAD. SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Third Year,	1	—
Second Year,	46	35
First Year,	129	113
Special	20	15
Unclassified,	6	1
Total,	202	164

Architecture,	28	30
Landscape Architecture,	17	15
Applied Biology,	11	9
Forestry,	2	2
School for Health Officers,	16	—

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Graduates,	15	14
Seniors,	5	3
Middlers,	1	5
Juniors,	2	4
Unclassified,	3	2
Episcopal Theol. School,	2	1
Andover Theol. Sem.,	19	14
B. U. School of Theol.,	6	12
Newton Theol. Seminary,	4	—
Total,	57	55

LAW SCHOOL.

Graduates,	6	7
Third Year,	191	188
Second Year,	225	180
First Year,	328	308
Special,	1	—
Unclassified,	53	47
Total,	804	730

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Graduates,	—	—
Fourth Year,	68	67
Third Year,	87	67
Second Year,	87	99
First Year,	112	107
Dept. of Public Health,	—	1
Total,	354	341

DENTAL SCHOOL.

Graduates,	1	2
Third Year,	64	66
Second Year,	73	66
First Year,	91	92
Special,	—	—
Unclassified,	—	1
Total,	229	227

Total registration in all departments of the University, 4,724 4,567

HARVARD CLUB OF NEVADA

On August 23 the Harvard Club of Nevada was organized at Reno. Its charter members are: John T. Donnellan, L. '91; John H. Rhoades, '92; John C. Watson, '94, Reno; Benjamin F. Cunningham, M.D. '94, Reno; Whitman Symmes, '95, Nevada City; Alexander Forsyth, '96, Reno; Peter Frandsen, '98, Reno; Robert Hoe, '00; Reuben C. H. Thompson, '01, Reno; George Springmeyer, L. '06, Carson City; Charles Goggio, '10, Reno; Louis E. Barber, '13, Reno; and William S. Unsworth, '14, Reno. Whitman Symmes, '95, was elected president, and Peter Frandsen, '98, secretary.

1909 LUNCHEONS

Commencing Tuesday, October 3, the 1909 Class Luncheons were resumed in Boston. They will be held between 12.30 and 2.00 at Frost & Dearborn's, 6 Pearl Street, just off Post-Office Square, in a private room on the basement floor. The committee feels that this is a considerable improvement over the former arrangement and hopes for a large and regular attendance.

D. P. STARR, '08

Dillwyn Parrish Starr, '08, formerly of Philadelphia, was killed in battle in France on September 15. He was a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and was leading his troops into action when he fell. Starr was a prominent and popular member of his class while he was in College; he played quarter-back and end on the university football team and took part in other athletics also.

At the University

The annual Phillips Brooks House reception to the new students in the University was held on Wednesday evening, September 27. F. H. Cabot, Jr., '17, of New York, presided, and the other speakers were: Arthur Beane, '11, secretary of Phillips Brooks House; Rev. A. P. Fitch, '00, president of Andover Theological Seminary; E. A. Whitney, '17, of Augusta, Me., president of the *Crimson*; Hunt Wentworth, '17, of Chicago, president of the *Lampoon*; H. H. Dadmun, '17, of Arlington, captain of the football eleven; and Professor Bliss Perry.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give concerts in Sanders Theatre on the following Thursday evenings: October 19, November 9, December 7, 1916, January 11, February 1, February 22, March 22, and April 26, 1917. Course tickets at \$7 each will be on sale at Kent's bookstore, Cambridge, on October 14, if any remain after filling the applications from officers of the University.

The annual reception by the Faculty to the students of the Graduate School of Business Administration was held in the Union last Saturday evening. The speakers were President Lowell, Howard Elliott, '81, James Lawrence, '01, H. C. McCarty and J. M. Gries, lecturers in the School, G. L. Harding, '10, president of the Business School Club, and Robert Bowser, '13.

The Harvard Divinity School is celebrating today the hundredth anniversary of its recognition as a professional school separate from Harvard College. The chief speakers of the day are President Eliot and the Rev. R. S. Morison, '60. At the dinner in the evening President Lowell, representatives of affiliated schools, and distinguished alumni are expected to speak.

"Pooch" Donovan, who has been for several years trainer of the track and field candidates, has been appointed head coach of the team. Berton C. Morrill, M.D., who coached for seven years at Bowdoin College and last year at Purdue University, has been engaged to assist Ellery Clark, '06, in training the Harvard candidates for the field events.

The annual reception of the Christian Science Society was held in Phillips Brooks House on Tuesday evening. Among the speakers were: Rev. William P. McKenzie, William D. McCracken, author of "The Rise of the Swiss Republic", and Mr. L. P. Chud-dington of the Business School.

A join subscription price for the *Advocate* and the *Monthly* has recently been arranged at \$2.50.

The Harvard Musical Clubs expect to take a trip South during the coming Christmas recess. The tentative schedule consists of concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pinchurst, Charleston, Columbia, S. C., and possibly in Jacksonville, Atlanta, and Knoxville.

Dean L. B. R. Briggs, Dean H. A. Yeomans, and Professor Roger I. Lee are the Faculty members of the Athletic Committee for the current year. The graduate members are: Robert F. Herrick, '90, J. Wells Farley, '99, and George P. Gardner, Jr., '10.

The Addison Brown Prize, which is offered for the best essay written by a Law School student on a subject of maritime or private international law, has been awarded for 1915-16 to Gerald C. Henderson, '12, LL.B. '16, of Monadnock, N. H.

The Christian Association held its first meeting of the year last Sunday morning in Phillips Brooks House. The speakers were W. W. Webster, '17, of Syracuse, N. Y., president of the association, and W. J. Bingham, '16.

Fall rowing began last Monday. The candidates for the university crew met at the boathouse and were addressed by R. F. Herrick, '90, William Haines, the professional coach, and Captain H. B. Cabot, Jr., '17.

Professor E. C. Moore preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday morning. The preacher next Sunday will be Professor Daniel J. Fraser, D.D., of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, Canada.

The autumn work of the baseball candidates has begun. Fred Mitchell, the professional coach of last season, will not return for the next year, but will have charge of the practice this fall.

The candidates for the cross-country team have begun practice under the supervision of coach Shrubbs; six members of last year's team have reported.

The *Advocate* will offer this year a prize of \$25 for the best short story on some phase of college life written by a student in the University.

Professor Taussig spoke on "Industrial Conditions in California" at the Seminary of Economics last Monday evening.

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday, Professor Bridgeman spoke on "Tolman's Principle of Similitude."

At the Geological Conference last Tuesday, the members discussed the summer field-work.

The subscription price of the *Crimson* has been raised from \$3 to \$4 a year.

Alumni Notes

'65—George Anthony Hill died on August 17 at the Cambridge, Mass., Hospital as the result of an attack of paralysis. He was tutor at Harvard from 1865 to 1871; instructor in engineering in 1885; and assistant professor of physics from 1871 to 1876. He was the author of several text-books on mathematics and physics.

'66—John Jacob Loud died on August 10 at his home in Weymouth, Mass. He studied law in the office of Jewell, Gaston & Field, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. For more than twenty years he was cashier of the Union National Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, and for many years was president of the Weymouth Historical Society.

'67—Ernest Watson Cushing died on August 27 in Roxbury, Mass., at the Cushing Hospital, of which he was the founder. In his early professional work he specialized on diseases of the nose and throat. Soon after receiving the degree of M.D. from Columbia in 1871, he studied in Berlin, where he became interested in the new field of abdominal surgery, and on his return to America associated himself with the Murdoch Hospital. He was professor at the Tufts College Medical School from its beginning, and surgeon to the Woman's Charity Club Hospital for more than twenty years.

'76—Percival Lowell, director of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., left Boston on September 27 for an extensive astronomical lecture trip. He will speak at the State College of Washington, University of Washington, Reed College, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Oregon, Leland Stanford Junior University and the University of California. He will also address the Harvard Clubs of Spokane and Seattle, and deliver two extension course lectures in Portland, Ore., under the auspices of Reed College. Before returning he will spend some time at his observatory in Flagstaff.

'86—Gordon Woodbury, of Manchester, N. H., is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 1st district of that state.

'87—Henry W. Keyes, of North Haverhill, has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. The state is Republican, and therefore his election in November is generally expected.

'87—Frank Dempster Sherman, a temporary member of the class, died in New York, September 19, of appendicitis. He was professor of graphics at Columbia University, and the author of several genealogical volumes. His name was most familiar, however, as a writer of verse, collected in five books.

'88—Henry L. Mason, of the Mason & Hamlin Co., has been elected president of the People's Choral Union of Boston, an organization similar to the People's Singing Classes which were founded in New York by Dr. Frank Damrosch in 1892.

'89—Morton D. Hull, who is president of the Harvard Club of Chicago, was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois in the recent primary in that state, but was defeated. He has served four terms in the lower branch of the Illinois Legislature and was elected to the state senate in 1914.

'90—Guy Norman, of Newport, R. I., is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in his district.

'91—Rev. Thomas Chalmers, of Manchester, N. H., was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the recent primary in that state, but was defeated by the present Congressman, Cyrus A. Sulloway.

'93—Charles P. Huntington has been made a Knight of the Order of Isabel the Catholic by the King of Spain, in recognition of architectural work in connection with the Hispanic Society of America.

'96—Frederick Hale, of Portland, has been elected United States Senator from Maine.

'97—William Healy, M.D. (Chicago) '00, director of juvenile psychopathic work at the Chicago Institute, delivered a course of lectures at the Illinois state school of summer instruction for teachers, conducted at the Lincoln (Ill.) State School and Colony.

'99—A. F. Griffiths is president of Oahu College, Honolulu, which held at Commencement last June a three days' celebration of its 75th anniversary. A pageant giving the history of the school was presented, and \$350,000 was added to the endowment.

'99—Carl E. Milliken of Island Falls, has been elected Governor of Maine.

'00—Albert Parker Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary, delivered the commencement address at Simmons College on June 14.

'01—William T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., received the degree of LL.D. at Western Reserve University last June.

'02—Harold Bullard suffered a stroke of paralysis on June 21. Since that time he has been at the Evans Memorial Hospital in Boston. His condition is gradually improving.

'04—Henry F. Dewing, formerly headmaster of Monson Academy, Monson, Mass., is with the Travelers Insurance Co., 141 Milk St., Boston. His home address is 313 Highland Ave., West Newton, Mass.

'05—George F. Evans, formerly at the Deane School, Santa Barbara, is now teaching at Leland Stanford Junior University, Cal.

'06—A son was born on July 22 to John A. Remick, Jr., and Alice (Hemingway) Remick at Weston, Mass.

'07—Ralph M. Arkush, LL.B. '09, is practising law at 24 Broad St., New York City.

'07—Willard C. Brierton has recently returned from a trip to Japan and China. He is a consulting engineer, specializing on freight terminal and factory location work, with offices at 7 East 42d St., New York.

'08—George S. Dexter was married in St. Louis, Mo., on September 2, to Miss Ellen Douglas McLean.

'08—Dwight Nelson Robinson, for the last five years instructor in Latin and Greek at Yale, is head of the Department of Latin at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., with the title of Brown Associate Professor of Latin. His address is 162 North Sandusky St., Delaware, O.

'00—A son, Julius, was born on July 5 to Edward S. Allen and Minnie (Miller-Liebenwalde) Allen, 1054 Ferdon Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

'09—Horace Holden, who has been for seven years at the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J., is associate headmaster of the Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn.

'09—Henry P. Spencer is physical director of the public schools of North Tonawanda, N. Y.

'10—Austin W. Cheever, M.D. '14, is in the skin department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and is practising medicine at 510 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

'10—Henry Augustus Coit died on August 7 in a hospital in France from injuries received at the front. He was a private in the Fifth Battalion of Princess Patricia's Regiment, Canadian Volunteers.

'11—Charles Baird, Jr., sailed on the "Chicago" for Bordeaux, July 1, to join the American Ambulance Corps at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

'11—Charles A. Wong is assistant cashier and manager of the Chinese-American Bank, Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii.

'12—Rollo H. Britten was married on August 13 at Baltimore, Md., to Miss Marion Hale, University of Iowa, '16. Mr. and Mrs. Britten are living at 1302 Irving St., Washington, D. C.

'12—Hugh G. Grant was married on August 9 to Miss Cora Dean Hibbs, Tennessee College, '14, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Grant was engaged in newspaper work for two years after his graduation and is now principal of the Barrett School, Birmingham, Ala.

'12—Gustav H. Kaemmerling is with the Fuller Engineering Co., Allentown, Pa.

'13—George H. Hands, formerly assistant advertising manager of the Carter's Ink Co., is now advertising representative for *The Modern Priscilla*, 87 Broad St., Boston.

'14—Andrew K. Henry is with Codman & Street, real estate, 15 State St., Boston. His home address is 205 Babcock St., Brookline, Mass.

'14—J. Bernard Miller, M.B.A. '16, is with J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, 23 Wall St., New York City.

'14—A daughter, Diane, was born on June 9 to Dana J. P. Wingate and Mildred (Mansfield) Wingate, in Arlington, Mass.

'15—Henry Sprague Sturgis was married in Boston on June 19 to Miss Gertrude Lovett, the daughter of Robert W. Lovett, '8, M.D. '85.

'15—Herbert E. Tucker, who has been with the Hawthorne Mill of the American Felt Co., Hyde Park, Mass., is now with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 15 Dey St., New York.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1. Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer.
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

T. W. Lamont, '92,
Ellery Sedgwick, '94,
E. M. Grossman, '96,
C. Chester Lane, '94.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Francis J. Swayze, '79, President, Newark, N. J.
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
Minot Simons, '91, Vice-President, Cleveland.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
William C. Boyden, '86, Chicago.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Roshon.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '93, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '01, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916.

NUMBER 3.

News and Views

The Divinity School Celebration. Before the first steps were taken, a hundred years ago, to establish the Divinity School as a separate professional department of the University, on a basis equivalent to that on which the Medical School already stood and the Law School was soon to stand, Harvard College was itself in no small measure a place of special training for ministers. The oldest endowment of a chair in the faculty is that of the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, established in 1721. The long line of ministers educated at Harvard before and after that date bore continuous testimony to the interest of Harvard in theological instruction.

The period of 1816, however, is memorable not only for the movement towards making the Divinity School a distinct department of the University, but also for the sharpness of the controversy which was just then separating the Congregational churches of New England into the Unitarian and Trinitarian divisions. From the time when Henry Ware, in 1805, became the Hollis Professor of Divinity, the Harvard theologians were long identified with the Unitarian cause. It has nevertheless always been a provision of the constitution of the Divinity School that "no assent to the peculiarities of any denominations of Christians shall be required either of the instructors or students." At the centennial observances of the

School last week there was no point on which more significant emphasis could be laid than the fact that the broad inclusiveness of theological interest, so long a theoretical element in the conduct of the School, has become more and more an actual element, until now the definite affiliations of the School with other institutions of theology embrace the students of the "orthodox" Congregational Andover Seminary, the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, the Methodist Boston University in Boston, and the Baptist Theological Institution in Newton.

This movement, as the BULLETIN has had occasion to inform its readers before, is but an expression of a general tendency in theological instruction. In its local manifestation, the rapidly developing plan for the joining of forces offers for the coming years the broadest possibilities of quickening contacts. Who is foreseeing and bold enough to say what will come of it all in the next hundred years?

* * *

The Resignation of President Fitch. The immediate result of the affiliation plan is that such an occurrence as the resignation of the Rev. A. P. Fitch, '00, from the presidency of the Andover Theological Seminary, to assume next year a professorship of religion and a preacher's work at Amherst College, concerns Harvard only a little less closely than the Andover School. The presence in Cambridge, and the par-

ticipation in the religious life of Harvard, of so vital a figure as President Fitch have been among the positive advantages to the University which have come with the moving of the Andover School to Cambridge. His going elsewhere is a corresponding loss. It is difficult in matters involving gains to provide any insurance against such losses. Yet they cannot fail to provoke the wish that some device to this end might be contrived. For the present we can only hope that Harvard, in the future, may be as fortunate as Princeton, Williams and other colleges have been in the past through having President Fitch come to them with his stirring message. Amherst is to be congratulated on its prospect of becoming his "point of departure."

* * *

**A Yale
Athletic
Report.**

A committee at Yale, consisting of Professor Corwin, Mr. Day and Mr. Hobson, appointed to conduct Yale athletics during the year 1915-16, and to propose a new constitution for the Yale Athletic Association, has recently rendered its report to the President and Corporation. It recommends a drastic reorganization of the control of Yale athletics, and, after dealing with the local problem at New Haven, speaks a brave word, of far-reaching import, when it expresses the belief "that ultimately the suggestion must be seriously considered that in time all payment of salaries to coaches for Yale athletics should cease, and unless Yale can from her own resources, graduate and undergraduate, develop her teams without such artificial stimulants, so that she can reasonably compete with her rivals, it would be best to eliminate intercollegiate athletics altogether until the dawn of an era of reasonableness in such things."

The committee realizes the awkward-

ness of urging upon others a similar course of action at this moment in the history of Yale athletics. The suggestion will probably be quite as unpopular with many friends of athletics at Yale as similar suggestions would be in many other quarters throughout the country. But it has long been recognized that the present system of intercollegiate athletics, with all its attendant evils of extravagance and over-emphasis, needs a thorough-going simplification at the hands of its best friends. It is a system in which nearly every college, no matter how high its own standard of amateur sportsmanship may be, is enmeshed. The Yale report calls for a square facing of the facts at one point on the map of college athletics—and an equally courageous attitude towards the problem everywhere.

* * *

**Scholarships
and
Scholars.**

From time to time there has been discussion, not unmixed with complaint, of the fact that the beneficiaries of scholarships maintained by the Harvard Clubs all over the country do not sufficiently distinguish themselves as scholars in College. It has even been questioned whether "scholarship", with all the implications of the word, is precisely the term to apply to the excellent form of aid by which the widely scattered clubs send to Harvard many young men who would not otherwise darken its doors. There has been little doubt that the total results from the club scholarships have been highly beneficial, both to a large number of individuals and to Harvard itself.

The general vagueness of the situation has now been considerably diminished by a tabulation of statistics which we are printing on a later page. The inquiry which they represent had its origin in the obviously large representation,

among the men who graduated with honors last June, of those who had received financial aid in their freshman year. The table shows that the holders of scholarships were sometimes, though by no means always, identical with the recipients of Price Greenleaf Aid. This does not affect the outstanding fact that of the 143 men who received honors at the last Commencement, 61, or nearly 43 per cent, received financial aid as freshmen. In rendering this aid thirteen Harvard clubs, from Long Island to Seattle, and several separate scholarship foundations played an important part. It is good to have so clear a demonstration of the value of the club scholarships. When it is questioned again the records of the men of high standing in the class of 1916 should be brought to light.

* * *

The After all it is of less mo-
Scholars in ment that undergraduates
Active Life. should display all the wis-
dom and character enabling them to make the utmost of their college opportunities than that good standing in college should be recognized as bearing a definite relationship to achievement in the larger world. In recent years much testimony on this point has been brought forward. Readers of the BULLETIN have more than once been confronted with the fact that the men who do best in college may be counted upon to do best in the professional schools, and that these students who work are found later among the men who lead.

Familiar as much of this doctrine has become, it will bear much repetition. In the September number of *Harper's Magazine*, William Trufant Foster, '01, president of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, repeats it to excellent purpose. Mr. Foster has recently visited about a hundred colleges in all parts of the country, and inquired into many tenden-

cies in education. In his *Harper's* article, "Should Students Study?" he deals especially with the implications of the motto adorning, as he says, the walls of many a student's room: "Do not let your studies interfere with your college education." The article, which may be said to have for its thesis the opposition to this advice, derives much of its value from the fact that it is based upon the scrutiny of many college communities. There is, however, one passage of special interest to Harvard men. It speaks for Mr. Foster's effort to apply a "measure of success in life" by means of "the consensus of opinion of competent judges."

"Using this measure for success", he says, "I endeavored to find out whether the members of the class of 1894 of Harvard College who had become notable in their life-work had been notable in their studies. I therefore asked three judges to select, independently, the most successful men from that class. I chose as judges the dean of the college, the secretary of the Alumni Association, and a professor in Columbia University who is a member of the class, because I thought that these men came nearer than any others to knowing all members of the class. I left each judge free to use his own definition of success, but I asked them not to select men whose achievements appeared to be due principally to family wealth or position. The judges agreed in naming twenty-three successful men. I then had the entire undergraduate records of these men accurately copied from the College records and compared with the standing of twenty-three men chosen at random from the same class.

"The result was striking. The men who were thus named as most successful attained in their college studies nearly four times as many highest grades as the random selection. To the credit of the successful men are 195 'A's'; to the credit of the other men, only 56."

It is unnecessary to add any *haec fabula docet* remarks to this little story of a class which has had ample time to make its record.

The Harvard Surgical Unit in France

BY HUGH CABOT, '94, M.D. '98, CHIEF SURGEON, FOURTH CONTINGENT.

THE fourth contingent of the Harvard Unit has just completed a very active service of three months as an integral part of the Royal Army Medical Corps in charge of a semi-base hospital "somewhere in France." Previous contingents have been under the charge of Dr. E. H. Nichols, Dr. David Cheever and Dr. W. E. Faulkner, and the work will be continued for the war. The commanding officer of the Hospital, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Allan Perry, R.A.M.C., and the executive staff, the quarter-master and the registrar, are regular officers of the British Army, while the purely medical staff is under the direction of a chief selected by the University. The Medical Staff consists of 34 officers, both physicians and surgeons, and 75 nurses.

The Hospital itself, like the other semi-base hospitals in France, is chiefly "under canvas", the tent wards being made of large marquee tents, generally three in number, placed end to end, which gives a space suitable for two rows of 35 beds. Wooden floors and electric lights make these tents comfortable and satisfactory for the care of the wounded. Each hospital also has three or four long, narrow corrugated iron buildings, locally known as "huts", to which the most severe cases are assigned and which accommodate about 30 beds each. The capacity of the Hospitals has varied, according to the pressure of work. On our arrival in June at No. 22 General Hospital the bed capacity was 1,340, which was increased to 1,800 at the beginning of the "Somme Drive", and finally to 2,380. At no time was the full number of beds occupied, though immediately after severe fighting the limit was somewhere nearly approached.

During our three months' term of service about 8,000 men passed through our

hands, and of this number only 19 died under our care. Practically all the sick and wounded during this period came from the region of the Somme and, before reaching us, had been passed through the Field Ambulance Service and the Casualty Clearing Stations, the latter situated from three to five miles behind the actual fighting line. These Clearing Stations have developed into relatively stationary units, equipped with beds, good operating rooms and electric lights. When the fighting is inactive, casualties are kept at the Clearing Stations for several days and in some instances two or three weeks, whereas, during active military operations they are passed along rapidly and reach the semi-base hospitals sometimes within twenty-four hours. As a rule the men reach the semi-base hospitals three or five days after injury.

A most striking feature of the modern warfare is the high percentage of wounded as compared with sick. In most former wars the proportion of sick to wounded has been at least 4 or 5 to 1, whereas in this war, during the summer the proportion of sick to wounded is 1 to 5—6 and during the winter 1—1 1/2 to 1. It thus resulted that our work during the summer was chiefly surgical. The wounds seen by us might be divided into two types; those caused by rifle, machine-gun bullets or by shrapnel bullets, and those caused by fragments of high explosive shells and bombs. Rifle and machine-gun bullets, on account of their steel jackets and high velocity, cause relatively clean wounds, and the same, contrary to general opinion, is true of shrapnel wounds, since the "case" of a shrapnel shell is very thin and is filled with round lead bullets about one-half inch in diameter, which make a far less serious wound than the rough,

jagged pieces of the high explosives. Interestingly enough, during the early part of July at the beginning of the "Somme Drive" we had a large proportion of machine-gun wounds due to the fact that the German trenches were at least partially intact, were still in three well-developed lines, so arranged that one segment of a trench would enfilade the other. Thus, a section of a regiment, which shall be nameless, having entered a second line German trench on the 6th of July, was literally wiped out by an enfilading machine-gun fired from both sides. Later, after the three lines of permanent German trenches had been blotted out by the extraordinarily accurate fire of the British Heavy Artillery, most of the wounds were produced by fragments of high explosive shells and bombs and were therefore ragged, tearing injuries, in some cases literally removing two or three inches of the great bones of the thigh or lower leg and producing hideous injuries.

All shell wounds, and to a lesser degree bullet wounds, are infected, and the proportion of compound comminuted fractures of the arms and legs was very great. The universal use of steel helmets has very much reduced the importance of wounds of the head. Though these helmets are not an absolute protection, they either deflect the course of the projectile so as to produce only a stunning injury or break the force of the blow with the production of a badly bruised and devalitized wound, but often without penetrating the skull. Of abdominal wounds we saw little or nothing in their early stages, since if these injuries are to be successfully dealt with they must be operated upon within six or eight hours. Special hospitals for the purpose have been established immediately behind the firing line and in contrast to the conditions obtaining during the first year of the war, when these injuries were almost universally fatal, today between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the cases operated upon recover. The

work of the British surgeons in this regard has shown skill, boldness and resource of a very high order.

A most important part of the work of this Unit has concerned itself with the management of the dreadful wounds of the face, involving the mouth and jaws. This department has been under the management of Dr. Kazanjian, whose work has been of such a high order that all the cases of this kind in the whole area are placed under his care and special accommodations have been provided. His work in connection with his assistant, Dr. Brigham, has called forth universal praise and in this department perhaps more than in any other, the Harvard Unit has contributed to the efficiency of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

As already noted, practically all of the wounds are infected, but by far the most serious and important of these infections is the so-called gas-gangrene, caused by a gas-producing bacillus, first accurately described and thoroughly studied by Professor William H. Welch of Baltimore. From 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the wounds are infected with this organism, which produces a quite peculiar appearance and very characteristic smell, slightly sweet, sickening and pervasive. In rapidly developing cases the tissues about the wound crackle under the fingers on account of the minute collections of gas under the skin. More important, however, because more serious, are the collections of the gas deep in the tissue, where it spreads rapidly, the soft parts literally melting away in this neighborhood and thus producing the most startling and most serious complication, secondary hemorrhage.

A semi-base hospital differs from a base hospital chiefly in that it does not keep its patients till recovery but only till such time as they are fit to be evacuated to England or returned more or less directly to their units. This period varies with the severity of the wounds

and the pressure of work. The rule, however, is that cases must be evacuated as soon as is reasonably possible and that they should rarely be kept more than three weeks. Thus it follows that the work of these hospitals is light or heavy in very direct relation to the activity of the fighting in that section of the front which they drain. For this reason there were periods of relative calm, during which it was possible for experts to carry on more or less scientific investigations into the new problems presented by this war. Most of this work of investigation was under the direction of Dr. George C. Shattuck, '01, the Chief Medical Officer, and was prosecuted with great judgment and intelligence.

One of the most interesting problems was the condition which is now known as "shell shock." In no previous war have troops been subject to such violent and continuous bombardment with high explosives, and it is therefore but natural that the extent to which the human nervous system can stand such a strain has never heretofore been so thoroughly tested. It also follows that the susceptibility of troops to such conditions varies considerably with their nationality and still more with individual peculiarities of temperament. "Shell shock" is probably more closely allied to the so-called traumatic neuroses which are seen in civil practice than to any other condition with which we are familiar.

Just as in civil life traumatic neuroses have been a cloak for deception, so in military operations "shell shock" has become a potent source of malingering. To distinguish with a reasonable degree of accuracy between malingerers, men who are simply frightened, and men whose nervous system has really given way under the strain is a problem likely to try the most expert neurologist. In the most severe cases these men are deaf and dumb, show gross shakiness and tremors, and in some instances various grades of paralysis of arms or legs. All

the symptoms are comparatively easy to counterfeit and when it became generally known that men with so-called "shell shock" would be sent to the Base, the strain proved too much for a considerable number of men. The sorting of these cases fell chiefly upon Dr. Shattuck and his assistants, and one of the most difficult questions presented was whether or not there was actual organic injury to the brain. It was suggested that examination of the spinal fluid might throw light upon this question, and an investigation along these lines was carried out with interesting results.

Two apparently quite new diseases have developed in trench warfare, known as "trench fever" and "trench nephritis", the latter somewhat similar to acute Bright's disease. Both of these conditions had been the subject of investigation by commissions appointed by the British Government and reports had been made. With the facilities at our command we were unable to do any satisfactory work on "trench fever", but an interesting research was done upon the cause of "trench nephritis", the result of which is such as to suggest that the cause may have been found. We may, I think, expect that a further study along the lines now laid down by us will give results.

The particular contingent with which we were associated has undoubtedly had a better opportunity than any other previous one of showing what stuff it was made of, and it has in no respect fallen short of the standard which Harvard University may properly require of its representatives. Willingness, courage, tireless devotion and team play were here shown, and the whole credit for its success belongs to the members of the Unit.

Allen Greenwood, M.D. '89, who went with the first Unit a year ago and returned with us as specialist on diseases of the eye and chief sanitary officer, is entitled to the greatest credit for skillful management of his special work, for

expert oversight of the sanitary conditions with such success that flies were practically absent from the camp and for an ever-present willingness to do anything, no matter how small, that nobody else wanted to do.

The part played by George C. Shattuck, '01, M.D. '05, has already been referred to. His sound judgment and remarkable scientific integrity should also be noted.

Upon George M. Sheahan, '02, M.D. '07, fell a considerable weight of serious, delicate work. Always good-natured, always willing, imperturbable under trying conditions and with a clear understanding of what became an officer and a gentleman, his contribution to our success was great.

Carl M. Robinson, A.B. (Bowdoin) '08, M.D. '11, developed under the strain a very high degree of surgical skill, sound judgment and an evenness of performance quite unusual.

John W. Hammond, Jr., A.B. (Dartmouth) '07, M.D. '12, taken as a bacteriologist, contributed very largely to the accuracy of our work and to the possibilities of future scientific contributions. Quite as important, however, was his inexhaustible fund of humor, which was at its best under conditions which tended to shorten the temper of the mere surgeon.

Frank A. Smith, A.B. (Bowdoin). M.D. (Maine) '15, an untried surgeon getting his baptism, so to speak, under fire, showed skill, judgment and a capacity for continuous work which were quite extraordinary.

Benjamin P. Burpee, A.B. (Dartmouth) '09, M.D. '14, who with Smith had come over with a previous contingent, was of great value on the medical service. Even under the greatest pressure he did his work smoothly, easily and quietly, without display, but with a high degree of efficiency.

Lyman S. Hapgood, '97, M.D. '01, our expert anaesthetist, conducted his department in such a way that no surgeon

ever felt concerned for the safety of his patients during operation.

George B. Packard, Jr., A.B. (Colorado) '10, M.D. '14, fresh from the academic shades of the Massachusetts General Hospital, showed the results of his training. Skillful, clever, resourceful, cool, he is likely to make a place for himself in the surgical world.

Paul Gustafson, '12, M.D. '16, and D. R. W. Crile, S.B. (Wisconsin) '14, M.D. '16, taken directly from the Medical School without hospital experience, without previous knowledge of the lights and shadows of a surgeon's life, did work of which the University may well be proud.

Gustafson proved a glutton for work, rarely satisfied simply to do what was given him, commonly trying to borrow work from other people, always willing to work at night or other inconvenient hours to save somebody else. Crile showed remarkable qualities of surgical judgment, skill, boldness and courage. Unless all signs fail he will be a great surgeon.

Edward Harding, '11, M.D. '16, however, deserves special notice. Coming like the two last mentioned, direct from the Medical School, he threw himself heart and soul into his work and filled the trying position of assistant and secretary to the chief and secretary of the mess. This latter position made the digestion, and consequently the temper, of the whole Unit depend upon his efforts. That internecine war did not result is largely to his credit. No one else on the Staff worked so many hours a day or days in the month, always to good purpose and getting results.

The University may be congratulated upon being able to give such services to the British Army.

The report of the social service committee of Phillips Brooks House shows that 344 students took part in social service work last year for a period of more than three weeks. W. I. Tibbitts, '17, of Dorchester, is secretary of the committee for the current academic year.

The Harvard Summer School

By K. G. T. WEBSTER, '93, DIRECTOR.

THE Harvard Summer School is gradually increasing, and gradually taking on the aspect of a fair-sized, moderately homogeneous, and self-contained college.

The numbers for the past five years have been 812, 797, 906, 916, 1044. But even this last figure—that for 1916—does not put our summer school among the large ones. Columbia amasses 8,000 students and the University of California 3,500. There are several obvious reasons why we can never compete in numbers with these and similar institutions. One is that we, unlike them, do not give the A.B. or the A.M. for work done entirely outside of the College, but demand at least two years' residence for the A.B. and one year's for the A.M. Another is that we are less generous than most of our competitors in counting Summer School courses toward any degree. With us no summer course counts for more than half of a college course. The Anglo-Saxon or economics, with recitations or lectures of an hour a day, counts the same as a course in history, which may have two hours of lectures a day, or one in physics, where the sweltering student toils in the laboratory from nine till five. And what is more, we discourage students from taking more than one course, thinking six weeks none too much time to give any large subject. It is true that candidates for the new degree of Associate in Arts sometimes take and count more than one course—as do persons from other colleges; but nobody (except students at the Engineering Camp at Squam Lake and at one of the Geological Camps out West) can get more than a half course credit toward our A.B. or A.M. whereas, at many universities, he can secure one and a half or two courses.

A third reason for our comparatively

small size is that we offer few graduate courses, such as a student wishing to gain a half-course toward his A.M., might take. Again we give almost no courses in methodology—how to do or teach this and that—a kind of course much in demand. And finally there is reason to think that on the whole our courses are pretty substantial, and our standard relatively high so that we repel the unserious. For many unserious persons attend summer schools because they are pleasant, sociable places, and because it is often good form and good policy for teachers to do so. No matter what sort of course they take or how they do in it, their standing with their superiors is improved because they have attended a summer school.

And most of the things which retard our growth cannot, or should not, be changed. We do not believe in counting courses in methods toward a non-technical degree; nor in the "extra-mural" A.B.; nor in low standards. We could very well have more of the advanced courses, but most of our instructors would not care to continue the Graduate School through the summer. Though our counting is not the least bit scientific—for example, the Anglo-Saxon course seldom covers as much ground as the equivalent half course in college, whereas the physics or chemistry means considerably more than half of a college course—yet we do not care to count by quarter courses or still smaller fractions. If the summer session were lengthened we might get more satisfactory computing, and of course, accomplish more. If it were made an integral part of the college year, as at Chicago, we should have no such problem. As it is, we must stay content with our small but healthy growth, and the increasingly excellent quality of our students.

By localities the registration of the students in the school of 1916, exclusive of those who took courses in physical education, was as follows:

Harvard students of preceding academic year:	Men	Women	Total
Members of graduate and professional schools	18	..	18
Undergraduates in good standing	89	..	89
Undergraduates with deficient record	43	..	43
Radcliffe students of preceding academic year	..	12	12
Students from other colleges	71	25	96
Students from preparatory schools	1	1	2
Other students	3	7	10
Teachers and school officers:			
Professors and college instructors	34	19	53
Normal school teachers	2	8	10
High school teachers	35	81	116
Junior high school teachers	..	3	8
Grade school teachers	8	91	99
Kindergartners	..	6	6
Endowed and private school teachers	23	30	53
Other teachers	12	22	34
Supervisors and principals	25	14	39
Superintendents	6	..	6
Occupations other than teaching:			
Clergymen	4	..	4
Lawyers	3	..	3
Physicians	2	1	3
Librarians	1	2	3
Secretaries	1	7	8
Literary workers and newspapermen	7	3	10
Clerks	3	..	3
Artists	3	3	6
Social workers	..	5	5
Chemists	4	..	4
Business men	14	..	14
Miscellaneous	4	..	4
Occupation not given	10	48	58
Students at Engineering Camp		..	10
Students in Physical Education courses	55	159	218
Totals	495	552	1047
Names counted twice	..	3	3
Totals	495	549	1044

By localities the registration, exclusive of the students in physical education, was as follows:

Alabama, 7; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 2; California, 8; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 20; District of Columbia, 17; Florida, 4; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 9; Indiana, 7; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 6; Maine, 14; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 413; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 8; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 5; New Hampshire, 14; New Jersey, 11; New Mexico, 1; New York, 73; North Carolina, 3; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 29; Pennsylvania, 68; Rhode Island, 14; South Carolina, 4; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 6; Utah, 2; Vermont, 6; Virginia, 10; Washington, 2; West Virginia,

1; Wisconsin, 3; Wyoming, 1. Total, 42 states, 799. Canada, 11; China, 11; Hawaii, 2; Japan, 3; South America, 2; Switzerland, 1. Total, 30.

These figures, when compared with those of the preceding four years, are for the most part satisfactory; yet, we do not get students enough from the remoter states, and not nearly enough grade teachers. About a dozen of our seventy or eighty courses are too small, and three or four of them ridiculously and unprofitably so.

To have classes of comfortable size

and to pay our way handsomely we need several hundred more students.

What is giving the Summer School more and more the appearance of a self-contained college—so to speak—is the Freshman Dormitories. Until quite recently the students took what quarters they could get in the town, and had no common meeting or dining place. In spite of all efforts to unite them by teas for the women, smokers for the men, and receptions and dances for all—to speak only of social gatherings—they remained disunited. Last year the new Freshman Dormitories were opened to Summer School students, and about a hundred and fifty lived there; this year over three hundred. The men, and a few married couples occupied Core, the wo-

men Standish and Smith; and all these, as well as many students rooming outside, took their meals in Smith dining hall, and afterward sat about and chatted, read, played or danced in the fine common rooms. For the extremely reasonable sum of eight or ten dollars a week, they enjoyed the pretty, bright suites, each with its own bath, in these buildings so exquisitely suited to their purpose, much better meals than could be had elsewhere at anything like the price, and good company. Smith Hall became a social centre for the Summer School; and the unfortunate director found himself burdened with a responsibility for the manners and morals of some hundreds, about which he had never worried before.

Divinity School Celebration

THE Alumni Association of the Harvard Divinity School held on October 5 a very successful celebration of the the 100th anniversary of the recommendation of the School as a professional school distinct from Harvard College. The weather was perfect, and the gathering of alumni and former students of the Divinity School was the largest on record, nearly 150 men sitting down at the dinner in the Harvard Union in the evening.

The day began with morning prayers in Appleton Chapel, most fittingly led by Professor F. G. Peabody, late Dean of the School and the President of the Divinity Alumni Association. Many of the alumni were in Cambridge through the morning, visiting classes and renewing old acquaintances. At 1 o'clock they gathered for luncheon at the house of Professor Peabody, adjourning at 3 P. M. to the Semitic Museum for historical addresses by Rev. Robert S. Morison, Librarian Emeritus of the Divinity School, and President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot.

The two addresses offered a most interesting and inspiring survey of the development of theological education at Cambridge, a notable story beginning with the days when the fathers of the infant colony founded the College in 1636, "dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to our churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust." Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries Harvard furnished a very large proportion of the ministers for the churches of eastern Massachusetts, and the earliest established professorship was the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, founded in 1721. Mr. Morison first traced with great care the development which led up to the reorganization and strengthening of theological education here in 1816, when the Divinity School had its beginning as a professional school distinct from the College and then carried the story down to the beginning of President Eliot's administration. Mr. Eliot dealt with two phases of the school's history, namely the movement made in the middle of the last century for the separation

of the Divinity School from the University—a movement which happily failed of success—and with a subsequent development of the School down to the present time.

This later development is remarkable, since for many years previous to President Eliot's accession the School had only two professors with occasional side lectures. Beginning with the year 1871 the amount and quality of the instruction given in the Divinity School increased steadily with the addition of a succession of notable scholars to the staff, without regard to denominational affiliation. The end of President Eliot's administration was also marked by the affiliation of Andover Theological Seminary with Harvard University, a very significant step which, under President Lowell, has been followed by looser, but nevertheless significant, affiliations with the Episcopal Theological School, Boston University School of Theology and Newton Theological Institution. The result is that at the present time the Divinity School not only has a larger and stronger faculty than ever in its history, but also a far more widespread influence. Naturally Mr. Eliot did not point out the connection between his accession to the presidency and this development of the Divinity School in the last forty-five years, but those who are familiar with the details of his administration are well aware that he has had more to do with this development than any other man.

The afternoon meeting was followed by tea in the common room in Divinity Hall and by a vesper service in the Chapel conducted by Dean Fenn, at which hymns were sung written for the occasion by Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer, Rev. W. C. Gannett and Rev. Frederick M. Eliot. In the evening the alumni dined together in the Harvard Union and were addressed by President Lowell, representing the University, Rev. Howard N. Brown, *dv.*, '71, representing the Society for Promoting Theological Education, Dean Fenn, representing the

School, President Fitch, representing the Affiliated Theological Schools, and the following alumni: President F. C. Southworth, '87, of Meadville Theological School, Dean H. L. Calhoun, *dv.*, '04, of the College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky., Professor D. J. Fraser, S.T.B. '97, of the Presbyterian College of Montreal, Rev. M. O. Simons, '91, of Cleveland, O.

HONOR MEN IN 1916

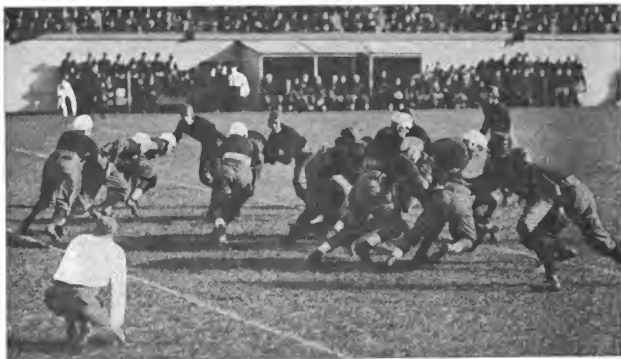
The following table brings out the relation between the men who received their degrees with honors at the 1916 Commencement and those to whom financial assistance, in the form of scholarships and Price Greenleaf Aid, was awarded in their freshman year:

No. of men " <i>cum laude</i> ",	56	
No. of scholarship holders,	24	42.85%
(Including P. G. men)		
No. of Price Greenleaf men,	18	32.14%
(3 men held both scholarships and P. G. Aid)		
No. of men "with distinction in one subject",	38	
No. of scholarship holders,	13	34.21%
(Including P. G. men)		
No. of Price Greenleaf men,	13	34.21%
(1 man held Harvard Club Scholarship and P. G. Aid)		
No. of men " <i>magna cum laude</i> ",	27	
No. of scholarship holders,	14	50%
(Including P. G. men.)		
No. of Price Greenleaf men,	13	50%
(3 men held Harvard Club Scholarships and P. G. Aid.)		
No. of men " <i>summa cum laude</i> "	7	
No. of scholarship holders,	4	50%
(Including P. G. men)		
No. of Price Greenleaf men,	2	29%
(2 men held Harvard Club Scholarships and P. G. Aid)		
As of 1917. No. of honor men,	7	
No. of scholarship holders,	4	50%
(Including P. G. men.)		
No. of Price Greenleaf men,	2	29%
S.B. No. of honor men,	8	
No. of scholarship men,	2	25%
No. of Price Greenleaf men,	0	
TOTALS.		
No. of honor men,	143	
No. of scholarship men,	61	42.65%
(Including P. G. men)		
No. of Price Greenleaf men,	48	33.56%

Tufts Defeats Harvard, 7 to 3

TUFTS defeated Harvard, 7 points to 3, at football in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon. It was an exciting, hard-fought contest, which the stronger team won; indeed, the surprising thing was that the visitors did not have a much larger margin in their favor, for they advanced the ball many yards more than Harvard and excelled Captain Dadmun's eleven in almost every particular. Harvard did not succeed in

players—most of whom have gone through several seasons—carefully drilled in an offense of great variety for the game in the Stadium; they had developed their play in secret practice, and, as Saturday's game was the first on their schedule, they had previously exposed none of their unusual formations. The Harvard team, on the other hand, was composed almost wholly of men young in years and in football experience. Last



A TYPICAL TUFTS PLAY.

making a first-down until about five minutes before the end of the game, but Tufts advanced almost at will when the play was in the middle of the field, and only the superb defense of the Harvard players when they had their backs almost against their own goal posts prevented a larger score against them.

The result of the game was disappointing to Harvard, but by no means surprising to those who appreciate the weakness of the Cambridge eleven and know how thoroughly Tufts had prepared for the contest. The College Hill eleven was composed of heavy, mature, veteran

Saturday, for the first time, they were left to their own resources against a powerful opponent, and, as their own offense had not been developed, all they could expect to do was to make the most of their opportunities and trust to fortune that Tufts would not be able to score. Tufts, however, was so much superior to Harvard in the rush line that the home team could not gain even a little ground, no matter whether the ball was in Tufts's territory or elsewhere on the field. Time after time the Tufts forwards broke through and downed the Harvard backs before they had started

their plays. As has been said, Harvard was unable to make a single first-down until the game was almost over and was obliged to kick after unsuccessful efforts to gain ground; fortunately, the kicking was better than might have been expected, and Flower's punts saved Harvard again and again. Horween also made one splendid punt which carried the ball from a point behind Harvard's goal-line to the middle of the field.

Harvard scored in the first period. Two fumbles of kicks early in the game gave the home team the ball close to Tufts's 25-yard line, but in neither instance could Harvard gain an inch of ground, and so Robinson twice tried for a goal from the field; he missed the first time, but succeeded in the second attempt. During the rest of the first half the ball went back and forth, and although Tufts could gain ground and Harvard could not, Harvard's strong defense at critical times and frequently penalties for off-side and holding enabled Harvard to keep its small lead. It was a quite different story in the second half. Tufts started the third period by carrying the ball 84 yards straight up the field to Harvard's 5-yard line; there Captain Dadmun and his men made a desperate fight and succeeded in recovering the ball on downs on the 1-yard line. It was then that Horween made his fine punt. Immediately afterwards, however, Tufts advanced to Harvard's 20-yard line, and from that point, by a combination of lateral and forward passes, plunged ahead for a first down on the 1-yard line; Doane scored a touchdown on the next play. Once again Tufts seemed on the point of scoring, but could not quite accomplish it. In the last few minutes of the game Harvard resorted to every expedient. A forward pass from Minot to Coolidge made the first first-down, an end run gained, and another forward pass from Minot to Harte covered 30 yards, but there was still a long distance to the Tufts goal line, and two other desperate attempts at long forward

passes were unavailing. The summary of the game follows:

TUFTS.		HARVARD.	
Jochim, l.e.		r.e., Harte.	
Brown, l.t.		r.t., Sweetser, Wheeler	
Morrison, l.g.		r.g., Clark	
Pryor, c.		c., Harris, Sagar, Thordike	
Algar, Abbot, r.g.		l.g., Dadmun, Snow	
Beacham, Haggerty, r.t.		l.t., Taylor, Lovell	
Sanborn, r.e.		l.e., C. Coolidge	
Drumme, q.b.		q.b., Robinson, Murray	
Keefe, Mitchell, l.h.b.		r.h.b., Thacher, Horween	
Westcott, r.h.b.		l.h.b., Bond, Burnham	
Doane, f.b.		f.b., Flower, Minot	

Score—Tufts 7, Harvard 3. Touchdown—Doane. Goal from touchdown—Morrison. Goal from field—Robinson. Umpire—Bankhart, Dartmouth. Referee—Langford, Trinity. Lineman—Schwartz, Brown. Field judge—Pendleton, Bowdoin. Time, 12m. periods.

The Tufts game showed the Harvard eleven just as it is. The green men on the squad must have an immense amount of experience before the team will be prepared to play on anything like even terms the strong opponents it must meet in the later part of its schedule. There was nothing particularly disconcerting in Saturday's defeat. Tufts was trained to the minute for that game, but Harvard has only started on its long course of preparation for the Princeton and Yale games, and, in the nature of things, is compelled to run the chance of losing some of the early contests. Other defeats may come in the next few weeks, but they will not make it certain that the team will be beaten in November. There is no doubt, however, that the task of winning from Princeton and Yale is much more formidable this season than it has been at any other time since Houghton took charge of Harvard football, with the possible exception of his first year. Any expert can see in the Harvard football candidates material which will undoubtedly be developed into a first-class eleven in 1917, but no one can tell how far forward it can be carried this year. Many critics say that Saturday's defeat will help the team; that statement is true, but the good would have been still greater if Harvard had

won. The experience of the game was invaluable, but defeat, of itself, seldom helps. The best eleven is the one which suffers many hard knocks and sometimes seems beaten, but always manages in some way to turn impending defeat into victory. Such a team is confident even in the most adverse circumstances, but one which has been beaten has lost something besides that one game.

The candidates on Soldiers Field are working hard enough; no other squad in recent years has had to stand so much pounding in scrimmages and go through so much individual drilling. Fortunately, serious injuries have been few, although several of the men were laid up last week and some of them could not play against Tufts. Caner would probably have been one of the tackles and Casey would have been in the backfield part of the time, if they had been in condition, but their presence on the team would not have changed the result of the game. The fierce play of the Tufts contest did damage to the Harvard squad. Bond, the most reliable of all the backs, dislocated his shoulder and will not be able to play for at least three weeks, and Taylor was hurt and will have to stay on the side-lines for a while. Other members of the team received injuries of one kind or another, but Bond and Taylor are the only ones who are really incapacitated.

Caner and Taylor will have to fight hard to keep one of the tackle positions from Sweetser, who came out last week for practice, and, without much training took part in Saturday's game. Sweetser is one of the best football men in College, but injuries have kept him off the field most of the time since his freshman year. It is quite within the possibilities that he will win a place on the eleven; certainly no one could have done better than he did last Saturday.

Nothing has happened during the past week to indicate that the coaches have changed their minds in regard to the

probable make-up of the eleven, with the possible exception of the tackle positions. C. A. Coolidge, the first substitute end of last year, seems to be heavier and stronger than he was in 1915, and he and Harte will doubtless be the first choice for ends. Phinney, however, gives great promise. Both Harte and Coolidge played through the Tufts game; they will probably have no more trying experience during the season.

Captain Dadmun and Clark are doing well at guards, and no changes will be made in those places unless one of the men is hurt or it seems advisable to move Dadmun to tackle, in which case Snow will probably be tried at guard. Although Harris is light he still leads the candidates for centre; his passing is better than that of Sagar and Thorndike, who are heavier than Harris.

There is not much to choose between Robinson and Murray at quarterback. Harvard had the ball for such a short time in Saturday's game that little light was thrown on the capabilities of the rival quarterbacks; both men will be tried in the next few games and, in all probability, in the Yale game also. Gardner and Felton are still in the competition.

The injury to Bond will make it necessary to recast the backfield for the immediate future. Burnham, who has been the substitute for Bond, is considerably lighter, but is fast and strong. Thacher is doing well, but Horween made more ground than any of the other backs in the Tufts game, and it would not be surprising if the latter went back as a first-string man; he seems to be slower than he was last year, and his tackling and interference have not improved as much as was expected, but it is clear that weight must be added to the backfield. Flower's kicking will probably keep him on the eleven; he has grown much more effective in that part of the game.

Houghton paid a visit to Soldiers Field one day last week; he took no part in the coaching but watched the candi-

dates so that he might become somewhat familiar with their possibilities and peculiarities and see how far the team had developed. He will probably be able to take up the burden of coaching next week.

DILLWYN PARRISH STARR, '08

A service in memory of Dillwyn Parrish Starr, '08, lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action in France on September 15, was held in Trinity Church, New York, on Tuesday afternoon, October 4. It consisted entirely of appropriate music, scripture and prayers. The church was well filled, chiefly by Starr's personal friends.

His classmate, Sidney W. Fish, has sent the BULLETIN the following outline of Starr's record:

"On Labor Day of 1914 Starr was at Long Beach with some friends of his, and while lying on the sand reading war news announced that he was going to see the war. One week later he signed up as some sort of engineer on a hospital ship leaving for France. He then went to England and joined an Ambulance Division [Richard Norton's], with which he served, I believe, about two months. He then enlisted as a private in the Duke of Westminster's Motor Battery, and was in at least seven actions with this battery. In the fall of 1914, or early spring of 1915, he was given a commission in this battery for conspicuous bravery. While in England working for his commission, he heard of a regiment which was starting immediately for Gallipoli Peninsula, and had himself transferred into this regiment. He served some six or eight months at Gallipoli, returning to England when his regiment had been practically destroyed. He was extremely popular with his men on account of his very lovable character, which is hard to define, but anyone who met him could not fail to notice it; and also for the fact that he was considerate of his men, and absolutely fearless. On returning to England, Starr, against the advice of some of his friends, who knew the terrible record for mortality that is associated with the Coldstream Guards, joined a new battalion then forming for this regiment. The work of training the men kept him in England during the fall of 1915 and through 1916 up until about a month of the time he was killed.

"From cable messages of September 22 and 28, announcing his death, the following sentences are taken: 'Dillwyn met glorious end

leading his platoon in the advance of the Coldstream Guards, September 15th, especially mentioned by Colonel. Another letter from Colonel says, while leading and cheering his thinning ranks he had reached his objective and was shot through the heart'."

Another friend, Harold S. Vanderbilt, '07, sends the BULLETIN these sentences from a letter written September 11, 1916, four days before Starr's death:

"I came out to France on the 11th day of July and am now in the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards. We expect to have a very hot time within the next few days. I believe we are going to hop the parapet, so there is a good chance of my getting back to England with a "blighty" within the next week. There is a lot of hell popping about here and the artillery fire is something stupendous.

"Things are looking a little better for the Allies now, although it is not over yet by a long shot."

HARVARD CLUB OF KEENE

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Harvard Club of Keene, N. H., was held at the Keene Country Club on Wednesday, August 30. A buffet luncheon had been arranged by the following committee: Robert E. Faulkner, '90, Kenneth McG. Martin, '00, and John Elliot, '11. The club voted to make use of the scholarship fund for the coming year to assist a boy from Keene who has now entered Harvard College.

Fred. C. Weld, '86, of Lowell, New England Vice-President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, spoke about the work of that organization. Professor T. W. Richards, '86, Dr. Josiah L. Seward, '68, and Dr. Sullivan H. McClester, Dv. '53, also spoke.

The following officers were chosen for 1916-17: President, John C. Faulkner, '86; 1st vice-president, Henry S. Mackintosh, '60; 2d vice-president, George D. Markham, '81; secretary, Richard M. Faulkner, '09.

DINNER TO THE 1916 CREW

The Harvard Club of Boston will give on Saturday, October 14, a complimentary dinner to the university crew of 1916, which defeated both Yale and Cornell and also broke the record which had stood on the New London course since 1888.

Nicholas Biddle, '00, will be toastmaster. The committee in charge of the dinner consists of G. S. Mumford, '87, R. F. Blake, '69, James Lawrence, '01, S. H. Wolcott, '03, R. M. Tappan, '07, and Leverett Saltonstall, '14.

At the University

The Toppan Prize for the academic year 1914-15 has been awarded to Homer V. Vanderblue, Ph.D. '15, of Chicago. Vanderblue received the degree of A.B. from Northwestern University in 1911 and that of A.M. from the same institution in 1912. He then studied for three years in the Harvard Graduate School, and during part of that time was an instructor in Economics.

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has voted that, with the consent in each case of Captain Cordier and of the secretary of the committee on the choice of electives, freshmen may be admitted to the course on military science and tactics. It has also recommended to the Corporation that the course may be taken without the usual charge for an additional course.

The committee in charge of the Nelson Prizes in Plumbing announces that a prize of \$200 will be awarded this year for the best paper on the theory and practice of plumbing. The competition is open to students and instructors in the University. Professor George C. Whipple is chairman of the Committee.

C. L. Sherman, '17, of Newport, R. I., W. M. Horton, '17, of Arlington, and Walter Silz, '17, of Lakewood, O., have been elected to represent the Phi Beta Kappa Society on the Student Council. Sherman, Horton, and R. M. Foster, '17, of Brooklyn, comprise the scholarship committee of the society.

At the annual reception of the Cosmopolitan Club last week the speakers were P. G. Wolo, '17, of Grand Cess, Liberia, Fu Chang, '14, of Chefoo, China, Mr. S. Husbands, of Chile, Dr. Aristides Phourides, '11, and Professors Kirsopp Lake and Kuno Francke.

An advisory committee for track and field athletics has been appointed. The members are: W. M. Rand, '09, C. C. Little, '10, James Greenough, '15, F. W. Moore, '93, W. J. Bingham, '16, Captain E. A. Teschner, '17, and Manager Theodore Clark, '17.

H. A. Quimby, '18, of Springfield, Mass., who rowed 7 in the university crew last spring, had an attack of infantile paralysis last month. His condition is improving, and the physicians hope that he will soon be able to walk on crutches.

Tickets for the Cambridge concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be put on sale at Kent's Bookstore next Saturday morning, if any remain after the applications from officers of the University have been filled.

Professor Babbitt spoke on "Some Recent Books of Rousseau" at the Modern Language Conference last Monday evening.

A. R. Nelson, '19, of Jamaica Plain, and W. R. Swart, '19, of Nashua, N. H., have been elected photographic editors and P. B. Elliot, '19, of Dorchester, a business editor of the *Illustrated Magazine*.

The Menorah Society had its first meeting of the year on Wednesday evening. The speakers were Arthur Beane, '11, Brutus Ehrman, '09, Henry Hurwitz, '07, and Professor Jewett.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, spoke at a political meeting held in Tremont Temple, Boston, last Monday evening under the auspices of the Harvard Woodrow Wilson Club.

Winthrop Ames, '95, Walter Prichard Eaton, '00, and Professor George P. Baker are the judges who will pass on the plays submitted for the fall production of the Dramatic Club.

Dr. A. P. Fitch, '00, president of Andover Theological Seminary addressed the members of the freshman class in the common room of Smith Halls last Monday evening.

At the meeting of the Zoological Club, Friday afternoon, Professor G. H. Parker will speak on "Some Studies this Summer at the Scripps Institute for Biological Research."

The association football team opened its season last Saturday by defeating the Prospect Union team, 2 goals to 0, on Soldiers Field last Saturday afternoon.

The *Crimson* will conduct this week a straw ballot of members of the University to determine their preference for President of the United States.

At the meeting of the Mathematical Club this week, Professor Bouton spoke on "Geometrical Constructions made with Special Instruments."

Rev. Daniel J. Fraser, of Montreal, Canada, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday morning. Rev. E. C. Moore will preach next Sunday.

J. B. Munn, '12, spoke at the weekly meeting of the Christian Association in Phillips Brooks House last Sunday morning.

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday, Professor Lyman spoke on "Recent Research on the Photo-Electric Effect."

Professor G. W. Pierce will speak on "Recent Theoretical and Experimental Investigations in Radio-Telegraphy."

Professor A. B. Hart spoke at the meeting of the History Club last Tuesday evening on "Steering Our Government."

C. J. North, '17, of Brooklyn, has been appointed coach of the freshman cross-country team.

Alumni Notes

'56—Allen A. Brown died on October 2 at his home in Boston. He devoted a large part of his life to the collection of manuscripts and publications pertaining to music and the drama. In 1894 he gave his private musical library, which was the finest of its kind in the country, to the Boston Public Library. For fifty-five years he had been one of the library committee of the Harvard Musical Association, and for nearly fifty years a member of the music committee of the Apollo Club of Boston.

'60—Rev. Henry Hinckley died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on September 14. He had been prominent in the Baptist Church, and had held parishes in Winchester, Cambridge, Lynn, Roslindale and Boston.

'63—Elias Hutchins Marston died of heart failure on September 24 in East Somerville, Mass. He left College at the end of his sophomore year to enlist in the Civil War and became an adjutant. On his return to Boston he taught in the Wendell Phillips School and later was master of the school. At the time of his death he was conducting, as chaplain, a G. A. R. funeral service.

'73—James F. Jackson, counsel of the Bay State Street Railway and a former member of the Railroad Commission of Massachusetts, will this year give a course of lectures on governmental contracts at the Boston University School of Law.

'74—Henry A. Chisholm was married on August 21 in Riverside, Cal., to Miss Louise Brigham. After spending a year in the Orient, they will live at 9107 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

'77—Richard J. Dwyer died on September 22 at his home in Medford, Mass. After his graduation he taught school in Kansas City, and later entered newspaper work in the Middle West. Returning to Boston, he took up the practice of law. He had been a member of the Medford Board of Aldermen since 1910.

LL.B. '77—Louis D. Brandeis, because of his appointment as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has retired from the firm of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter, lawyers, 161 Devonshire St., Boston, and the new firm of Dunbar, Nutter & McCleunen has been established with the same offices. The members of the firm are William H. Dunbar, '82, George R. Nutter, '85, Edward F. McCleunen, LL.B., '95, Alfred L. Fish, '99, J. Butler Studley, '99, and Jacob J. Kaplan, '08. D. Blakely Hoar, '76, has retired from active practice, but remains associated with the firm.

'93—William H. Davis, M.D. '97, has become chief statistician for vital statistics in the census bureau at Washington. From 1908 until the present time he has been vital statistician of the Boston health department.

'01—Theodore H. Sweetser is advertising manager with the E. S. Brown Co., North Main St., Fall River, Mass.

'05—Fitch Harrison Haskell, graduate of Ecole des Beaux Arts, 1911, is a member of the firm of Godley & Haskell, architects, 15 East 40th St., New York.

'07—A son, John Edwin, was born on September 4 to Frank F. Dodge and Anne (Atwood) Dodge at Stonington, Conn.

'10—A son, Arthur Hallam, was born on August 16 to George H. Crosbie and Viola (Rowley) Crosbie. The boy is named for his uncle, Arthur Hallam Crosbie, '03, M.D. '08.

'10—A son, Haley Fiske, 3d, was born on June 30 to Archibald F. C. and Harriet (Gring) Fiske, of Providence, R. I.

'11—T. H. McKittrick, Jr., is in the Genoa Branch of the National City Bank of New York. His address is Via Iacopo Ruffini, 6-11, Genoa, Italy.

'11—James P. Morgan, who has been with the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., since 1912, has become cashier of the corporation and of the Koolau Fruit Co., Ltd., of Honolulu. He is also treasurer of the Auto Service & Supply Co., Ltd., of the same city. He has recently been elected secretary of the Harvard Club of Hawaii.

'11—William Davies Sohler, Jr., LL.B. '14, is practising law at 38 Equitable Building, Boston.

'11—Chester R. Union was married on June 28 to Miss Ruth G. Beedle at Newton, Mass. They are living at 63 Gibbs St., Brookline, Mass.

'12—Parker Blair was married on September 16 at Winnetka, Ill., to Miss Alice M. Buckingham. They will live at 150 E. Superior St., Chicago.

'12—Frank W. Candee was married on June 28 at Frisco, Idaho, to Miss Mabel Cecelia Olson. They are living at Kendrick, Idaho.

'12—The engagement of Herbert B. Ehrmann, LL.B. '14, to Miss Sara E. Rosenfeld of Rochester, N. Y., has been announced.

'12—Ralph Lowell, who has been with Curtis & Sanger, 33 Congress St., Boston, is now with the First National Bank, Boston.

'12—Hugh Mason is with the Massachusetts Rating & Inspection Bureau, 68 Devonshire

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

St., Boston. His home address is 27 Bailey Road, Watertown, Mass.

'12—Frank R. Mead has left the New Departure Manufacturing Co., and is now an officer of inspection in the employ of the British Government, 120 Broadway, New York. His home address is Auldwood Road, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.

'12—Ralph W. Peters was married on June 23 to Miss Bertha Hickin at Cleveland. They are living at 2071 Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale, Mass.

'12—B. Ashburton Tripp, who has been employed by the United States Government for the last two years as landscape architect at the Panama Canal, has resigned from the service, and is practising landscape architecture with Sheffield A. Arnold of Boston, with offices in the Guardian Building, Cleveland, O.

'12—A son, Hugh Gardner, was born in Springfield, Mass., on July 20 to Myron R. Williams and Helen (Gardner) Williams, (Radcliffe) '14, of Windsor, Conn.

'12—A son, John Madison, was born at Honolulu, T. H., on May 16 to Wilbur C. Woodward and Leila (Johnston) Woodward.

M.L.A. '12—Francis Asbury Robinson, who is practising landscape architecture in Boston, has drawn plans for the development of the grounds of Colby College, Waterville, Me.

'13—Floyd G. Blair, LL.B. '16, and Richard C. Everts, LL.B. '16, are in the law office of Goodwin, Procter & Ballantine, 84 State St., Boston.

'13—Louis W. McKernan, LL.B. '16, is with Dickson, Beittler & McCouch, lawyers, 750 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.

'13—A daughter, Dorothy Katharine, was born on August 22 in New York to Robert Marvin Nelson and Daphne (Brown) Nelson of St. Louis.

'13—Charles T. Webb was ordained a dea-

con of the Protestant Episcopal Church on June 20 in St. John's Church, Detroit, and is now in charge of the Episcopal missions at Royal Oak, Rochester, and Romeo, Mich. His address is Royal Oak, Mich.

'14—Clyde Fairbanks Maxwell was killed on July 3 in one of the engagements on the Somme. He was a lieutenant in the Tenth Battalion of the Essex Regiment, British Army, and was organizing bomb attacks on the enemy.

'15—Paul P. Cram is teaching in the Groton School, Groton, Mass.

'15—Alexander Davidson is with the Howland Pulp & Paper Corporation, Howland, Me.

'16—Robert C. Bacon has charge of the Boston office of E. R. Bacon & Co., grain shippers, of Chicago. His address is 703 Chamber of Commerce, Boston.

'16—Reginald Coggeshall is master in English, debating, dramatics and elocution at the Sanford School, Redding Ridge, Conn.

'16—Cornelius Conway Felton was married on September 19 to Miss Maria Dallas Agassiz at Hamilton, Mass. They will live in Calumet, Mich.

'16—John Tayler French is with Gore & French, dealers in crude rubber, Akron, O.

'16—John E. Lancaster is in the employ of the Goodyear Rubber Co., Akron, O.

'16—Arthur I. Richardson is with Kimball, McKinney & Co., investment bankers, 8 Congress St., Boston. His home address is 68 Bonair St., Somerville, Mass.

'16—Robert C. Seamans is with the Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass. His permanent address is 48 Chestnut St., Salem, Mass.

M. Arch. '16—Charles H. Lench, B. Arch. (Syracuse) '15, is practising architecture, with an office at 101 Milk St., Boston.

'17—L. Bliss Everitt is teaching English and Latin at the Kent School, Kent, Conn.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 10 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered at Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer.
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

T. W. Lamont, '92,
Ellery Sedgwick, '94,
E. M. Grooman, '96,
C. Chester Laoc, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Francis J. Swayze, '79, President, Newark, N. J.
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
Minot Simons, '91, Vice-President, Cleveland.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '81, Worcester.
William C. Boyden, '86, Chicago.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1916.

NUMBER 4.

News and Views

The Phillips Brooks House Report.

Last June the Phillips Brooks House Association issued its annual report. It would surprise many graduates not familiar with the present state of student life in the University to count, with the aid of this pamphlet, the number of points at which the House touches that life. The reports of the various committees of the Association reveal these contacts. The total impression they make is that the spiritual interests of the University—if so general a term may include a broad range of spontaneous religious and humanitarian activities having their centre in Phillips Brooks House—are in a highly satisfactory condition.

This may be said even in the face of the meagre showing of figures in the Report of the Chapel Committee. It appears therein that the average attendance at the Sunday services at Appleton Chapel last year was but 541—a gain of thirty over the previous year—and that more than half of this number represented worshippers not classified either as “faculty” or as “students.” The average attendance at daily morning prayers was only 103, as against 110 of the year before. “As usual”, says the Report, “the greatest attendance came at the first of the College year while resolutions were strong. Later the numbers fell off considerably. There has been a steady decrease since the Freshman Dormitories

were opened, and until a complete generation of their men is in the University that decrease may be expected to continue.” This would perhaps be surprising if the habit of daily devotion had become more instead of less apparent in the society from which Harvard College draws most of its students. In the present state of affairs, the daily chapel services, assembling hardly more than a corporal’s guard of the army that might frequent them, may be regarded in the same light with a slimly attended elective course—as a thing to be maintained for its very positive value to the few who want it. It seems idle to contend that any considerable number does want the daily morning service.

Over against these slender figures may be set the substantial number of 344 men reported by the Social Service Committee as taking part—each for a period of more than three weeks—in various forms of social service. In the report of this committee there is one point of special encouragement, which could hardly have been brought forward if there were any danger that it might be challenged. “At first”, it is said, “it was the tendency of some of the settlement workers to look askance upon the entrance of the Harvard undergraduates into this work. It seemed that their amateurism and laxity might be of more harm than good. As the years have increased the efficiency with which social service has been handled at Phillips Brooks House, and as experience has taught the settlement

workers how to make the most of the spirit which leads undergraduates, in the face of many inconveniences, to volunteer their services, the attitude of the professional workers has undergone a favorable change."

In the Report of the Law School Society it appears that nearly 150 clients took advantage last year of the services of the Legal Aid Bureau conducted by students in the Harvard Law School. Among the activities of the Medical School Committee are found the maintenance of an Information Bureau at the Medical School during the registration period, and the publication of a room-registry based upon a personal canvass in Boston, Roxbury and Brookline by members of the committee for the benefit of new students coming to the Medical School ignorant of the housing conditions in its neighborhood. In Cambridge itself the Graduate Schools Society has revised—unfortunately by small additions due to the higher cost of living and tuition—the figures it brought together in 1914 with regard to the expenses of married graduate students, with and without a single child. The minimum of \$600 allowed a family of two adults in 1914 is now advanced to \$750.

All this work of the active graduate members of the Phillips Brooks House Association bears promise for the future services of the undergraduate membership. This aspect of the matter derives a special emphasis from a preface to the current report consisting of a brief account of the work of Edward Clark Carter, '00, since he left College. In his senior year and for two years thereafter he was secretary of the Phillips Brooks Association. In 1902 he went to India to organize branches of the Young Men's Christian Association for Indian students. Since the outbreak of the war in

Europe he has built up an extraordinary work for British and Indian soldiers in the organization of Army Huts for the soldiers on many fronts. To the prosecution of this work in India H. L. Nash, '16, captain of last year's victorious nine, Dwight H. Ingram, '16, president of the *Crimson*, and other young Harvard men have recently gone. With laying the foundations for such far-reaching work for mankind, Phillips Brooks House is clearly associated. It need present no higher claim to the fulfillment of its mission.

* * *

The Straw Vote.

The "straw vote" of Harvard students in Cambridge last week brought out, besides the casting of 1,140 ballots for Hughes, against 627 for Wilson, the fact that there were 24 men in favor of the Socialist candidate, 10 for the Prohibitionist, and one for the Hon. Oscar W. Underwood. The Hughes vote represents a slight advance upon the combined Hughes and Roosevelt votes at the straw primary in the spring; the Wilson vote a corresponding advance upon the number then polled for him. In other words the anti-Wilson and pro-Wilson sentiment of the students appears to stand just about where it stood before the nominating conventions, unmoved by all the floods of patriotic and political utterance with which the land has since been inundated. The *Crimson* calls attention to the fact that the voting at Memorial Hall, frequented by graduate students, and representing a wide geographical distribution of voters, was far less favorable to Hughes than at the *Crimson* building on Plympton Street, where a more homogeneous company appears to have exercised the suffrage. What this may signify in relation to national results in November, whether it signifies anything, whether the precedent

of 1912, when the student vote went as the country went later, is to be followed this year, whether any ultimate distinction may be drawn between "heads I win" and "tails you lose"—on all these points we are somewhat inclined to believe that the opportunities for guessing have rarely been better than they are at present.

* * *

the Colleges. There is a project on
The Schools and on foot, more actively
at other colleges than at
Harvard, to set apart a day in the spring when the graduates of preparatory schools may be excused from their college exercises in order to visit the schools from which they came. The apparent object of the plan is to make a reciprocal impression upon the college and the school—on the one through impoverishing, on the other through enriching its society for a single day. Of the possible impression on the school the *Crimson* has said: "The fact of a large number of graduates visiting their school from one particular college cannot help impressing the younger boys who are beginning to think of college. The presence and conversation of such a body of alumni would be an unconscious advertisement for the particular college they happened to attend."

But, alas! the drunken helot of ancient Greece was in his way an "unconscious advertisement" too. The "presence and conversation" of alumni are not invariably inspiring. The small boy is keen to detect the shortcomings of his elders, and to him a junior in college may bear an aspect almost venerable. It behooves the colleges, then, to enter warily upon such a competition of impressions as a school alumni day would afford. The surer it is of imprinting a stamp at once recognizable and creditable upon its members, the more confidently it may

join in the new project. After all, are not the natural bonds between the schools and their "old boys" strong enough to ensure a sufficient continuance of healthy contacts? On the face of it, does it not appear that the machinery of collegiate and scholastic existence is already so complicated that the addition of another cog in the form of an annual event, however excellent of purpose, is of doubtful utility?

* * *

Home News It is not always in the
from the West. Boston and New York
papers that the most
piquant news about Harvard is to be found. Here, for example, are three clippings from journals published, respectively, in Peoria, Illinois, Hutchinson, Kansas, and Portland, Oregon. From the first we learn that "Harvard University, that home of prodigies, comes forward with a new one"—in the person of a boy from Lowell, who has passed his entrance examinations at fifteen, and is now a full-fledged freshman. From the second it appears that a real "hobo" has "beat" his way across the country from Idaho, at a total expense of \$10.40, including \$5.50 paid for carelessness in being caught while stealing a ride on a railroad train at Sandusky, Ohio, and is now enrolled as a member of the University. In the Portland paper there is an item about an unrelated pair of young men now at Harvard, one from New Jersey, the other from Massachusetts, bearing precisely the same name, and each, by reason of the many complications that entangle them, heartily wishing that the other had gone to Yale—or almost anywhere else!

The strangest part of the matter is that, in so far as we have been able to test the accuracy of these items, they are true.

Scientific Study of Education

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT LOWELL AT THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF CARLETON COLLEGE, NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 13, 1916.

WE are told in the book of Daniel, "they that be wise, shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever." Our country is studded with colleges to teach wisdom and righteousness; and we have met today to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of one of those colleges. Save for the variable stars that revolve around a dark companion, the celestial bodies do not change in brightness; but this is not true of institutions that teach wisdom, and Carleton College has become more luminous with the passing years. Her light is stronger now than it ever was before; and yet I suspect that even on this day of retrospect, of thankfulness for the achievements of the past, her officers of instruction and government are thinking less of what has been accomplished in the half-century since her foundation than of what will be done in the years to come; of the trimming of the lamp to make it glow with a still brighter and steadier light.

Education is the last of man's creations to follow the current of the age. At present we know less about it scientifically than about almost any other subject. Much scientific work has been done in primary education, in measuring, for example, the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic; but we are almost without scientific study of college education. Our methods there are partly traditional, partly empirical. It is commonly said that American universities are a combination of English and German models; that upon a college copied from England we have superimposed a German university; that the great English universities have aimed to train men for citizenship, the German to train them for professions. No doubt the statement is in large part true, but we need not examine now the character of foreign institutions of learning, or strive to compute our debt to each of them. It is enough that we have both colleges and professional schools, the former having as their primary object education for citizenship, the latter training for a specific career.

Our schooling for the professions is on the whole very good; but about college education we are still much at sea. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, we are a practical people, attracted by immediate visible results. Intangible good of a general character seems to us vague, nebulous, if not

unreal. We like to know the definite object of a curriculum, what in particular it is fitting a student to do. In the second place, it is comparatively easy to adjust a curriculum to a profession. The object is clear, precise, and of limited scope. A great array of subjects highly valuable in general education is discarded at the outset as irrelevant, and the bearing of the rest is ascertained without great difficulty. Education for citizenship is a far more complicated matter, because the best type of citizen is not merely the man who is familiar with his ordinary civic duties, but one who can form correct opinions, who in thought is courageous and open-minded, whose influence raises the moral and intellectual level of the community, and whose faculties have been developed as highly as possible.

The old college curriculum was based mainly on Latin, Greek and mathematics, but with the vast growth of knowledge in these and other fields such a requirement was found to be no longer possible as the universal basis of higher education. Nor could any list of studies for a four years' college course be prescribed that was both essential and sufficient for everybody, because there is at the present stage of the world no body of knowledge which all cultivated men or women may be satisfied to possess and without which they can be considered uneducated. Since the abandonment of the old fixed curriculum we have been offered theories in abundance, but little positive, ascertained fact.

We hear much about discipline, but the word, which had a somewhat definite scholastic meaning and has been the subject of much controversy among students of pedagogy, has come to be employed popularly in a highly ambiguous sense. It is commonly used in the sense of moral discipline, rather than mental discipline or training in the use of the intellectual faculties. We are told that stenography, work at a forge or in a factory, drill in camp, or playing on a football team, involve as much discipline as the ordinary college studies and merit therefore an academic credit. Clearly the discipline here referred to is moral discipline. No one would seriously contend that these subjects involved such exercise, and therefore such training, of the purely intellectual faculties as can be derived from the classics, mathematics, physics, economics and other studies of a scholastic character. We are fully aware that in our

colleges we have paid too little attention to moral discipline; that we have suffered a slothfulness, slackness and lack of precision which are a bad preparation for any useful or happy life. We are striving, not without some success, to remedy this defect; but that is quite a different matter from the question what subjects of study will most help to develop a student's mind. The difference explains the reason for rejecting arguments to include certain subjects in the list for admission to college, on the ground that they involve as much discipline as others already included.

Of mental discipline it is unwise to speak,—I mean it is unwise to use that term. One is likely to find oneself accused of believing that the mind is divided into faculties, thought-tight compartments, each penetrable only by means of a certain subject of study taught in a certain way; or on the other hand to be charged with supposing that the mind has no faculties at all, but only an appreciation of subject matter, so that practice in adding, subtracting and multiplying apples gives no facility in performing the same operations with shares of stock. It is well to avoid the region of these controversies, for fear of finding oneself under shell fire, with mines exploding below and bombs dropped from above.

Perhaps it is inoffensive to assume that in educating their students for citizenship the colleges ought to give them some familiarity with our civilization, ought to enable them to think clearly, to discriminate accurately and to deal with complex facts, and ought to stimulate their capacity for imagination. Let me illustrate what is meant. A man or woman who has no comprehension of Athens, of the Roman Empire, the Feudal System, Magna Carta, the French Revolution and the history of his own race and country; who has no acquaintance with the great monuments of literature, art and music, or with philosophic and religious thought; who knows nothing of the fundamental principles of science, such as the conservation of energy, the parallelogram of forces, the biological curve; such a one is not familiar with our civilization. No one at the present day can know all about all of these things; and yet it is not enough that one man should know one of them well, and the next man all about another, each being in profound, somnolent ignorance of everything outside his chosen field. We should be like a village in which each inhabitant had a thorough scholarly knowledge of a different vocabulary of just one hundred words, while no one knew the auxiliary verbs. In Germany there is something like a common foundation for the higher education because the university is

preceded by the rigorous curriculum of the Gymnasium or the Realschule; but there is nothing fully corresponding to these institutions here, and in our colleges we make little systematic effort to supply the deficiency. It would be well if someone would make a comprehensive examination of the varying practice in our many colleges, with a comparative study of the results as shown in the subsequent work of the students in professional and graduate schools. Something valuable would be, and much might be, learned thereby.

To develop the ability to think aright—the habit of correct abstract reasoning and of weighing evidence—is even a more difficult problem in education than the imparting some familiarity with our civilization. It is nevertheless essential, both for the individual that he should possess it for his work in life, and for the community that it should be possessed by its citizens. Defective reasoning in matters affecting the public may be very dangerous. We have suffered from it in the past and may still more in the future, for there seems to be a growing disregard of accuracy in thought when opposed to sentiment, emotion or plausible theory.

Defective reasoning is exceedingly common. Many people, even educated people, do not understand why, if they observe on one occasion that a storm has cleared up at the new moon, it is no evidence at all that the moon affects the weather; or why, if they sit down thirteen at table and one dies within the year, it has no tendency whatever to prove that the dinner had any connection with the death; whereas, if, after a child with infantile paralysis is brought into a town, other cases break out, it has a tendency to prove, but gives no conclusive proof, that the disease is directly contagious; but that if one rubs poisonous ivy on his hand and is poisoned it proves conclusively that he is susceptible to that poison. A man with a thoroughly trained mind will recognize all this at once, not because he has taken a course in formal logic or in the doctrine of chances, but because he has been in the habit of thinking clearly and weighing evidence. He has also a background of knowledge, a familiarity with many problems involving diverse factors. He sees almost instinctively that, as the weather changes constantly, coincidences with the changes of the moon must be so frequent that a single instance proves nothing; and that the only evidence of any value is a tabulation of the weather and the positions of the moon for a long period of time. He knows that people apparently in good health often die unexpectedly within the year, and that a single coincidence with thirteen at table is therefore meaningless. On the other hand he is aware

that an epidemic disease must be communicated by one of a very few methods, of which direct contagion is among the most common, and therefore an outbreak of the malady after the coming of the infected person is likely to be more than a mere coincidence. Finally he knows that ivy poison is given only by poisonous ivy, (and a few other plants which are rare and whose absence he can be sure of), and hence if he is poisoned it must be by ivy.

We have all met with similar instances of fallacy in reasoning. Some men think that because they have known one or two inferior scholars who have had a great success in life it shows that poor scholars do better than good ones afterwards, or at least that scholarship has no connection with success; whereas they are fully aware that if they have known one or two slow-witted boys who have succeeded it does not prove that a quick mind is not an advantage, but only that the dull minds are not wholly barred out. The winning of the race by the tortoise was an exception. No one would have staked a bet on him either before or after his victory. Everybody's logical powers and background of knowledge include hares and tortoises. We do not need, as in some other cases, elaborate statistics to ascertain and demonstrate the facts.

Almost any subject thoroughly studied under a good teacher will, no doubt, confer some power of correct reasoning and of weighing evidence; but what the relative value of different subjects may be for each of these objects we do not know. In some extreme instances we can make a shrewd guess. That pure mathematics, for example, has more effect than history in training abstract reasoning, and that history has an advantage over mathematics in teaching the use of evidence is, perhaps, obvious. But in general we are very much in the dark, and we ought not to be if it is possible to get light.

In regard to stimulating the imagination, we are still more ignorant, and by imagination I mean not merely the preposterous creations of fancy, but the constructing of any idea not apparent—the stuff of which all resourcefulness is made. Is imagination in this larger sense stimulated best by inductive work like that of the laboratory, or by the more abstract process of deduction, or by a combination of the two, and if so in what order and proportion? Does a study of other subjects far removed from the special field assist or impede it? Is a man of science stimulated or diverted by philosophy, literature, and history; and is a man of letters aided or hindered by a study of science? In this case again single instances or a small number of cases are of little value. Personal surmises by anyone of how much more he might have achieved, had

his education been different, are practically useless. Personal impressions of the amount of benefit a man has actually derived from certain studies are worth more. Probably something could be learned by examining the careers of large numbers of men educated by different methods but working in the same field; although we are dealing here with a subject in which personality is a peculiarly large factor.

A comparison of the progress of knowledge in medicine and in education is interesting and instructive. A century and more ago medicine was still a battle ground for theories, the Brunonian theory, the Homeopathic theory and the rest. But when scientific methods, with careful observation, tabulation of results and experimentation, secured a firm hold upon the leading minds in the profession, and especially among the teachers in medical schools, knowledge of disease became far greater and incomparably more precise and certain. It is high time that the same progress should take place in education. We ought to pass from the stage of theory, however plausible, to that of scientific knowledge.

No doubt scientific methods are more difficult to apply in education than in medicine. The effective use of experiment, such as is done with animals in cases of disease, is largely barred out in education, because we can try experiments in teaching children or young people only so far as we believe they are a benefit, or at least harmless, to the individuals themselves. We have no right to give anyone an intentionally bad education for the sake of observing the result; and experimentation so limited is robbed of a large part of its value. Nor can we make a pure culture of a mental process in a test tube, ascertain its nature by staining it, isolate and study it under a microscope.

Moreover, differently as individual bodies may react to the same chemical substance or germ introduced therein, the results are relatively uniform compared with the processes in the human brain. We do not know what is already in the mind, what other agencies may be at work there, what may flow in by channels outside of the class room. That intellectual sponge absorbs all kinds of things and combines or transforms them into different shapes. The stream of thought is fed by many rills which we can neither stop nor analyze. In early childhood, in the first period of schooling, the problem is more simple and the results of teaching can be, and have been, measured with accuracy. But with advancing years the conditions become more complex, especially when we are seeking to discover, not the effect of a particular method

of instruction on a knowledge of that subject, but the effect of different subjects on the development of the student's natural capacity. This depends upon so many factors, and so much upon the person himself that little can be learned from a study, however thorough, of individual cases. A capable, vigorous man with a very bad education will in the race of life pass a dull, feeble one with a very good education. We must therefore deal not with single individuals, but with averages, and one of the few accurate ways to study averages is by statistics, large enough in number to overcome the effect of exceptions, and compiled so as to eliminate systematic errors. This is a highly laborious business, but it can be done, and must be done if we are to make any notable progress in the knowledge of college education. Each college could contribute its share to the result, and one of the great endowments for education could undertake a comprehensive study of the results in all the colleges. A prime difficulty is to find any true measure of the subsequent effect of a college course, since much depends in after life upon matters foreign to a man's own qualities,—upon getting a fortunate start, upon the influence of father or friends, upon wealth or poverty, marriage, health, and a host of other things. It would require an enormous mass of cases, and very careful, perhaps impossible, analysis to determine with perfect accuracy success in after life. The records of college graduates in professional schools have been used, and are trustworthy so far as they go. Doubtless other tests could be found that would yield at least approximate results.

It is probable, nay certain, that the qualities needed for training the intellectual faculties can be obtained from different subjects; just as in nutrition, protein, starch and fat can be derived from a diet of beef, bread and butter, or from beans, potatoes and pork. The same effect will not be produced by a combination of any three of these six articles of food at random; and the same thing may well be true of subjects in education. No doubt the results attained by the study of any subject must always depend to a very large extent upon the object with which it is taught or studied. Latin in the high school may be taught, as it once was in many places, mainly as an exercise of memory in learning by heart rules and long lists of exceptions to them. It may be taught for the sake of grammatical construction; or chiefly for the literary value of the authors read.

William James early in life gave a college course on comparative anatomy and physiology. He told me that he could pick out the men who intended to enter the medical school because their attention was directed

mainly to the small amount of human anatomy that figured in the course, to the neglect of the broader scientific relations which interested the other students. These two groups of men drew very different results from their studies. The elements that a man draws from any subject may also depend upon his type of mind and his previous studies. Many years ago two graduates of the Harvard Law School were comparing what they had acquired from their studies there. They agreed that they had learned little substantive law which they had applied directly in practice. One of them, who had devoted himself in college mainly to history, thought that the chief benefit he had obtained from the Law School was a greater ability to reason correctly; while the other, whose principal college work had been in mathematics, felt that his chief benefit had been in learning the importance of primary, as distinguished from derived, sources of authority.

The fact that men may obtain, or think they obtain, quite different benefits from a study of the same subject is not inconsistent with real differences in the ordinary effects upon the mind of the various subjects as they are usually taught in college. The two lawyers, it may be observed, thought, and no doubt rightly, that their minds had not been trained alike by history and mathematics. But of the intellectual effects of different subjects, and still more, of combinations of subjects, we know little or nothing. Surely we ought to investigate them, not by framing theories based on *a priori* reasoning, or on a few examples that happen to have fallen under our observation, but by the best scientific methods we can devise.

On one side we find teachers who believe that from our practical experience we know now all that we need to frame an adequate plan of education in all its stages; if, indeed they do not think that our present practice is already just what it should be. On the other side we hear prophets who would construct a completely new scheme on the basis of a theory which they hold to be convincing if not self-evident. Neither of these would seem to point out the true path of future progress. Neither contentment nor dissatisfaction with existing conditions furnishes by itself a safe guide. The results achieved by long practical experience are worth much, but to adhere to them without improvement means stagnation and decay. They are incomplete, defective, and above all ill-adapted to a rapidly changing world. On the other hand, a new conception based mainly upon a protest against existing defects, although containing much which is useful and ought to be considered, does not point the way to the constructive work

needed for the creation of an enduring fabric.

It is inconceivable that the vast expansion of human knowledge should not permanently change our education, as the fuller acquaintance with Greek literature changed education at the Renaissance; and it is not less inconceivable that we should remain in a state of educational chaos for lack of positive knowledge obtained by the methods of modern science.

We have met at a college of the Middle West, justly held in high esteem; a part of the country inhabited by fearless men to whom people throughout the length and breadth of our land have a right to look for advance in education;—a country less bound by tradition than the older states, free to retain what is good in the past, but to leaven it with whatever is

better that the future may have in store; a region that will possess the diversity of industries essential to a ripe civilization, but likely hereafter to be more homogeneous in population than the Atlantic seaboard. The destiny of this great central valley of the continent, and with it of our whole nation, will depend in large part upon its institutions of higher learning,—the colleges and universities founded in the early days of hard struggle in the wilderness, nurtured by the devotion of two generations of teachers, standing now in their mature strength, proud of what they have done and what they are, but looking forward confidently into the distant years to come. It is in this spirit that we are assembled in thankfulness and trustfulness to bring our greetings to Carleton College on her birthday.

Letters to the Bulletin

THE FINE ARTS UNTAUGHT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the history of the world, love of beauty has always been an important factor in development. It is manifested in a thousand different ways, but it is always present. The same inspiration which urged the Indian to decorate his earthen bowls produced the mosaics of St. Mark's. All our poetry and music, all creative, imaginative work comes from the same impulse, the love of beauty.

Education which fails to include a knowledge of the creative arts is incomplete. Everyone who passes through an institution of higher learning, whether academic or technical, has a right to expect that his training for life will include some knowledge of that fundamental force, which, more than any other one thing, has shaped the course of our civilization.

Such knowledge is commonly spoken of as the history of the Fine Arts, and, under that title, the average student has been taught to think of it as something impractical, of no real service, somewhat beneath the notice of the serious-minded, fitted only for the idle or the

dilettante, or those who propose to make a livelihood out of some branch of the Fine Arts.

Yet no man or woman is without the love of beauty, and, in the majority of cases, that love is wholly untrained, and wholly unacquainted with the long, long history of faithful lovers of beauty, who have toiled for no reward but the joy of creation and love of the work.

Professor Norton stood alone in his day at Harvard, and none of those who sat under him can forget what he gave them, not in knowledge, but in a desire to know, not in facts and figures and dates, but in the opening of blind eyes to a heavenly vision. Now the Department of the Fine Arts has some thirty odd courses open to undergraduates; but one ventures the guess that a smaller proportion than even in the days of Professor Norton get that inspiration, that desire to know more about the beauty that surrounds us now, and that lives for us in the past.

To interest the average undergraduate one must first attract him and then rivet his attention on a subject which he thinks is outside his field. It is not outside his field, it is only that he thinks it is. Of the thirty-odd courses in the Department

of Fine Arts the great majority are special courses obviously suited only to those who have previous knowledge and some definite aim. Of the general courses F. A. 1 (c) and F. A. 1 (d), two half-courses, together cover the field of a general history, and should be the popular course which one has in mind as the rightful property of any well-educated man. That they are not popular the numbers show. Out of some 3,000 undergraduates about 50 took the two half-courses. That the courses are not general the examination papers show. The first half year covers the whole period of the history of the imaginative and creative arts (a general history cannot disregard poetry and music) from the earliest known days to the Italian Renaissance. Of the ten questions in one paper which covered the whole course six related to Greek sculpture, and this question was typical:

Take five of the following sculptors, state the period when each was active, and mention one or more works associated with each: (a) Antenor; (b) Eutychides; (c) Kephisodotos; (d) Onatas; (e) Phidias; (f) Praxiteles.

It appears to be not an understanding of the impulse which lay back of creative art but a memory for names, dates and details of style that is required. This is in no sense the distinguishing mark of a general course.

A worker, a creator, a man who does things is always a popular figure. If an English writer comes over here, crowds will flock to hear him read or speak. The scientist—above all an imaginative thinker, a man who believes in and hopes for the impossible—will always draw a crowd. The first problem at Harvard, or anywhere else, is to attract men to a course, and the second is to rivet their attention so that no hearer can fail to catch the inspiration.

To do this was the object of a small group of men who persuaded the authorities to appoint Mr. C. Howard Walker as lecturer for three years. That the authorities considered the experiment a failure and discontinued the course at

the end of three years is discouraging, but does not prove that the idea was wrong. The course was not encouraged, and was even looked upon with open disfavor by the Department. This alone would largely account for the small numbers; added to which no effort was made to popularize the course or bring it to the attention of students. As against the small numbers of the course one has the enthusiastic tributes of those who took it. To these men, at least, the course was absolutely what was desired.

This first experiment is ended. The College was put to no expense, as outsiders subscribed the full amount. The question now is what can be done to put Harvard where it belongs—in the lead—in this vitally important branch of education.

The suggestion is that in this field, as in the field of English Literature, there should be an irreducible minimum, which every educated man, certainly every college graduate, should possess. This means a general course in the appreciation of beauty which every undergraduate should take. If it were also possible to anticipate this on entrance examination, it would set a definite standard before the preparatory schools.

It seems curiously topsy-turvy that, as education proceeds from the elementary upward, less and less attention is paid to the arts. Children in the lower elementary schools are taught to sing and draw—not because they are to be musicians or painters, but because the ear and eye are trained to love harmony and beauty. This continues in upper elementary grades, but is pretty generally crowded out in the secondary schools, especially those which prepare for college. The boys who pass through our great New England preparatory schools never hear a word about any of the arts. They may sing in chapel and take music lessons in their play-time, but any definite school time devoted to the arts is simply out of the question.

If the colleges will demand some

knowledge of this vital fundamental part of our history, the schools will joyfully resume what should never have been allowed to drop.

Beyond this general glimpse into the fascinating field of the arts, there should be ample opportunity for the student to go farther. Nothing could be better than some of the courses now given in the Department, but between such a course as is hinted at above and even the more elementary courses there is space for a number of popular courses such as would and should attract outsiders as well as students—the Lowell Lecture type, a sculptor, a painter, a great decorator talking familiarly of the art he loves and practises and of all that the past with its store of wonderful precedent has done for him.

Such is one's idea of what Harvard should offer. It is not impossible, and one believes it to be very necessary.

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, '81.

Boston,

September 25, 1916.

[It should be added that Mr. Sturgis writes with all the authority attaching to the facts that he is chairman of the Committee on Education of the American Institute of Architects, of which he is a past president, and is a member of the committee appointed by the Overseers to visit the School of Architecture at Harvard. THE EDITORS.]

ROYCE AND FICHTE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Professor Hocking in his sketch of Josiah Royce's life work, published in the BULLETIN of September 28, affords a sad illustration of the confusion of intellectual standards by the partisan passion engendered through the European war, when he compares Professor Royce's Tremont Temple speeches with one of the noblest productions of German literature, namely Fichte's "Addresses to the German Nation."

Fichte, as is known to every student of philosophy, delivered those addresses at a time when his country was at the

mercy of Napoleon. Berlin, where the addresses were given, was then occupied by French troops; and it is reported that the speaker's voice was often drowned by the sound of the drums of French battalions marching past the hall where the meetings were held. In these speeches Fichte, at the risk of his own life, appealed to the national instinct for self-preservation; he traced in them the outlines of a moral and intellectual regeneration of the German people which in the end would enable it to throw off the foreign yoke; he held up in them the ideals of national life which have made the Germany of today.

These facts need only to be recalled in order to show the irrelevance of the parallel attempted by Professor Hocking.

KUNO FRANCKE.

THE PLATTSBURG TRAINING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

We used to hear a great deal about "Harvard indifference", but the figures you give of attendance at Plattsburg, showing Harvard far in the lead of all other colleges, indicate that there is at least one issue on which Harvard is not indifferent, namely, defense of our native land.

There is one vital point that is not fully appreciated by those who have not gone to Plattsburg, or had sons there; and that is that the discipline that they there receive is of the greatest value to them, even if there never were another war in the world, because, in the first place, it increases the sense of duty to the country; and in the second place, it improves their efficiency, in the serious tasks of peace.

GODFREY L. CABOT, '82.

The officers of the Cosmopolitan Club are: President, Dr. Raphael Demos, 4G., of Constantinople; first vice-president, P. G. Wolo, '17, of Grand Cess, Liberia; second vice-president, N. C. Culolias, 2L., of Arcadia, Greece; secretary, W. T. Gunraj, '17, of Berbice, British Guiana.

Associated Harvard Clubs

THE President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, of Chicago, has issued a program and recommendations for the consideration of the constituent clubs in the light of the committee reports rendered at the meeting in Pittsburgh on May 19, 1916. The following paragraphs are taken from Mr. Burlingham's communication:

The Committee on Service to the University, consisting of Jerome D. Greene, '96, chairman, 26 Broadway, New York City; Karl DeLaitre, '97, 924 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis; Langdon P. Marvin, '98, 52 Wall Street, New York City; Eliot Wadsworth, '98, 147 Milk Street, Boston; H. B. Wells, '03, 829 Lake Drive, Milwaukee; recommends:

1. The establishment of appointments offices by clubs in large cities such as Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Minneapolis or St. Paul, St. Louis, San Francisco and Seattle, and by such other clubs as believe the functions of the office valuable in their communities. Correspond directly with Mr. Marvin.

2. Cooperation by small groups of clubs in arranging dates for annual banquets and invitations to the representatives of the University. Correspond directly with Roger Pierce, 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

3. The appointment of a committee of one, preferably a volunteer who is interested in history, to cooperate with the Commission on Western History. This is an especially valuable function as it can be undertaken by the smallest clubs. The subject of Western history furthermore appeals to all Western clubs, and furnishes them a valuable field for action. Correspond directly with Roger Pierce.

The Committee on the Nomination of Overseers, consisting of Charles L. Harrison, '86, chairman, First National Bank Building, Cincinnati; John B. Olmstead, '96, 921 Marine Bank Building, Buffalo; Valentine H. May, '95, University Club, Seattle; Harlow A. Leekley, '96, Muskogee, Okl.; Richard Dexter, '01, 602 The Rose Building, Cleveland; states that the standing committee on Nominations of the Alumni Association is covering the field carefully and broadly, but that if any club wishes to suggest names for nomination, they will be carefully considered and acted upon by this committee. Correspond directly with C. L. Harrison.

The Scholarship Committee, consisting of Horace F. Baker, '01, chairman, 413 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh; Dr. Philip K. Brown, '90, 350 Post Street, San Francisco; Frederick W. Dewart, '90, 803 Old National Bank Building, Spokane; Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, 821 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago; Edgar H. Wells, '97, 61 Broadway, New York City; recommends:

1. The establishment of scholarships and scholarship committees broadly among the clubs, with territorial limitations as elastic as possible to secure wide state representation. Establish state limits rather than city or county limits.

2. Where scholarships are established, the appointment of an auxiliary scholarship or secondary-school committee, not only to aid in securing applicants of the highest grade, but also to get in close touch with each one of the secondary schools within the territory of the club, to supply accurate information concerning Harvard, of the kind that schoolmasters, parents and prospective students want and should have, which in many cases they do not seem now to secure.

3. Such financial aid for the state-scholarship plan as may be possible.

4. Cooperation to make the scholarship committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs the clearing house for all scholarship information and experience, so that all the constituent clubs may have the benefit of such information and experience and thereby escape many possible troubles; so that a general or uniform practice for the raising of funds and making awards may be agreed upon, and a set of recommendations formulated to increase efficiency in the administration of scholarships generally.

Correspond directly with H. F. Baker.

The committee on BULLETIN Circulation consisting of Ernst T. Gundlach, '98, chairman, 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago; Theodore Sheldon, '05, 1202 Republic Building, Chicago; Charles Glidden Osborne, '07, Consumers Building, Chicago; recommends:

The appointment of a special committee to increase the circulation of the BULLETIN, which gives us not only all Harvard news but all Associated Harvard Clubs news.

Correspond directly with Ernst T. Gundlach.

The Scholarship Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs has issued a special letter from which the following extracts are taken:

In relation to the administration of scholarships, we think it very desirable:

To remember that since our scholarships are now well established and on a substantial basis we should now bend every effort to secure improvement in the grade of our scholarship holders.

We should not give a scholarship to a boy unless he is fit mentally and physically, has shown promise of making good, and has passed his examinations. Let us plan how we can raise the general standard. An endeavor along this line is most earnestly recommended to all the clubs.

To make it a rule that no award of a scholarship shall be made to a boy intending to enter the undergraduate department of the University until the applicant has passed his entrance examinations. The examination results seem necessary for the guidance of the scholarship committees, and it appears to be an unnecessary source of ill feeling towards the College when it refuses boys whom the committees have selected after the expenditure of much time and trouble.

To publish scholarship announcements early in the year so that interested boys may have plenty of time to consider their own situations and to prepare for the examinations.

To try to have every club-member contribute to the scholarship fund, no matter how small his contribution may be. It seems to be common experience that a man never appreciates a thing or takes a lively interest in it until it costs him something.

Form a real auxiliary or secondary school committee for the purpose not only of coöperating with your scholarship committee and aiding it, but of going still further into the field. Information about Harvard should be spread by the clubs, and they have a wonderful opportunity for great service to the University in such work.

We desire, of course, to escape even an appearance of a proselyting scheme or of a wild scramble for numbers; but we do think an earnest effort to spread information where it is needed, that is, among the boys, their parents and the school masters, is a fine enterprise.

The clubs which are members of the Association are practically all located in the larger cities. There are many small towns and communities where Harvard men are residing but apparently in not large enough numbers to support a constituent club. We think some plan ought to be thought out and put into operation to secure the coöperation of such men as are not now members of clubs. Perhaps it could be done by making them non-resident members of the present clubs at nominal cost.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION

At a joint meeting of a special committee of the Harvard Club of Boston and the officers of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs on Saturday, October 7, the following general outline of the program for the 1916 meeting of the Federation was decided upon:

A business meeting of delegates to the Convention will be held at the Harvard Club of Boston, Friday, November 17, 1916, at 2.30 P. M. A Committee on Registration will be in attendance at the Harvard Club of Boston between 12 noon and 2 P. M., Friday, November 17, to provide cards of admission to the Harvard Club of Boston for delegates who desire them, and to furnish such information as may be called for. The business meeting in charge of the officers of the Federation will be devoted to the usual routine and such special topics as may later be decided upon. President Eliot will preside at this meeting.

The annual dinner will take place in Harvard Hall in the Harvard Club of Boston at 7 P. M., Friday, November 17. At this dinner President Eliot will preside; other speakers will be announced as soon as possible.

On Saturday, November 18, delegates to the Convention who wish to engage in outdoor sports will be provided for at some one of the Country Clubs near Boston. Those who wish to visit Harvard University will be offered the choice of several programs and will be conducted by well-informed guides.

At 1 P. M. the Harvard Club of Boston will give a luncheon to the delegates at the Harvard Union in Cambridge, after which the delegates will go to the football game with Brown.

Hotel accommodations will be provided for. Transportation to and from the various points to be visited will probably not require any special provisions, since the trolley car service will provide the most convenient method of getting about.

The committee of the Harvard Club in charge of entertainment of the New England Federation is as follows:

Odin Roberts, '86, chairman, Walter C. Baylies, '81, I. Tucker Burr, Jr., '79, John W. Cutler, '09, George B. Dewson, '83, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, William L. Garrison, Jr., '97, John W. Hollowell, '01, Ralph Lowell, '12, James Duncan Phillips, '97, Roger Pierce, '04, Philip W. Thomson, '02, A. Winsor Weld, '91.

The following sub-committees were appointed at the meeting on October 7:

On hotel accommodations, George B. Dewson; on dinner, November 17, and luncheon,

November 18, Roger Pierce and Ralph Lowell; on outdoor sports, A. Winsor Weld and John W. Cutler; on visits to Harvard University, James Duncan Phillips; on tickets to the football game with Brown, John W. Hallowell; on correspondence and notices, Philip W. Thomson, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., and I. Tucker Burr, Jr., on general supervision, Odin Roberts, Walter C. Baylies and William L. Garrison, Jr.

Philip W. Thomson was appointed to act as secretary for the committee.

DINNER TO THE CREW

The Harvard Club of Boston gave a complimentary dinner last Saturday evening to the members and coaches of the university crew which defeated Cornell and Yale last spring and incidentally broke the record of the New London course. The members of the university second crew and the freshman eight also were guests.

Nicholas Biddle, '00, was toastmaster. The speakers were Robert F. Herrick, '90, head coach of the crew and chairman of the rowing committee; William Haines, the professional coach; D. P. Morgan, '16, captain of the winning crew; H. B. Cabot, '17, captain of next year's eight; Francis Peabody, L. '78-'80; and Gen. William A. Bancroft, '78. Gen. Bancroft, in behalf of the club, gave to each member of the crew a diminutive gold oar, on which was a legend commemorating the victories of the year. Mr. Herrick spoke at some length, describing the system which had been established.

The committee in charge of the dinner was composed of the following members of the club: G. S. Mumford, '87, R. F. Blake, '09, James Lawrence, '01, S. H. Wolcott, '03, R. M. Tappan, '07, and Leverett Saltonstall, '14.

HARVARD CLUB OF HAWAII

The Harvard Club of Hawaii held its annual meeting at the University Club in Honolulu on July 17. It was the largest gathering of Harvard men ever held in the Islands; 39 men were present.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, J. H. Libbey, '98, rey, '08; secretary-treasurer: J. P. Morgan, '11; executive committee: the above officers, and James D. Dole, '09, A. L. Dean, '00, A. L. Castle, '06; students' aid committee: Dr. W. T. Brigham, '02; A. M. Nowell, '08, A. L. Dean, '00, J. P. Morgan, '11.

Professor A. M. Tozzer, '00, spoke on "The University", Vernon E. Tenney, '18, gave a description of the Freshman Dormitories, H. L. Tucker, '10, who was a member of Profes-

sor Hiram Bingham's first expedition to Peru, told of the uncovering of the civilization of the Incas, and Lothrop Withington, '11, discussed athletics at Harvard.

The following men were present: R. B. Anderson, L.L.B. '03, Dr. W. T. Brigham, '02, W. T. Carden, L.L.B. '14, W. R. Castle, L.L.B. '72, A. M. Cristy, L. '14, C. F. Damon, '15, A. L. Dean, '00, W. F. Dillingham, '02, J. D. Dole, '09, A. F. Griffiths, M.D. '01, Dr. F. F. Hedemann, '02, W. H. Hoogs, '14, W. A. Love, '02, A. J. Lowrey, '13, S. M. Lowrey, '10, J. M. Monsarrat, L.L.B. '79, J. P. Morgan, '11, E. A. Mott-Smith, '05, A. M. Nowell, '08, Raymer Sharp, '83, D. L. Withington, '74, W. C. Woodward, '12, E. A. Knudsen, '94, H. L. Tucker, '10, H. A. Walker, '07, Horace S. Rand, Jr., '09, Leonard Hatch, '05, Louis Bannan, L.L.B. '08, Captain Brainerd Taylor, '01, Charles A. Wong, '11, Lieutenant Hornsby Evans, '04, William B. Sharp, '80, Mon Fah Chung, '20, Bernard Damon, '20, David L. Withington, Jr., '20.

The club has provided a scholarship for a member of the class of 1920, and is showing in many ways even greater activity than usual.

HARVARD ENGINEERS

The Association of Harvard Engineers had its annual meeting and luncheon on June 21 at the Harvard Club of Boston. Francis Mason, '06, president of the association, presided.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, J. H. Libbey, '98, of Boston; vice-presidents, Gifford Le Clear, '05, of Boston, Professor George C. Whipple; Howard M. Turner, '06, of Turner's Falls, Mass.; councillors for three years, Professor C. A. Adams; C. M. Holland, '05, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NORMAN PRINCE, '08

On Saturday, October 14, it became known that Norman Prince, '08, had met with a serious injury in his service with the Franco-American Flying Squadron of the French Army. A few days later the news of his death was published, with some details of an engagement between Allied and German aeroplanes, in which he was severely wounded and in attempting to land struck an aerial cable. His brilliant record as an aviator of extreme daring had won him the Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire, awarded by the French government. On his deathbed, in a hospital at Gerardmer in the Vosges the cross of the Legion of Honor was pinned on his breast.

The Football Eleven

HARVARD defeated the University of North Carolina, 21 points to 0, at football in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon. Harvard made two touchdowns in the first period and one in the third, and a goal was kicked from each of the touchdowns. The showing of the team was, on the whole, encouraging, although several of the first-string players were unable to take part in the game. But the substitutes, especially those in the rushline, did as well as the regular men would have done; the offense on Saturday was stronger and more coherent than any Harvard had previously displayed, and the defense was equal to all the demands put on it by North Carolina. Twice, however, when Harvard had the ball almost on the North Carolina goal line, the excellent defense of the visitors prevented a score. Most of the play was old-fashioned, straight football, but Harvard tried eight forward passes, half of which were successful. North Carolina attempted only one forward pass, and that failed. The Harvard backfield set out occasionally to run around the ends, but the North Carolina men had their eyes open for that style of play and stopped it. Harvard's goal was not seriously menaced. Horween did some good kicking, Casey ran well with the ball, and Captain Dadmun played his best game of the season in spite of the fact that he was hampered by injuries which might have justified him in keeping out of the game.

The North Carolina eleven has been coached this season by T. J. Campbell, '12, and R. R. Cowen, '16, both of whom learned their football under Haughton and were therefore familiar with Harvard's play. The visitors used many Harvard formations, which were easily recognized by the older men against whom they were tried. These conditions probably worked to the disadvantage of both teams, for each soon learned what

to expect. One improvement shown by the Harvard team was a marked decrease in the penalties for offside and holding; Harvard lost only 30 yards through penalties on Saturday. That amount is more than enough, but it is much less than Harvard has been forced to give up in the earlier games of the year. The summary of Saturday's game follows:

HARVARD.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Harte, Phinney, l.e.	r.e., Proctor, Ranson
Wheeler, Hartley, l.t.	r.t., Taylor, Ingram
Dadmun, Dean, l.g.	r.g., Harrell
Harris, Sagar, Thorndike, c. c.	Tandy, Curry
Snow, Day, r.g.	l.g., Grimes, Barton
Lovell, Richards, r.t. l.t., Ramsay, Crawford	
C. Coolidge, H. Coolidge, Brewer, r.e.	
	l.e., Love
Robinson, Murray, Gardner, q.b.	
	q.b., Johnson, Williams
Burnham, Hitchcock, l.h.b.	
	r.h.b., Fitzsimmons, Bellamy
Horween, Horne, r.h.b. l.h.b., Folger, Coleman	
Casey, Willcox, Minot, f.b.	
	f.b., Tennent, Black

Score—Harvard 21, North Carolina 0. Touchdowns—Horween, Burnham, C. Coolidge. Goals from touchdowns—Robinson 2, Horween. Referee—Tufts of Brown. Umpire—Williams, Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Pishon, Dartmouth. Field judge—Cannell. Tufts. Time—12 minute periods.

Saturday's game was interesting because it gave a basis for comparison of the Princeton and Harvard elevens at this early point in the season. On the preceding Saturday, when Tufts beat Harvard, 7 to 3, Princeton defeated North Carolina, 29 to 0. Last Saturday Princeton won from Tufts, 3 to 0. These scores indicate little or nothing about the strength which Princeton and Harvard will show when they meet in the Stadium next month, but may furnish food for thought to those who believe that such comparisons have value.

The progress of the Harvard team has been retarded during the past week by injuries to many of the players; at least

half of the regular men have been compelled to stop work, and some of them will not be able to do much this week. Bond, probably the most valuable of all the backs, dislocated his shoulder about a week ago, and will be lucky if he recovers in time to take part in any of the games on the schedule; the loss of practice will seriously reduce his effectiveness even if his shoulder improves more quickly than the physicians expect. Flower, another first-string back, also has been hurt, and Taylor, one of the tackles, has been limping about for more than a week with water on the knee and other injuries which, fortunately, are slight. Caner, another tackle, has not played for some time, and Sweetser, who did so well in Caner's place in the Tufts game, has done nothing since. Lovell, one of the substitute tackles, wrenched his ankle in Saturday's game, and Snow, a substitute guard, had the same misfortune. The experience of the past week has shown that the satisfaction expressed in these columns on account of the small number of injuries to the squad was premature.

The contest for the two tackle places is keen, and no one can tell who will be chosen as the first-string men. Taylor will probably be picked for the big games if he recovers from his injuries, but his physical condition is by no means encouraging. Caner's absence may have cost him his chance. Sweetser, as has been said, played splendidly against Tufts, and many of the experts believe he will develop into one of the best men on the squad; it was probably bad judgment to keep him so long in the Tufts game. Wheeler has been steadily improving since he came back to the university squad; he was regarded in his freshman year as one of the most promising men on his class team, but injuries have kept him out of the game until this season. During the summer he ran an ambulance at the front in the European war, and he came back to Cambridge in order to play football as well as to study.

After a few days on the university squad he was shifted to the second team; it is possible that he then wished he had stayed with his ambulance, but he kept on playing and did so well on the second squad that he was soon shifted back to the university, where he has given an excellent account of himself. Batchelder, who seemed at the opening of the year to be one of the best tackles, has been out of the game for more than two weeks. Lovell has done well. If all of these candidates were in tip-top condition, the coaches would not find it hard to develop two or three good tackles, but all plans have been overthrown by the injuries.

Harris is still the best of the centres; some of the critics think that he is not heavy enough, but the coaches believe he will do; his passing is usually accurate, and that qualification is essential in his position. Sagar, Thorndike, and Wiggin are the other candidates for centre; all of them are improving with practice, and either of the first two makes a capable substitute. Wiggin is one of the best football players on the squad, but is much too light.

Captain Dadmun has not always played this year as well as he did last season, when he earned the reputation of being one of the best guards who has ever worn a Harvard uniform; recently, however, he has improved, and the coaches confidently expect that he will be fit for the final games on the schedule. Clark, the other guard, has developed into an excellent player; he does well in the rush line and is quick and active after the ball has been put in play. Snow, also, is a good guard. Day, a very heavy man, comes next. The number of first-class guards is not large, but experience has shown that a guard is less liable to injury than almost any other player on a football eleven; the coaches, therefore, are relying on Dadmun and Clark to go through the trying games.

Harte and C. A. Coolidge, both of whom can be counted as veterans al-

though the latter was a substitute last year, are the best of the ends; then come Phinney, Likens, Hartley, H. Coolidge, Gaston, and Woods. There is plenty of material for the ends of the line.

Robinson is leading the quarterback candidates, but Murray is not far behind. Gardner is doing well, and Felton's punting may give him a chance to show what he can do. Robinson and Murray can punt and kick drops, but neither is nearly as good as Brickley or Mahan.

The injury to Bond has given Horween another chance in the backfield and he seems to be making the most of it; his weight and strength count in his favor and he is a fair punter. Thatcher is, apparently, picked for one of the backs; he is a good ground-gainer and defensive player. Flower, although very light, will probably be kept on account of his kicking and fast running. Casey can gain ground with the best of them, but his kicking and forward-passing are not up to the mark; if he could perform those necessary functions of a backfield player in the modern game of football he would be sure of a place on the eleven, but the indications are that he will have to be content this year with a substitute's place. The coaches have their eyes on Burnham; Horne and Minot are still in the running; the latter is one of the best punters on the squad.

Nothing has developed to change the opinion, previously expressed, that the team of 1916 will be not only considerably below the average of recent Harvard eleven's but one of the weakest developed in Cambridge in many years. There is nothing supernatural about football. The first essential for a good team is good material; Harvard lacks such material this year. Even the most resourceful coach cannot build up a first-class eleven when almost all the candidates for the important positions are inexperienced. Harvard may look forward to a good team in 1917, but disappointments must

be expected during the present season.

Haughton was in the Stadium two or three days last week and has now taken charge of the candidates. All the veteran observers agree that Leary has done admirably. The plan of coaching may turn out to be even better than was expected, since Haughton's return in the middle of the season will give the players a tonic and stimulant which would have been lacking if he had been with them from the beginning.

It is interesting to see that players who have been taught in the Haughton school of football are in demand as coaches at other colleges. Campbell and Cowen have been mentioned. Dr. Paul Withington, '09, is in charge of football at the University of Wisconsin, and E. W. Soucy, '16, and J. A. Doherty, '16, are assisting him. C. E. Brickley, '15, is head coach at Boston College. A. J. Weatherhead, '16, has charge of the Bowdoin College eleven, where he succeeded Campbell. E. W. Mahan, '16, is at the University of California, F. B. Withington, '15, is assisting at Columbia University, and J. A. Gilman, '17, is one of the assistant coaches at Annapolis.

HUGHES CARRIES HARVARD

The *Crimson* conducted last week a "straw vote" in order to obtain the preferences of the members of the University on the election of President of the United States. The result of the ballot follows:

Hughes, Republican,	1,140
Wilson, Democratic,	627
Benson, Socialist,	24
Hanley, Prohibition,	10
Underwood, Democrat,	1
Total number,	1,802

Polls were opened at the *Crimson* office and at Memorial Hall. At the latter place, Hughes had 456 votes; Wilson, 366; Benson, 13; Hanley, 7. At the *Crimson* office, Hughes received 684; Wilson, 261; Benson, 11; Hanley, 3; Underwood, 1.

In a similar "straw vote" just before the presidential election of 1912, Wilson received 735 votes; Roosevelt, 475; Taft, 365. The vote taken in the College before the presidential candidates were nominated in 1912 resulted: Taft, 783; Roosevelt, 488; Wilson, 432. The vote taken before the primaries of last spring was: Roosevelt, 660; Wilson, 591; Hughes, 348.

HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT

Another contingent of surgeons for the Harvard Surgical Unit sailed from New York on August 16 to take the place of members of the unit whose terms expired on September 9.

Dr. Daniel F. Jones, '92, M.D. '96, is the surgeon-in-chief of the new detachment, the members of which, it is assumed, are now on duty in an English hospital "somewhere in France." The surgeons and physicians who went with Dr. Jones in August were: Robert H. Vose, M.D. '06, of Boston; Lucius C. Kingman, M.D. '04, of Providence, R. I.; Paul D. White, '08, M.D. '11, of Boston; George P. Denny, '09, M.D. '13, of Boston; Harold W. Stevens, M.D. '14, of Cranberry Isles, Me.; Benjamin H. Alton, M.D. '14, of Lynn, Mass.; Orlando F. Montgomery, M. '10-'14, of Rangeley Lake, Me.; Sumner W. Jackson, of Waldoboro, Me.; Hamner C. Irwin, of Wilmington, N. C.; William A. Frontz, of Baltimore, Md.

Twelve nurses were taken to fill vacancies on the staff of the Unit.

ELECTIONS TO THE LAW REVIEW

The following students in the Law School have been elected to the board of the *Harvard Law Review*: A. I. Block, A.B. (Cornell) '15, of Buffalo, C. H. Haud, Jr., A.B. (Univ. of Cincinnati) '14, of Louisville, T. D. Nesbit, '15, of New York City, E. B. Starbuck, '14, of Santa Barbara, Rush Taggart, Jr., '13, of New York City, and C. M. Walton, Jr., A.B. (Yale) '14, of Stamford, Conn., all of the third-year class; D. G. Acheson, A.B. (Yale) '15, of Middletown, Conn., P. M. Cohen, '16, of Buffalo, Day Kimball, '15, of Boston, L.

H. Landau, A.B. (Univ. of Wisconsin) '15, of Milwaukee, T. A. Lightner, A.B. (Yale) '15, of Detroit, Archibald MacLeish, A.B. (Yale) '15, of Glencoe, Ill., Stanley Morrison, A.B. (Yale) '15, of Redlands, Calif., J. D. Peeler, A.B. (Univ. of Alabama) '15, of Huntsville, Ala., R. W. Pyle, A.B. (Ohio State Univ.) '15, of New Lexington, O., A. B. Royce, A.B. (Yale) '15, of Cambridge, C. H. Smith, '15, of Cambridge, and J. D. Van Cott, A.B. (Williams) '15, all of the second-year class.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made by the President and Fellows and consented to by the Overseers: William Morse Cole, Professor of Accounting; William James Cunningham, James J. Hill Professor of Transportation; Edwin Carter Blaisdell, Assistant Professor of Clinical Dentistry; Martin Bassett Dill, Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry; Forrest Greenwood Eddy, Assistant Professor of Clinical Dentistry; Charles Locke Scudder, Assistant Professor of Surgery; members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year, Capt. Constant Cordier, S.D., A.M., William Chase Greene, A.M.; Edward Deshon Brandegee, A.B., Regent; Léon Dupree, J.D., Visiting Lecturer on Government; Morris Gray, Jr., A.B., Secretary for Employment.

PUBLIC ORGAN RECITALS

A series of organ recitals, open to the public, will be given on Wednesday evenings of the current academic year in Appleton Chapel, Andover Chapel, and St. John's Memorial Chapel. The dates are here given:

Oct. 25, Appleton Chapel.
Nov. 8, St. John's Chapel.
Nov. 29, Andover Chapel.
Dec. 13, Appleton Chapel.
Jan. 17, St. John's Chapel.
Jan. 31, Andover Chapel.
Feb. 28, Appleton Chapel.
Mar. 14, St. John's Chapel.
Mar. 28, Andover Chapel.
Apr. 11, St. John's Chapel.
Apr. 25, Appleton Chapel.
May 23, Andover Chapel.

FOGG MUSEUM

The Fogg Art Museum is now showing, as a temporary loan, a beautiful Flemish triptych attributed to Marcellus Koffermans, who in 1549 was admitted as free master into the Guild of St. Luke at Antwerp. One of his paintings, the "Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine", is dated 1568.

At the University

The Toppan Prize for the year 1915-16 has been awarded to C. H. Haring, Ph.D. '16, for an essay entitled: "Trade and Navigation between Spain and the Indies under the Hapsburgs." The judges were Professor Guy S. Ford of the University of Minnesota, and Professor William MacDonald of Brown University. Haring received the degree of A.B. from Oxford in 1907 and that of Litt.B. from the same university in 1909. He was associate in history at Bryn Mawr College from 1912 to 1915 and last year was lecturer in history at Clark University, and assistant in history at Harvard. He was in the Graduate School for five years.

The International Polity Club has elected the following officers: President B. D. Allinson, '17, of Chicago; vice-president, C. H. Smith, 1L., of Cambridge; secretary, Hallowell Davis, '18, of Brookline; treasurer, A. G. Aldis, '17, of Lake Forest, Ill. The officers, together with D. M. Brunswick, '18, of New York City, Pedro Campus, 1L., of Ponce, P. R., and D. E. Hudson, 1L., of Montgomery City, Mo., make up the executive committee.

The play which the Hasty Pudding Club will produce next spring will be chosen from manuscripts submitted by undergraduates. All students in the College, whether or not members of the club, will be eligible for the competition, but no more than two may collaborate on either the book or the music. A. H. Parker, '97, is chairman of the committee in charge of the project.

The Bennett Prize, which was established by James Gordon Bennett for the best essay on some subject of American governmental policy, has been awarded to Sydney Zanditon, '17, of Roxbury, for a thesis on "The Railway Wage Problem." The judges were Mr. Ernest M. Hopkins, now president of Dartmouth College, and Arthur D. Hill, '91.

Professor Paul H. Hanus has been elected a trustee of Wellesley College. The General Education Board has appointed him to make, with the help of assistants selected by himself, a study of Hampton Institute. For the latter work, Harvard has granted him leave of absence during the second half of the current academic year.

The following nominations for officers of the junior class have been made: For president, W. F. Robinson of Philadelphia, Moseley Taylor of Boston, J. M. Franklin of New York City; for vice-president, W. B. Beale of Augusta, Me., C. L. Harrison, Jr., of Cincinnati; for secretary-treasurer, D. M. Little, Jr., of Salem.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, minister of the Arlington Street Church, Boston, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday morning. Rev. Elwood Worcester, rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, will preach next Sunday.

A freshman debating club was organized last Monday. The speakers at the meeting were: Judge A. P. Stone, '93, A. G. Paine, '17, of Spokane, president of the Debating Council, and E. R. Roberts, 1L., of Cape Girardeau, Mo.

W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York City, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston, and D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem, Mass., spoke at the smoker given last week by the Harvard Union to the members of the freshman class.

Dr. A. P. Fitch, '00, president of Andover Theological Seminary, spoke to the freshman class of the College last Monday evening. His subject was: "College Democracy—Does it exist and how far do we carry it?"

At the Geological Conference last Tuesday evening Professor W. M. Davis spoke on "Clift Islands in the Coral Seas", and Professor Daly on "The Geology of Pigeon Point, Minn."

Professor G. W. Pierce will give his second address on "Recent Theoretical and Experimental Investigations in Radio-Telegraphy" at the Physical Conference on Friday evening.

A Harvard battalion of four companies has been formed of the men who are taking the course in military training and tactics. The battalion had its first drill last Tuesday.

H. G. M. Kelleher, '18, of Seattle, has won the championship of the University in lawn tennis singles. The runner-up in the finals was William Rand, 3d, 1G., of Rye, N. Y.

At the Conference on Municipal Government this week, Professor Munro spoke on "Materials and Methods in the Study of Municipal Government."

The Cercle Francais will present its annual theatricals in Agassiz House on December 18, and at the Copley Theatre, Boston, on Dec. 19.

Dr. D. L. Webster spoke on "The Electromotive Force Produced by the Acceleration of Metals", at the Physical Colloquium last Monday.

The senior class of the College held its first smoker of the year in the Union last Tuesday. Dean Yeomans was the principal speaker.

All the departments of the University, except the Library, were closed on Thursday of last week, Columbus Day.

The freshman eleven was defeated by Phillips Andover, 10 points to 7, on Saturday.

Alumni Notes

'63—William Gibson Field, A.M. '66, LL.B. '65, died on October 4 at his home in Enfield, Conn. On leaving College he practised law in Easton, Pa., until 1872, when he worked on the *Brooklyn Daily Times* for a year. Then he started a daily paper in Easton. In 1888 he moved to Brooklyn to practise law, and later went to Enfield.

M.D. '67—Reuben Willis died on September 6 at the Robert Brigham Hospital, Boston. Four months before he had suffered a stroke of apoplexy. He had served in the Civil War. Until 1871 he practised medicine in Weston, Mass., and later moved to Somerville. He was a member of the staff of the Somerville Hospital.

'77—George M. Nash died at his home in Newton, Mass., on July 28 as the result of a shock of apoplexy suffered three days before. He had been in the sheet metal trade with Lamb & Ritchie Co., Cambridgeport, until about three years ago, when with Mr. Lamb he established the firm of Lamb & Nash, which conducted a sheet metal factory at Winchester.

'79—Benjamin Rand, Ph.D. '85, who has recently returned from England, spoke at the Harvard Club of Boston on Wednesday, October 18, on "England in War Times."

'79—Jireh Swift, Jr., has been elected president of the New Bedford (Mass.) Five Cents Savings Bank.

'80—Frederic A. Tupper is chairman of the Graduate Advisory Council of the Roxbury (Mass.) Latin School.

'81—Ambrose Talbot died on June 1 in Kansas City, Mo. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1885, and afterwards served for a time at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, Boston. Since 1886 he had practised medicine in Kansas City. For several years he was instructor in the Kansas City Medical College and the Medical School of Kansas University. In 1902 he was one of seven graduates who incorporated the Harvard Club of Kansas City.

'83—Albert H. Tuttle writes that his son, A. Edward Tuttle, Tech. '17, has been elected president of the Tech. Rifle Club.

'84—Franklin Haven Clark, M.D. '88, died on August 29 in Denver, Col. When he had finished his course in the Medical School his health began to fail, so he spent his life travelling. He lived several years in Japan and spent much time in Egypt. For the past two years he had lived in Denver and Colorado Springs.

'85—McDonald E. White was killed in an automobile accident at Newport, Me., on Oc-

tober 12. Since 1889 he had been connected with the publishing house of Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

'90—William N. Bates, Professor of Greek at the University of Pennsylvania, delivered an address on "Greek Literature and the Twentieth Century", at the opening of the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania on October 5.

'91—Rev. Minot Simons, minister of the First Unitarian Church, Cleveland, conducted morning prayers in Appleton Chapel, on Friday, October 6.

'92—Frederick Bruegger's play, "After", will soon be produced by the Little Theatre of Chicago.

'93—G. Richmond Fearing, at the recent aviation tour of duty on Misery Island, Mass., flew up nearly 7,000 feet, with Clifford Webster as pilot.

L. '93-94—Rollin U. Tyler is the Democratic candidate for State senator, 34th District, Connecticut.

'95—I. M. Beard was married at Great Neck, L. I., on June 21, to Miss Eva Winifred Rosty. He is headmaster of the Cathedral Choir School.

'96—Frederic L. Huidekoper was a corporal in H Troop, 2d Cavalry, at the August Training Camp at Plattsburg. He was in D Company, 1st Training Regiment last year.

'97—Lyman S. Hapgood, M.D. '01, is in France with the Harvard Surgical Unit. He will return about January 1, 1917.

'98—Norman W. Cabot began to fly alone at the recent aviation tour of duty on Misery Island this month, and was one of those who went to search for Lieutenant Sperry, when the latter was lost for the night a short time ago.

'98—E. Phoenix Ingram was married on May 22, 1915, to Miss Corinne Violett in New York City. He attended the Columbia Law School after his graduation from Harvard, and is practising law at 120 Broadway, New York.

'08—Frederick A. Sterling has been transferred from the Embassy at Petrograd and assigned to the State Department as Acting Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs.

'08—Eliot Wadsworth has been elected vice-chairman and executive head of the American Red Cross Society, with headquarters in Washington.

'00—A daughter, Marian Iva, was born on June 8 to James S. Dunstan and Eda (Kempshall) Dunstan.

'00—Edward H. Graham, who has been for

sixteen years with the International Trust Co. of Boston as assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, has resigned, and is with Taylor, Smith & Hard, bankers and brokers, 49 Wall St., New York. His home address is Cedarhurst, L. I.

'01—Gilbert G. Brockway is the Republican candidate for Assembly for the 23d Assembly District of New York City, the largest Assembly District in the state.

'01—Walter Adams Parker died on September 12 at his home in Brookline, Mass. He was president and treasurer of the Morse-Brackett Box Co., Boston.

'01—Roger Dyer Swaim was married on June 25 to Miss Margaret Hinckley Bradley of Boston.

'01—Lawrence J. Watson, 2d, is with the Columbiad Publishing Co., Hoboken, N. J. His home address is Edgewater Place, Bayside Park, Bayside, L. I.

'02—Ernest Bernbaum, instructor in English at Harvard from 1907 to 1916, is professor of English at the University of Illinois. His address is 706 Gregory Place, Urbana, Ill.

'02—A son, Aldrich Durant, Jr., was born on July 6 to Aldrich Durant and Susan Ludlow (Gould) Durant.

'02—N. Grant Richie, who was with A. F. Hill & Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, is now with Whitney & Kemmerer, coal shippers, 143 Liberty St., New York.

'04—Ellwood M. Rabenold, LL.B., '07, has entered the firm of Campbell & Scribner, attorneys, 61 Broadway, New York City.

'04—Sidney L. Roberts was a sergeant in Company G, 9th Regiment, at the August Training Camp, Plattsburg. Last year he was a member of Company D, 1st Training Regiment.

'05—Lewis Meriam has been appointed a member of the staff of the new Institute of

Government Research at Washington. His home address is Kensington, Md.

'06—A son, William Worthen Appleton, 2d, was born on December 31, 1915, to William H. Appleton and Noël (Johnston) Appleton. Appleton, who has been with Stephen M. Weld & Co., cotton merchants, is now with John C. Paige & Co., Inc., insurance, 111 Broadway, New York City.

'06—Robert Montgomery Dole was married on October 5 to Miss Rosamond Potter. Dole is with the United States Weather Bureau, and has charge of the special station at the University of Chicago.

'06—A daughter, Edna Mary, was born on August 24 to Frank Moore Wright and Edna Mary (Owen) Wright at Glenbrook, Conn. Dr. and Mrs. Wright are now living at 130 Claremont Ave., New York City.

'07—J. Horton Ijams is with the firm of Tilney, Ladd & Co., railroad investment bonds, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. Nicholas L. Tilney, '06, is a member of this firm.

'07—Eldred M. Keays was married on June 15 to Miss Muriel B. Mann of Chicago. They are living at 2226 Loring Place, University Heights, New York City.

'08—Joseph S. Davis was married on August 31 to Miss Florence H. Danielson, at Danielson, Conn.

'13—Harold H. Hartwell, LL.B., '10, is with Taft & Stobbs, lawyers, 708 Slater Building, Worcester, Mass. His home address is 35 Chestnut St., Worcester.

'14—Monroe Eisner was married on September 11 in New York to Miss Winone Jackson. After a trip through Canada, they will live in Red Bank, N. J.

'16—Harry T. Bean is clerk of the Middlesex County Probate Court at East Cambridge, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer.
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

T. W. Lamont, '92,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '06,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Francis J. Swayze, '79, President, Newark, N. J.
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
Minot Simons, '91, Vice-President, Cleveland.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
William C. Boyden, '86, Chicago.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '08, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '08, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

NUMBER 5.

News and Views

The Harvard Tradition.

The acrimonious public correspondence between two members of the Har-

vard department of philosophy might be spared all mention in the BULLETIN but for the fact that out of it appears to have grown the open letter of the Boston committee of the American Rights League to the Harvard Corporation suggesting the inconsistency of Professor Münsterberg's "views and affiliations" with his "duties and obligations" in connection with an American university. Among the signatures to the letter are those of persons closely connected with the present conduct of the University. The situation is one of obvious and extreme unpleasantness. To wish that it had not arisen is as futile as to wish that the world during the past two years had continued on its previous course of comparative calm. It has arisen, and has inevitably taken a conspicuous place in public and private discussion.

In these circumstances it is well to recall the course of the Corporation when, two years ago, the resignation of Professor Münsterberg was demanded as the price of the possible bequest of a large sum of money to Harvard. An inherent absurdity in this situation did not prevent the Corporation from turning it to the good account of emphasizing the liberty of members of the Harvard faculties to hold and declare the widest possible variety of personal views, so

long as they shall do so in their personal as distinguished from their official capacities.

We cannot imagine that there will be any failure on the part of the Corporation to maintain this Harvard tradition of individual freedom. There can be no doubt that this small responsible governing board is fully alive to all that is involved in sustaining the fair name of Harvard, without regard to the popularity or unpopularity of contemporaneous views on matters of overwhelming moment. It should, furthermore, lie beyond question both that Harvard professors will not be permitted to use their connection with the University to the injury of its name, and that the authorities themselves will not harm it by imposing any limitations upon freedom in thought and speech.

* * *

President of the Alumni.

The election of Howard Elliott, '81, to another presidency—that of the Harvard Alumni Association—will be heartily ratified through the approbation of the graduates. If any external token of their regard for him were needed, it would be found in the postal ballot for the nomination of Overseers last spring. In a total vote of 5,584, Mr. Elliott received 3,851—over 500 more than the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes, and nearly 1,500 more than the third man on the list. But the internal reasons for his election are no less obvious. He has been one of the

Harvard men most deeply engaged in public activities and at the same time most effectively devoted to the interests of Harvard. He is beginning his second term as a member of the Board of Overseers, and since the opening of the Graduate School of Business Administration has been a member, and for several years past the chairman, of the committee appointed by the Overseers to visit it. These have been, for him, posts not of mere honor, but of positive and constructive service.

Thus it is that he stands preëminently for the type of Harvard man by whom the graduates wish to be represented, not only on Commencement Day but throughout the year.

* * *

The Harvard Dead in Europe. Immediately upon the *Crimson's* publication, last week, of a letter from Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, suggesting the erection of a memorial to Norman Prince, '08, on Soldiers Field, the *Boston Transcript* brought forward the idea, of which there had already been much private discussion, that when the European war is ended, a general memorial to the Harvard men who have lost their lives in the prosecution of it should be set up in Cambridge. The names of nineteen men whose deaths, chronicled one after another in the pages of the *BULLETIN*, have resulted from their service in Europe were given in connection with the *Transcript's* presentation of the matter. There is no more reason to believe that the list has reached its final length than that the war will end tomorrow.

After the death of more than one of the Harvard volunteers since the war began, the proposal to erect an individual memorial has been made; and in at least one instance the proposal is now taking an appropriate and delightful form.

Doubtless other separate memorials, proceeding as this one does from a single and most suitable source, will be undertaken as the roll of the Harvard dead in Europe grows longer. It is entirely desirable that this should be so. What is equally, perhaps even more, to be hoped is that the project of a larger and broadly inclusive memorial be held constantly in mind against the day of its building.

The most obvious place for it would be on Soldiers Field, a Campus Martius wholly appropriate for the commemoration of the valor and sacrifice of sons of Harvard. In this place the form of a substantial memorial might well be made to lend itself both to beauty and to use. Another place is that single portion of the boundary line of the College Yard, along Quincy Street, which still lacks a fence and a gate. To fill this gap, especially with a gate so designed that it might commemorate the Harvard dead in the European war—midway between the Spanish War tablet in the Union and the Civil War inscriptions in Memorial Hall—might present a strong appeal to many contributors towards such an object.

These are but two of the possible forms which a European War Memorial might take. It is a subject on which some thinking and talking and writing may as well be done at once. Through one or all of these processes the best conclusion of the matter will be brought into view.

* * *

The Federation Meeting. It is none too early for Harvard men in New England to begin thinking about the annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs to be held in Boston on November 16 and 17. The meeting this year will differ in two important respects from the usual gatherings of its kind. In the first place, the Federation has not met in Bos-

tion since the plan of visiting the University in session—after the manner of the Alumni Day celebrations successfully attempted at other colleges—has been under discussion. It is part of the program this year to provide those in attendance with an opportunity for such a visit. In the second place, President Eliot, under whose influence the Federation came into being, is now at the head of the organization, and will preside at the business meeting and the dinner. His participation in these proceedings will give them a distinctive interest and value.

All the usual reasons for attending the meeting are as potent as ever. Many Boston graduates have journeyed in other years to the New England cities in which the meetings have been held. Still more of them should swell the gathering at their own doors. From the other parts of New England should come an uncommonly large representation, if only for the reason that a Harvard Federation will assemble at the doors of Harvard itself.

* * *

The Question of Military Instruction.

The presidents of a number of colleges, including Harvard, met with officials of the War Department in Washington on Tuesday of last week to discuss the recent Act of Congress authorizing civil institutions to join, through military instruction, in the national scheme of defense, and to devise the most effective means for fulfilling the law. It is obviously a problem with many complications, for every college involved in the scheme has its own traditions and methods, to be dealt with in relation to a law not yet put to the test of practical application. In this matter it is of course most desirable that a scheme of uniformity should be worked out. To this end a committee of seven, with representatives both of the United States

Army and of colleges of the various types prevailing in our country, was appointed, with President Lowell as chairman. From the very beginning of the recent movement to combine military with college training, he is known to have made this matter a subject of careful consideration. The successful handling of it by the committee of which he is chairman is of uncommon moment not only to Harvard, but to many other American universities.

* * *

The Yale Pageant.

On Friday and Saturday of last week Yale celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its establishment in New Haven after an infancy of fifteen years at Saybrook. The chief circumstance of the celebration was the pageant of Yale history presented, with thousands of performers and tens of thousands of spectators, in the Bowl. Its production under the joint auspices of the Yale Corporation and the city of New Haven marked it as an extraordinary example of town and gown coöperation. Both to Yale and to New Haven—terms already synonymous in many Harvard minds, and now brought into a still closer identity—Harvard and Cambridge can but wish the indefinite multiplication of fruitful centuries.

* * *

Commencement Afternoon.

We should like to call the special attention of the BULLETIN's readers to the report of the Alumni Association's committee on Inspection of Commencement, which is printed on a later page of this issue. Its proposals with regard to the afternoon exercises should receive the attention of all the alumni. If any one has a better idea than that of a portable iron amphitheatre to be erected in the space behind Sever Hall, by all means let it be made known.

The Gay Collection

By GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP, '93, WIDENER LIBRARIAN.

A WRITER who sent to *Notes and Queries* in 1912 an attack on the character of the famous Hugh Peter should be listed among the unwitting benefactors of Harvard. The attack caused Frederick Lewis Gay, '78, to wonder whether the writer was justified in his assertions. He began to buy books which would throw light on the

library, and it was agreed that the two collections should be developed so as to supplement each other. The plans for housing the two in the Curator's room in the Widener building were interrupted by Mr. Gay's last illness. After his death on March 3, 1916, Mrs. Gay and his brothers, the late Dr. Warren F. Gay, '89, and Ernest L. Gay, '97, expressed their desire to see these plans fully carried out, and his books were accordingly transferred as soon as the legal formalities would permit.

The gift of Mr. Gay's books compelled the Library authorities to face several problems of arrangement and cataloguing. The College possessed about 4,000 tracts printed during the period between 1640 and 1661, most of them small pamphlets, with nothing to show who wrote them, and with long and confusing title pages. The Gay collection more than doubled this number. So important a section of the Library obviously could not be left in any temporary uncatalogued arrangement. By great good fortune, the Library was able to secure the services of Mr. Gay's secretary, Mr. John H. Edmonds, who knew more than anyone else about his plans for the consolidation of the two collections, and who was intimately familiar with the complex bibliography of the Commonwealth period.

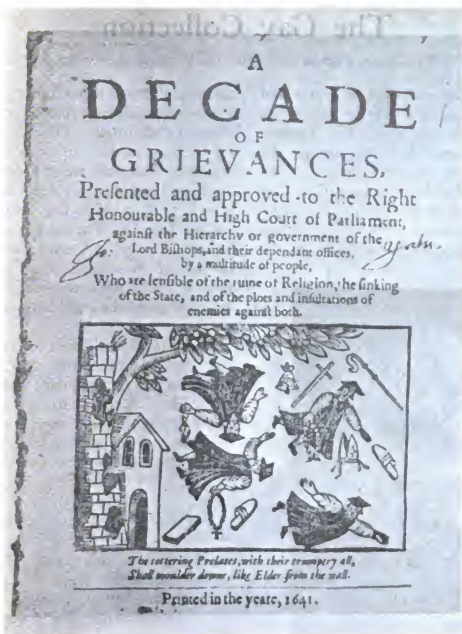
Mr. Edmonds's special knowledge has added greatly to the value of Mr. Gay's gift. During the summer, with the help of one of the library assistants who developed unsuspected aptitude for work of this character, all the books in the two collections were arranged chronologically and a working catalogue was put in order for convenient consultation. A large amount of historical, biographical, and bibliographical information which Mr. Gay had acquired has been utilized in this work, and made permanently available. Many titles which seemed to be



FREDERICK LEWIS GAY, '78.

question, and he found these so interesting that he decided to get everything he could secure printed during the period of the English Commonwealth.

The Harvard Library had decided, about the same time, to spend some money on seventeenth-century English history books, in order to supplement the English literature of that period collected under the direction of Edgar H. Wells, '97. Mr. Gay soon learned of this threatened competition, and an arrangement mutually satisfactory was quickly made. Mr. Gay became "Curator of English Historical Tracts" in the Li-



TITLE PAGE IN A PAMPHLET IN THE GAY COLLECTION.

duplicates have been compared, and in a considerable proportion of the cases found to be in reality quite distinct publications. Of one important tract, the joint collection now has nine different editions, all of them in the same year and six of them by the same printer, an important testimony to the contemporary interest which it aroused. The original estimate that one-third of the tracts in the two collections would prove to be duplicates has turned out to be far too large, and the present estimate is nearer one-fifth, a surprisingly small proportion when it is realized that each was formed

mainly by the purchase of a number of smaller collections bought *en bloc*.

The Library authorities are by no means satisfied with the existing size of the collection, strong as it is. Since Mr. Gay's books were received, two important additions have been made to it. One of them included over 90 tracts on the Irish troubles of the Protectorate, and the other of 784 broadsides, of which 552, many of them of the highest historical importance, appeared during the Commonwealth years. Equally important additions to the collection have been made from volumes already belonging to the

University, which in themselves were not of very great value. One of these contained 27 broadsides, none of which were in the recent purchase, published during the first year of Charles II. Another, which was given to Harvard by the Rev. John Barnard of Marblehead in 1774, was made up of 21 news-letters, the equivalent of the modern newspaper "Extra", issued in the year 1642. Another, which came as a part of Thomas Carlyle's bequest to Harvard, comprises over a hundred titles of the Cromwellian period. The Law School Library also contains a number of the important Trials, which supplement the collection, and other additions will be made from the Divinity Library shelves. The important collection of tracts on this period which belongs to the Boston Public Library may also fairly be reckoned as contributing to the strength of the collection available for students who resort to Harvard.

There are many individual items in the Gay collection which deserve particular description, for their intrinsic historical importance, their rarity, or their appeal to the collector. "Young Sir Harry" Vane's autograph on a deed transferring his father's estate in Somersetshire awakens many memories of early Massachusetts days. Other memories of even more significant events crowd about the

unpretentious broadside on which Londoners first read "An Act declaring and Constituting the People of England to be a Commonwealth and Free State" on May 21, 1649. Near this comes the "Declaration of the Parliament", published two months earlier, "Expressing the Grounds of their late Proceedings." There is a collection of books printed by Gregory Dexter, an original settler of Rhode Island, who is said to have helped the first Harvard press out of its difficulties, and who printed for John Cotton, Richard Mather, Roger Williams, Thomas Welde, and John Davenport. There are 1,200 newspapers, among them virtually a complete set of the "Diurnal Occurrence", from 1640 to 1666.

William Prynn is known to have published 195 separate works. Of these there are 144 in the Gay collection. Two of these are copies of books dedicated to Charles II, which have the royal arms impressed on the covers, and doubtless were once in the palace library. There are nearly 40 of the publications of the almost equally virulent Colonel John Lilburne, and 26 by the Rev. Hugh Peter. Only one of the published works by Harvard's first dramatist, John Crowne, is missing from the collection of works by early graduates of the college, which was for many years a favorite quest of Mr. Gay.

Letters to the Bulletin

PROFESSOR NORTON'S WRITINGS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have recently been trying to bring together in connection with the books from Professor Norton's library, which the College Library owns, a full collection of Professor Norton's own writings, including not only the books the substance of which is his own composition, but the numerous collections of letters and addresses by friends which he edited, and also his contributions to periodicals.

The collection, arranged in strictly chronological order, gives a comprehensive view of his various literary interests and forms a fitting memorial of a long and fruitful life. Some of the books for this collection I have been able to take from among the duplicates of the College Library. Others have been given by members of his family and by friends. The collection still lacks the following titles, and I hope that some of the readers of the BULLETIN may find themselves willing to place their ow

copies in the Norton Collection so as to make the tale complete.

Book of Hymns for Young Persons, 1854.

Catalogue of Plates of Turner's Liber Studiorum, Cambridge, 1874.

Warner Classics, Vol. III (containing Norton's admirable essay on Dante.)

Four American Universities, 1895.

Poems of Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, 1897. (Grolier Club Publication.)

Heart of Oak Books. 6 vols., 1894-95.

The Brantwood Edition of Ruskin's Works. (Each volume contains an introduction by Mr. Norton.)

Atlantic Monthly. Jan., Feb., March, 1859. May, Sept., Oct., Nov., 1861. April, 1862. Feb., Nov., Dec., 1878. July, 1881. June, 1889. Jan., 1897.

North American Review. Jan., Oct., 1864. Jan., Apr., Oct., 1865. Jan., Apr., Oct., 1866. Jan., Apr., Oct., 1867. April, July, 1868. July, 1869.

(Also a complete set of the *North American Review* from 1863 to 1868, the period of Norton's editorship.)

New Princeton Review, Nov., 1888.

American Journal of Archaeology, Jan., 1885.

Forum, March, 1889, and Feb., 1896.

Harper's Magazine, Oct., Nov., 1889, and Sept., 1893.

So far as I know, the above are the only things now lacking in the collection, which already numbers without them 93 volumes.

WILLIAM C. LANE.

Librarian.

Harvard College Library.

ROYCIAN REMINISCENCES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read with much interest Professor Hocking's admirable sketch of Dr. Royce in the ALUMNI BULLETIN.

My memory is that the first public lectures which Dr. Royce gave were on "California", and not on the "Religious Aspects of Philosophy", and were given during James's sabbatical year. He came to take the place of James, and I well remember James telling the members of his class in Phil. 2 about this new young man, whom he did not know personally, but thought well of, and of his asking us to give him a good reception and a careful hearing.

These lectures on "California", which formed the basis of his "History of California", published in the Commonwealth Series, were remarkable. He began the series in a small lecture room; the second lecture was so crowded that he adjourned to Sever 11, and there he had such an audience that he was compelled to finish the course in Sanders Theatre.

He was then practically unknown in Cambridge, and only twenty-eight years old. I doubt if any newcomer to the University ever made a favorable impression so distinctly and rapidly as did Dr. Royce in this series of lectures.

I had the good fortune to be a student under Dr. Royce for three years, and the experience is a delightful memory. His knowledge on all subjects was at that time remarkable, and his lectures on Philosophy were wonderfully fascinating to me.

I am very glad to see that Professor Hocking emphasizes the fact that he was preëminently a metaphysician. This is clearly the fact, and it has annoyed me somewhat of late to read comparisons of him and William James. Their minds were not in any great degree comparable at all. James was *not* a metaphysician.

GEORGE U. CROCKER, '84.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It was in 1883, in my second year at Harvard, that I first came into contact with the late Professor Royce. Thereafter, and until my graduation, I was brought into as close relations with him as could be expected by the average pupil, and the fascination of his personality and of his methods of teaching increased rather than decreased as time went on.

I still recall him clearly, as he appeared in those old days: a young man, in the plenitude of physical and mental power, his massive and magnificently modelled head crowned with brilliantly auburn hair, and his large, observant, grey-blue eyes ever seeming to be inquiring. Like that of most great men, his bearing was

one of utter simplicity, and perhaps the effect of that trait was accentuated by the childlike contour and expression of the lower part of his face. His figure was short, stocky, and inclined to be fleshy, and I imagine that he seldom took exercise or recreation other than such as might be incidental to his goings and comings to and from his post of duty.

His mode of instruction also had the simplicity of ease and of perfect mastery, and one of my earliest impressions of the man was that his brain must operate so harmoniously and his ideas coördinate so readily that a sense of strain or any lack of clearness would have been out of the question. And in the same way I explained to myself his wonderful capacity for work, for few of the boys were ignorant of his ceaseless and prodigious intellectual output. Nor was there anything of the old-time, traditional professional ways with him, anything of the "so absorbed in the abstract that he ceased to be practical." No duty was too crude for him to attend to thoroughly and conscientiously, and he performed the offices of instructor in such a subject as "Oral Discussion" of every day or historical subjects of importance with the same fidelity and special fitness as he did those of instructor in the various branches of philosophy.

Speaking of his literal devotion to duty, I remember that one morning he was a few minutes late at lecture, owing, he said, to oversleeping as an effect of a cold, and that he apologized with much unction, going so far, if I recall aright, as to assure us that he was "ashamed" to have overslept!

By example, much more than by precept, he inculcated that essential sanity of mind that combines the theoretical with the practical and comprehensiveness with the duty of original thought. If he were teaching speculative philosophy, all the resources of his profound learning and thinking in that subject were at his pupils' command. If it happened to be practical ethics, the

counting-room, the field, the court-room, any and every theatre of common business and social activity, was liable to be referred to and called upon to yield object-lessons. If it were the writing of English, the bearings of logic, as a branch of philosophy, upon properly or improperly constructed sentences were duly imparted and made to stick. He ever encouraged the student's initiative, teaching him how to teach himself and others; going, perhaps, to the college library with us, as he did one day, and showing us how to use newspaper-files in practical research, and remarking that he himself had spent "many happy hours" there, and "didn't see why we shouldn't."

Professor Royce's originality was marked from his very entrance into the specialty of philosophy. And what, indeed, is a philosopher? Speaking of Emerson's works one day, Dr. Royce remarked that Emerson was not a philosopher, but a "suggester", reserving the title of philosopher to those who had originated something like a system or "school" of philosophy. In that sense, indeed, in the sense that Plato, and Kant, and Hegel, were philosophers, we of America may have as yet produced no philosopher; but we have produced a good deal of philosophy, and not the least, but rather an opposite degree, of that philosophy lies at the door of Professor Royce's revered and luminous intelligence. Now, alas! that door is closed—for us; but one cannot believe that it is closed forever or elsewhere.

J. W. RICHARDSON, '86.

MORNING PRAYERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read rather tardily the leading editorial in the BULLETIN of October 19 on the statistics of Phillips Brooks House, and must express my regret at its disparaging comments on the conduct of worship in Appleton Chapel, and the comparison of morning prayers with a "slimly attended elective course." The

impression made on even an occasional attendant like myself is so different that I am led to question whether the writer of this editorial has derived his conclusion from frequent observation of these services or from ill-informed gossip, and the equally untrustworthy evidence of statistics.

Even the numerical test is in fact reassuring. On one morning about a fortnight ago I happened to inquire of the janitor, and he reported to me that there were 220 present. Can this be regarded, as daily morning services go, as "a corporal's guard?" Where else does so considerable a group of young men gather for worship, of their own volition, at the beginning of a busy day? Phillips Brooks once said that while it was a pity that so many of our students, through indifference or bad breeding, cared so little to worship God, it must not be forgotten that the University provided the largest daily Protestant congregation in the world.

Those who care for morning prayers refuse, however, to accept the numerical test. This morning service is the simple and solemn symbol of a consecrated academic life. In few places are such searching words heard as those which the University preachers generously speak; and in few religious gatherings have young men found so real an interpretation of their own experiences. Professor Shaler used to say that he went to morning prayers as he took his bath,—to start his day clean. The value of a morning bath as a social institution is not to be estimated by the number of those who are too lazy or too busy to take it.

FRANCIS G. PEABODY, '69.

THE PLACE OF APPRECIATION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The questions raised in Mr. Sturgis's interesting letter in the BULLETIN of October 19 involve far wider concerns than that absence of a general appreciative course in Fine Arts which he justly de-

plores. What he calls to our attention is merely a symptom, perhaps more readily seen in the department he discusses, but equally, though less obviously, true of others. Its cause is the present tendency to emphasize the acquisition of information at the expense of personal appreciation and reaction. The disconcerting results are peculiar neither to Harvard nor to our educational system in general; they pervade the whole habit of mind of our time, and are conspicuous in the periodical literature which ministers to it. No effective remedy can be developed until the sentiment which is opposed to regarding the acquisition of facts as an end in itself can be crystallized, and made an efficient factor in changing public opinion. Let us hope that other readers of the BULLETIN will accept this opportunity to ventilate the whole matter in its columns.

CHARLES E. WHITMORE, '07.

NEW YORK ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The Harvard Engineering Society of New York had its first meeting of the season on the evening of September 30 at the Harvard Club of New York City. In the afternoon before the meeting, 39 members of the society visited the Hell Gate and East River bridges of the New York Connecting Railway. Forty-eight members and guests were at the meeting. Mr. H. W. Hudson, the engineer in charge of the construction work which the members of the society had seen in the afternoon, gave a talk, illustrated by lantern slides, on the project he is carrying out. W. B. Updegraff, S. '02-04, spoke interestingly about the recent disaster at the railroad bridge across the St. Lawrence near Quebec; he was on one of the cantilever arms of the bridge when the suspended span fell into the river.

The officers of the society for the current year are: President, Charles Gilman, S.B. '04; vice-president, Warren Delano, S.B. '74; secretary, Clifford M. Holland, S.B. '06; treasurer, Thomas C. Desmond, '08.

HARVARD CLUB OF MICHIGAN

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Michigan, held in June, the following officers were elected: President, Stephen M. Wirts, '92; vice-president, Pearsons Wells, '05; secretary-treasurer, Chester M. Hartwell, '05.

Alumni Association Directors

THE first stated meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association for the year 1916-17 was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Monday, October 9, at 8.15 P. M. There were present: Messrs. Swayze, Wigglesworth, Hooper, Gage, Boyden, Roberts, Follansbee, F. Winsor, Greenough, Gardiner, R. Winsor, Richardson, and Pierce.



Copyright by Maccau

HOWARD ELLIOTT, '81.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer presented his annual report which was accepted and placed on file.

The General Secretary presented his annual report which was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Wigglesworth presented the report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers and Committeemen for the ensuing year.

It was voted: That Howard Elliott, '81, be unanimously elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association for the year 1916-17.

It was voted: That William Hooper, '80, and William C. Boyden, '86, be unanimously elected Vice-Presidents of the Harvard Alumni Association for the year 1916-17.

Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, was elected Treasurer of the Harvard Alumni Association for the year 1916-17.

Roger Pierce, '04, was elected General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association for the year 1916-17.

It was voted: To elect Henry Jackson, '80, Frederick P. Cabot, '90, and Francis A. Goodhue, '06, to the Standing Committee on Nomination of Overseers for a term of three years.

The following persons were elected to the Standing Committee on Elections for the year 1916-17: Winthrop H. Wade, '81, Chairman, Charles M. Rogerson, '09, Chief Inspector, Daniel J. Lyne, '10, Philip W. Thomson, '02, Grinnell Martin, '12, James J. Minot, Jr., '13, Walter H. Trumbull, '15.

It was voted that the Chief Marshal to lead the Alumni on Commencement Day 1917 be selected from the class of 1892.

It was voted that before proceeding to the selection of a Chief Marshal, the General Secretary be instructed to communicate to the Secretary of the class of 1892 the desire of the Directors to appoint the Chief Marshal from said class, and to request the Secretary of the class of 1892 to submit to the Directors three names as candidates for that office with such information as in his opinion will be helpful to the Directors in selecting a man who will prove acceptable alike to the class and to the alumni.

The meeting adjourned at 10.50 P. M.

ROGER PIERCE,
General Secretary

THE 1916 COMMENCEMENT

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association on October 9, the Committee on Inspection of Commencement presented the following report which was accepted and placed on file:

To the Executive Committee:

The Committee appointed to report upon the observance of the 1916 Commencement Celebration tried to be in touch with as much that went on that day as possible, and beg to submit the following observations and suggestions.

The increased electorate, and the large number who came directly from the morning exercises in the Stadium, made voting for Overseers a very tedious and difficult process. Harvard Hall, with its very limited floor space and single doorway, proved to be wholly inadequate for the polling place. Massachusetts, with its two doorways and ample floor space is much better adapted to the purpose, and should, if possible, be secured for next year.

The increase in the size of the electorate makes the work of the checking tellers more difficult and very much slower. To obviate this delay, more ballot boxes should be added, making four or six in all, and the electorate divided into four or six groups, according to classes, instead of two.

We believe that it is desirable to have as large a vote as possible cast on Commencement Day, but the time is limited and men do not want to be obliged to stand in line for a long time, in order to reach the ballot box. This year the line extended far beyond the entrance to the Hall.

The plan of substituting for the Marshal's spread a general spread in the Sever Quadrangle, which was put in operation for the first time this year, seemed to be very successful. Your Committee heard but little criticism and much commendation. They believe that it will come to be an important feature of the Day's Exercises, and that the accommodations provided this year should be increased. They recommend the addition of a second service tent and of a third tent for chairs and tables, to which men may retire from the service tent with their food, be more comfortable and less hurried. The tents for celebrating classes, if not omitted altogether, should not be allowed to interfere with the general tent, which is to remain the principal feature.

We would further suggest the desirability of bringing the Marshal's lunch for the Corporation, Board of Overseers, and other guests into the same quadrangle with the general lunch, perhaps under a separate tent such as was used this year by the celebrating classes. Anything which tends to concentrate the attendance and interest would seem to be desirable and for the advantage and pleasure of all.

The gathering behind Sever was larger this year than ever before, but its enjoyment was very much marred by the difficulty in hearing the speakers. The canvas cover had to be removed on account of the high wind, and its absence made it almost impossible for any but those immediately in front of the speakers' stand to hear much of anything that was said. The acoustics of this space are none too good, at best, and were entirely spoiled by the removal of the cover. The problem is one which means much study. Several suggestions have been made, which your committee submit, without definite recommendations, for further consideration by the Executive Committee.

One is for the erection of a portable iron amphitheatre in the same quadrangle, but facing Robinson Hall, instead of Sever. Seating accommodations could be easily provided for more than double the capacity of

the present arrangement and concrete bases sunk under ground. The expense of construction would be large, and that of erection and dismantlement considerable, while some special provision would have to be made for storage. The plan, however, seems to be perfectly practicable, and it would be well, perhaps, to have some expert opinion as to its cost and as to any engineering difficulties which it may present.

A large permanent auditorium would, of course, solve all the difficulties, but whether sufficient use could be found for such a building to justify the expense of erection and maintenance seems, at least, doubtful. Perhaps a solution might be found in the use of the main hall of a new gymnasium, or in the erection of an armory for the Harvard Regiment.

If none of these suggestions seem feasible, and in the absence of any others, every effort should immediately be made to improve the acoustics of the present quadrangle, and thus to prevent an inevitable loss of interest in the exercises.

Every year's experience emphasizes the necessity of some control over the length of the afternoon speeches. After an hour and a half a gradual exodus begins, and the audience steadily diminishes, to the embarrassment of the speakers, the annoyance of those who are left, and the lowering of the dignity of the occasion. We recognize the difficulty of meeting such a situation, but believe that some action should be taken by this Committee with a view to its better control.

The suggestion to remove all of the exercises to the Stadium would seem to us a great mistake. They would lose the setting and the atmosphere of the College Yard, as well as the academic associations, which are such a pleasure and inspiration to us all. We hope that the suggestion will not be renewed, at least until the changes which have been inaugurated this year shall have been thoroughly tried out.

HOMER GAGE, '82.

BERNARD W. TRAFFORD, '93.

JOHN W. PRENTISS, '98.

DINNER TO THE BASEBALL NINE

The Harvard Club of Boston will give at the club house on Thursday evening, November 2, a complimentary dinner to the Harvard baseball nine of 1916. Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02, G. E. Abbot, '17, captain of next year's nine, Fred Mitchell, the coach of the team, and other men identified with Harvard baseball will speak.

The committee in charge of the dinner consists of A. L. Devens, '02, B. H. Hayes, '98, D. T. Hood, '14, and R. S. Potter, '12.

The Football Eleven

THE Harvard football eleven had no difficulty in defeating the Massachusetts Agricultural College team in their game in the Stadium last Saturday; the score was 47 to 0. The visitors made a poor showing, not because they lacked grit or determination, but because they were in poor physical condition after the other strenuous games of their schedule. A week ago Saturday they were beaten, 62 to 0, by Dartmouth; the effects of that game, mental as well as physical, were still to be seen on the defeated team last Saturday, and, as its list of substitutes was small, the M. A. C. eleven was unable to stand up against Harvard with its large number of second-string men and superior equipment in every way.

Harvard made seven touchdowns—one in the first period, three in the second, two in the third, and one in the fourth; the goals from two of the touchdowns were missed. The M. A. C. men played good football through the first period until they lost the ball on a fumble on their 24-yard line, from which point Harvard went ahead and scored a touchdown in ten plays; after that the visitors lost much of their effectiveness although they seemed to be fighting as hard as ever. Two others of the Harvard touchdowns were due to fumbles by the opposing team, another to a dropped punt, another to an intercepted forward pass, and the last touchdown of the afternoon was the result of a forward pass. It can hardly be said, therefore, in spite of the score, that Harvard's showing against such a weak eleven was particularly impressive. Harvard played plain, straight football most of the time, and the back-field gave some signs of improvement, although it is impossible to say what it would have accomplished against a strong rushline; only two forward passes were tried, and, as has been said, one of them was successful. The M. A. C. offense was not powerful, and the visitors only

once or twice had possession of the ball in Harvard's territory. Towards the end of the game delays were frequent because the M. A. C. players were badly used up by the hammering of the fresh men on the Harvard side.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	M. A. C.
C. A. Coolidge, Phinney, Brewer, I.e.	r.e., Day, Richardson
Wheeler, Thorndike, Davis, I.t.	r.t., Edwards, G. K. Blanchard
Dadmun, Dean, I.g.	r.g., Dunn, Roberts
Harris, Wiggins, c. c., Roberts, Higginbotham	I.g., Spaulding
Clark, Day, r.g.	I.t., Hazelstein
Caner, Hartley, r.t.	I.e., Grayson
Harte, Batchelder, Likins, Gaston, r.e.	Murray, Robinson, Gardner, Felton, q.b.
	q.b., Whittle
Thacher, Burnham, Horne, I.h.b.	r.h.b., Maynihan, Boles
Casey, Minot, Willcox, r.h.b.	I.h.b., Pond
Horween, Hitchcock, f.b.	I.b., Weeks, Goodwin

Score—Harvard 47, M. A. C. 0. Touchdowns—Casey 3, Thacher, Likins, Burnham, Hitchcock. Goals from touchdown—Horween 3, Gardner, Horne. Penalties—Harvard 40 yards, M. A. C. 30. Referee—Morice, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—D. Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—Pendleton, Bowdoin. Field judge—McGrath, B. A. A. Time of periods—15 minutes.

The Harvard line-up as printed above gives a fairly good idea of the material on which Harvard will have to depend in the final games of the schedule. Some of the first-string men, however, were missing on Saturday. Among these were Taylor and Sweetser, both of whom are likely to play against Princeton and Yale and possibly in the Cornell game also; both men have been injured, but they have resumed practice this week. The competition between Taylor and Sweetser and Caner and Wheeler, who have been regularly playing tackle for the past few days, will be close and interesting, and no one but the coaches knows which ones of the candidates will be finally selected. Lovell and Richards, two other promising tackles, did not play last Sat-

urday. Hartley, who has been for two years a substitute end, was moved to tackle ten days or so ago, when so many of the tackles were hurt, and has done well in his new position. Batchelder, who at the beginning of the season was regarded as one of the best of the tackles, has been moved from tackle to end, thus changing places with Hartley. Batchelder was hurt three weeks or more ago; when he returned to the squad after a long absence, he was tried a few times at centre and last week at end, where he gives considerable promise. He played in the backfield of his freshman eleven last fall and was the heaviest man on the winning freshman crew last June; he is a natural athlete, and his strength, endurance, and experience may even now win for him a place on the regular eleven. Thorndike, who has been a substitute centre, has been tried at tackle recently, but the chances are that if he is used at all in the final games he will snap the ball.

Harte and C. A. Coolidge are still regarded as the best of the ends, and they will doubtless begin the Cornell game next Saturday. In addition to the five other ends who played against M. A. C. there are H. Coolidge and Woods, who may be called on as substitutes. Gaston has made as much progress as any of the ends during the past week. Sagar, one of the substitute centres, did not play last Saturday; he is the best man next to Harris. Clark, right guard, has recovered from his injuries. During his absence from the field, Day, a veteran of the second eleven, and Davis, who was moved up from the second only about a week ago, have done good work in the line. Snow, one of the best of the guards, has been incapacitated, but he, too, is now able to play.

All the quarterbacks played last Saturday. Robinson and Murray are having a close race for that position, but the indications are that the former has the call. Bond and Flower, two of the best men in the backfield, have suffered from

injuries, but Flower is again in condition to play; Bond will not be able to take part in the Cornell game and it is possible that he will be kept off the field almost until the Princeton game. Lack of practice will handicap both Flower and Bond. Now that Thacher is out again, the coaches have apparently decided that he, Casey, and Horween make the strongest available combination for the backfield. Thacher and Horween are heavy men, and Casey is light and fast; it is possible that Flower, on account of his superior kicking and forward-passing, may take Casey's place, but the latter is one of the best ground-gainers on the squad and the coaches will probably find a place for him. Hitchcock has been playing well, and so has Burnham. Willcox is the fastest runner on the team, but his light weight makes him of little value except for open-field running; he has lately shown some ability to punt.

The eleven has now come to the important games on its schedule. Cornell will play in the Stadium next Saturday, and Harvard's opponents in the succeeding weeks will be, in order, Virginia, Princeton, Brown, and Yale. Victory is expected in the Virginia game, but each one of the others arouses apprehension. It looked a few weeks ago as though Cornell was not nearly as strong as it was last year when it defeated Harvard in the Stadium, but the recent events have shown that the Ithaca eleven was being developed slowly, without regard to its early games, and with the Harvard contest as the objective of the season. Last Saturday, for instance, Cornell showed great improvement and defeated the strong Bucknell team, 19 to 0. Cornell will have a certain advantage next Saturday because, as has been pointed out, the eleven has been specially prepared for the Harvard game, but Harvard has to direct its football season so that the team may be at its best against Princeton, and, most of all, against Yale; the rest of the games must be taken, so

to speak, in the regular stride of the team. In other words, next Saturday's game is the most important one Cornell will play this year, but by no means the most important one on the Harvard schedule. It is assumed that Harvard's offense, as it will be used against Princeton and Yale, has been by no means developed and that the team will have to depend in Saturday's game on the ground-gaining plays it has learned for its earlier opponents. The Harvard players and supporters are keenly anxious to win and thus to balance the defeat received at the hands of Cornell last year, but there is no over-confidence in Cambridge. Victory will have a most stimulating effect on the team, which is in great need of some such tonic; but defeat will be correspondingly depressing. Next Saturday's game, consequently, may have important bearing on the remainder of the season.

Haughton has had charge of the Harvard candidates during the past ten days, and the team seems to have made considerable progress, although the M. A. C. game was not an adequate test of what has lately been accomplished in secret practice in the Stadium. Crawford Blagden, '02, who has been of great help in the development of the rushline during past seasons, joined the squad of coaches last week. The indications now are that the line will be reasonably satisfactory by the time of the final games, but the backfield is still a problem and, even with all the injured men ready to play, it apparently will be much less powerful and resourceful than it has been in recent years.

Some uneasiness was caused by the statement issued last Friday that Edwin Ginn, '18, of Winchester, a member of the second football team, had been attacked by infantile paralysis and taken to the Stillman Infirmary. It was feared at first that other football players might have contracted the disease, but a letter from Dr. Roger I. Lee, Professor of Hygiene, saying that Ginn had been iso-

lated from the beginning of his illness and that there was no reason to expect other cases of paralysis, reassured both the college community and the public. The situation was set forth to the authorities of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and they replied that they saw no reason for giving up last Saturday's game. The members of the university and second football squads are under careful supervision and are not permitted to leave Cambridge. No other case of infantile paralysis has developed. Ginn's illness seems to be light; he has had little paralysis, and his temperature, which was high for several days, has now returned to normal.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The report of the Harvard Coöperative Society for the year ended June 30, 1916, shows an increase in the volume of business, a decrease in expenses, and an increase in net earnings.

The gross profits from sales were \$83,622.90; in the preceding year they were \$75,179.01. The income from membership fees and other sources was \$5,526.50. The total gross earnings were \$92,146.76. The general expenses of the business, including the usual allowances for depreciation of fixtures and over-due accounts, were \$64,558.85; the corresponding amount for the preceding year was \$67,843.82. The net earnings for the year 1915-16 were \$24,457.61.

From the net earnings the directors have voted to add \$4,500 to the reserve against depreciation of merchandise, which amount now aggregates about 20 per cent. of the stock on hand on June 30. The directors have voted also to add \$1,413 to the building fund, which now stands at \$23,000. These deductions leave \$18,644.61 available for dividends or the regular surplus. The corresponding amount at the end of the year 1914-15 was \$15,202.84.

The total dividend-bearing sales for

the year just ended were \$221,958. The directors have recommended a dividend of 9 per cent. on all cash purchases by members, and one of 7 per cent. on all credit purchases by members. The total amount paid in dividends for the past year will be \$16,614, an increase of \$1,538 over the amount disbursed a year ago.

The following table shows the volume of business of the Society for the past two years, arranged by departments:

	1914-15	1915-16
Men's furnishings,	\$87,623.23	\$83,821.24
Books,	99,099.49	103,035.49
Stationery,	90,257.56	99,431.77
Furniture,	33,141.04	48,853.48
Tailoring,	36,767.48	39,140.86
Coal and wood,	39,169.45	45,053.53
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$386,058.25	\$419,336.37
Branch store,	25,342.15	26,055.08
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$411,400.40	\$445,391.45

At the invitation of the authorities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and by arrangement with the Technology Coöperative Society now no longer in existence, a branch of the Harvard Coöperative Society was opened this fall on Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, directly opposite the new Technology buildings. Members of the Institute are now eligible for the Harvard Coöperative Society, and those who join will receive the dividends earned by the Technology branch. About 1,750 men have joined the branch, and the sales for the first month after the opening were more than \$34,000, an amount considerably larger than was anticipated.

During the same period, the business at the main and branch shops in Harvard Square amounted to more than \$151,000, an increase over the business in the corresponding period of last year. Almost 3,000 members of the University are enrolled in the society.

All the indications seem to warrant the prediction that the current year will be one of the most prosperous the society has had.

HARVARD CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

On Tuesday evening, October 17, the Harvard Club of St. Louis entertained at dinner many of the Harvard men attending the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in St. Louis. The guests were: Edmund L. Baylies, '79, New York; Richard H. Dana, '74, Cambridge; Rev. Samuel M. Dorrance, '05, Central Falls, R. I.; Rev. Edward S. Drown, '84, Cambridge; Morris Earle, '83, Philadelphia; John B. Harding, '78, Philadelphia; Philip S. Parker, '90, Brookline, Mass.; Bishop L. H. Roots, '91, Hankow, China; Charles G. Saunders, '67, Lawrence, Mass.; Rev. Robert Keating Smith, '93, Westfield, Mass.; Rev. William Way, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. James E. Wilkinson, '84, Manistee, Mich.; William C. Sturgis, '84, Colorado Springs; Rev. George L. Paine, '66, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. H. P. Nichols, '71, New York City; and K. N. Robins, '04, Rochester, N. Y. The affairs of the convention prevented the attendance of about twenty other Harvard men, among them Bishop Lawrence, who was compelled to send his regrets. About sixty members of the Harvard Club of St. Louis were present.

HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

President Lowell spoke at a dinner of the Harvard Club of Minnesota at the Minnesota Club on Friday, October 13; his subject was military training for American college students. About 70 men were at the dinner. E. P. Davis, '90, president of the Harvard Club, presided. The other speakers were F. W. Burlingham, '01, of Chicago, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and Professor W. B. Cannon '06, who is a graduate of the Central High School in St. Paul.

'94 DINNER IN NEW YORK

The New York members of the College class of 1894 are planning a class dinner to be held at the Harvard Club of New York City on the evening of December 8. The members of the class who live away from New York will be the guests of their New York classmates.

L. De J. HARVARD, '15

It was reported last week that Lionel de Jersey Harvard, '15, lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, was wounded in the chest on September 25, and was recovering from his injuries in a hospital on the Isle of Wight. He had been at the front with his regiment since March, 1916.

At the University

Professor Hugo Münsterberg spoke on "The New Peace in Europe" at a meeting of the International Polity Club on Friday, October 20. He predicted an alliance between Russia, Germany, Austria and Japan for the overthrow of Great Britain. The first speaker at the meeting was Professor Manley O. Hudson, LL.B. '10, of the University of Missouri, president of the Federation of Polity Clubs.

The Republican Club had a rally in the Union last Monday evening. Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, presided. The speakers were Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, Hon. Robert Luce, '82, and Edward A. Thurston, L. '93-95, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts. The members of the club had a torchlight parade before the meeting.

The Student Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will hold a community service conference in Phillips Brooks House on Friday and Saturday of this week. The conference will open with a dinner at which Professor G. G. Wilson will preside.

The schedule of the Chess Club for the fall and winter includes matches with the following teams: October 27, Cornell; November 3, Virginia; November 10, Princeton; November 17, Brown; November 24, Yale at New Haven; December 15, M. I. T.

The *Advocate* has elected the following literary editors: E. C. MacVeagh, '18, of New York City, R. W. Babcock, '17, of Albany, N. Y., and J. D. Parson, '17, of Cambridge. L. S. Simons, '18, of Cleveland, has been elected a business editor.

At the meeting of the Zoölogical Club on Friday afternoon Mr. Lawrence Irving will review Moore's "The Origin and Nature of Life", and Mr. D. E. Minnich will speak on "Circus Movements in a Bermuda Gastropod."

At the meeting of the Christian Association in Phillips Brooks House last Sunday morning, D. L. Moody, '18, of Ballardvale, Mass., spoke on "Should the College Man be Interested in Billy Sunday?"

The annual fall regatta is going on this week. It will end most of the fall rowing except for one or two university and freshman crews, which will continue work as long as the weather permits.

At the meeting of the Overseers on October 9, Edward Hall Nichols, '86, M.D. '90, A.M. '92, and Charles Allen Porter, '88, A.M. '92, M.D. '92, were elected clinical professors of surgery.

The freshman cross-country team defeated the Providence Technical High School team, 16 to 41, in their meet last Saturday.

A Sunday School, to be conducted under the auspices of the Harvard Board of Preachers in connection with Appleton Chapel, will be opened on Sunday, December 3. The school will meet in Phillips Brooks House at 9.45 A. M. Parents who wish to enroll their children are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the superintendent, J. Tuckerman Day, 67 Oxford Street, Cambridge.

The Armenian and Syrian students in the University had a meeting in Emerson J last Tuesday evening to promote relief work for the sufferers in their countries. The speakers were Professor G. F. Moore, Professor Jewett, Rev. Kapriel Bedrosian, Dr. '10-11, and S. D. Malouf, 3D., of Shalita-Baalbeck, Syria. Dr. G. M. Messerian presided.

Rev. Elwood Worcester, rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. The preacher next Sunday will be Rt. Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D., Lord Bishop of Worcester, England, and Senior Honorary Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The time for filing applications for seats at the Princeton football game, which will be played in the Stadium on Saturday, November 11, expires at 6 P. M. on Friday of this week.

At the Physical Conference on Friday evening Professor G. W. Pierce will give his third lecture on "Recent Theoretical and Experimental Investigations in Radio-Telegraphy."

Professor Munro gave his second lecture on "Materials and Methods in the Study of Municipal Government", at the Conference on Municipal Government this week.

At the meeting of the Graduate Schools Society in Phillips Brooks House last Sunday evening, Rev. Elwood Worcester spoke on "The Emmanuel Movement."

About 125 men attended the meeting held last week for the formation of a freshman debating society. L. W. Beilenson was elected temporary president.

The cross-country team will have a race with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team over the Belmont course next Saturday.

Professor H. N. Davis spoke on "Available Energy and Bryan's Definition of Entropy" at the Physical Colloquium last Monday afternoon.

At the Modern Language Conference last Monday evening Professor Wiener spoke on "A Study in Early Medieval Vocabularies."

Rev. C. E. Park of Amherst spoke at the meeting of the St. Paul's Society last week.

Alumni Notes

'60—Rev. Charles A. Humphreys is moving from Dorchester, Mass., where his ancestors have lived, on the same spot, for seven generations. The present house was built in 1784. His address after November 1 will be Hampton Court, 1223 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

'83—C. C. Nichols, LL.B. '87, has been appointed city solicitor of Everett, Mass.

'96—William S. Appleton is editor of the *Bulletin* of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and also corresponding secretary of the Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston.

'96—Thomas H. Russell, LL.B. (Boston Univ.) '99, has been appointed a member of the Law School Corporation of Northeastern College, which is a department of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

'97—Major James F. Hall, M.D. '99, Medical Corps, U. S. A., on duty in Boston as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard of New England, spent several weeks during the summer at Tobyhanna, Pa., giving instruction to the four Yale batteries of field artillery which were encamped there.

'98—H. F. Wardwell is president of the Burnside Steel Co., Chicago, which is building a foundry for the production of steel castings.

'98—Harry M. Woodruff died in New York on October 6 after an illness of several weeks. In his junior year in College he wrote the Hasty Pudding Club play, and from 1905 to 1908 he starred in the play, "Brown of Harvard."

'99—Edward D. Harlow has been elected assistant treasurer of the State Street Trust Co., Boston.

'01—Edwin W. James has an article in the *Engineering Record* of October 7, 1916, on "Analysis of Traffic Distribution on a Rectangular System of Roads."

'04—Robert Edouard Pellissier, A.M. '09, Ph.D. '13, was killed in action on the Somme on August 29, 1916. He was a sergeant in the Chasseurs Alpins of the French Army, and was about to receive the commission of second lieutenant. He had enlisted in 1914 and was severely wounded in 1915. At the time of his death Pellissier was under leave of absence from his professorship in Leland Stanford Jr., University.

'05—W. O. Batchelder, who has been with the General Electric Co., Butte, Mont., is now assistant manager of the Detroit office of the company.

'05—A daughter, Virginia, was born on July 27 to J. Dana Thomas and Miriam (Nash) Thomas in Brookline, Mass.

'06—Louis J. de Milhau was a member of M Company, 9th Training Regiment, August Camp, Plattsburg.

'07—Arthur Alexander Dole was married in Chicago on August 18 to Miss Ella Isabel Duncan of Denver, Col. Dole is in charge of the advertising of the Hawaiian Pineapple Packers' Association and lives in Chicago.

'07—James Harrison Watson died at his home in Columbus, O., on June 26, 1916. He was secretary-treasurer of the Harvard Club of Central Ohio.

'07—Benjamin Loring Young is president of the Hughes Alliance of Massachusetts, and is directing the campaign work of that organization.

'08—Daniel T. Kelly was married on April 26, 1916, to Miss Margaret Caroline Gross of St. Louis, Mo. They are living at Trinidad, Col.

'08—Harold B. Platt has served for the last three months with the 1st Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., at McAllen, Tex. He is corporal in E Troop and also troop clerk.

'08—A. L. Pouleur is instructor in the chemical department at Tufts College. His address is 60 Powder House Boulevard, West Somerville, Mass.

'08—A third son was born on October 4 to Charles W. Short, Jr., and Camilla (Hoyos) Short at the Hotel Belmont, New York. Short is living at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and has his architectural office in the Aeolian Building, West 42d St., New York City.

'09—A son, Adam, was born on October 7 to Ralph E. Beck and Katharine (Norcross) Beck at Brooklyn, N. Y.

'09—James M. Rosenthal has an article entitled "Statutes Declared Unconstitutional in Massachusetts", in the *Massachusetts Law Quarterly* for August, 1916.

'10—Roland D. Thomson was married on August 24 to Mrs. Mabel H. Hall of Schenectady, N. Y. They are living at Troy Road, Schenectady.

'10—A son, Hathaway Watson, Jr., was born on June 25 to Hathaway Watson and Marguerite (Pettit) Watson at Chicago.

A.M. '10—W. Bedford Moore was married on July 19 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Finley. Moore is secretary to the president of three cotton manufacturing companies in York, S. C.

'11—H. S. Hoyt is with A. Milne & Co., iron and steel merchants, 745 Washington St., New York City.

'11—Montgomery Lewis was married in Indianapolis on October 7 to Miss Helen Heywood.

'11—Joseph Henry Sasserno was married on June 25 to Miss Kathryne C. Galvin of Quincy, Mass. Sasserno is professor of Romance Languages at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

'11—A daughter was born on October 1 to Leonard J. Wyeth and Priscilla (Bull) Wyeth.

'12—Fordyce T. Blake, assisted by C. F. Merriam, '14, is coaching the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic football team.

'12—James B. Donovan, LL.B. '14, is in the law office of Charles B. Southard, 18 Tremont St., Boston. Donovan's engagement to Miss Claire Elinor Seander of Malden, Mass., has been announced.

'12—Thomas McCall was married in Ogunquit, Me., on October 2 to Miss Margaret Aliona Dole, daughter of Nathan Haskell Dole, '74. McCall is with Miller, Starr, Brown, Packard & Peckham, lawyers, 1522 First National Bank Building, Chicago. His home address is 1371 East 50th St.

'12—Clifford S. Parker is teaching French and Spanish in the Country Day School, 51st St. and Ward Parkway, Kansas City, Mo.

'12—A son, Ralph Crosby Piper, Jr., was born on April 1 to Ralph C. Piper and Catherine (Cutler) Piper.

'12—Blanchard M. Preble has established himself in the advertising business at 116 Broad St., New York City.

'12—Dudley P. Ranney was married on September 16 to Miss Margaret Wellington at Weston, Mass. They are living at Wellesley Farms, Mass.

'13—Bartlett Beaman is with Coffin & Burr, brokers, 60 State St., Boston.

'13—William C. Koch is with Battery B, 1st Minnesota Field Artillery, which is stationed at Llano Grande, Tex.

'13—Gerald L. Wendt, Ph.D. '16, has resigned from the United States Bureau of

Mines at Denver, Col., and has become instructor in Chemistry at the Rice Institute, Houston, Tex. He was married on September 5 at Davenport, Ia., to Miss Elsie Lerch (Wellesley) '13. They are living at 2707 Fannin St., Houston, Tex.

'15—Henry Swift returned from Rio de Janeiro on September 27. His present address is 428 County St., New Bedford, Mass.

'16—Robert Bruce is with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. He was married on June 23 to Miss Dorothy Dyer of West Somerville, Mass. They are living at 6121 19th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'16—Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., is with the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago. He is living at 33 Bellevue Place, Chicago.

'16—John L. Kimberly, Jr., is at McAllen, Texas., with I Troop, 1st Cavalry, N. G. N. Y.

'16—Stokeley W. Morgan, after finishing the course at the Senior Camp at Plattsburg, was commissioned a diplomatic secretary and assigned to London as third secretary of the Embassy.

'16—R. Winthrop Nelson is in the investment bureau of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., 49 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

'16—John L. Phelon is with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City.

'16—Robert G. Richards is assisting in Government at Harvard. His home address is 44 Day St., West Somerville, Mass.

'16—Dexter P. Rumsey is Corporal in I Troop, 1st Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., at McAllen, Tex.

'16—George G. Russell is at the Harvard Medical School. His home address is 945 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

'16—William W. Tuttle is with the United States Rubber Co. His address is 78 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS., EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered at Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

T. W. Lamont, '92,
Ellery Sedgwick, '94,
E. M. Grossman, '96,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Francis J. Swayze, '79, President, Newark, N. J.
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
Minot Simons, '91, Vice-President, Cleveland.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
William C. Boyden, '86, Chicago.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '93, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916.

NUMBER 6.

News and Views

The Democratic Spirit. The address of President Fitch, printed in this issue of the BULLETIN, is one of a series of Monday evening talks to freshmen which he has been making to the new occupants of the Freshman Halls since the opening of College. The attendance, entirely voluntary, has been so far considerably over two hundred. It is good to know that so large a number of the newcomers to Cambridge is listening to just such doctrine as President Fitch presented when he talked about "College Democracy."

This is a theme for unending discussion. There is a general impression that it is much more discussed than practised at Harvard. We do not propose to argue this point, but merely to call attention to the fact that President Fitch frankly informed his freshman hearers that every man does not receive all the recognitions to which his brains or industry should entitle him, and that in this respect the College differs not at all from the world in which it is placed. The point about "this state of affairs" which he evidently sought to bring home to them with special distinctness was that "while we recognize it, we ought not to accept it."

Here is the nub of the matter. There are bound to be some inequalities of privilege in a world still awaiting entire reconstruction. The inequalities of opportunity will grow fewer and fewer if President Fitch's exhortation to fresh-

men not to accept all the existing conditions is taken to heart. It should be heeded equally by those who make the most and the least auspicious beginnings in their relations with the Harvard community. They have an equal need to understand the true democracy of the college and their country. It is the great virtue of ideas like those which President Fitch has put into words that they provide a common standing-ground for all the inhabitants of the little world which makes up a class and a college. The best democratic spirit is in them, and that is what every friend of Harvard may rejoice to see imparted to its students in their first weeks at Cambridge.

* * *

**Greetings from
Emmanuel College.**

On Sunday morning the Bishop of Worcester in England, the Right Rev. H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, was the preacher in Appleton Chapel. Speaking frankly as an Englishman, he dealt with the effects of the present war upon the life, especially the religious life, of his country. But he spoke as more than an Englishman, for he prefaced his sermon with his personal message as senior honorary fellow of John Harvard's College of Emmanuel in the English Cambridge, and as one who was Bishop of Southwark when the Harvard memorial window was placed in a chapel of Southwark Cathedral. It was a message glowing with warmth of feeling towards our University as a mighty off-shoot of the oak that grew from the acorn of Sir

Walter Mildmay's planting, generously expressive of pride in the prosperity and growth of Harvard, and of affectionate greetings. Of all the many suggestions of the occasion perhaps none was more striking in its contrast between the present time and that of our name-giver, who with his fellow-ministers of the Puritan faith fled from England to escape its episcopate, than the spokesmanship of an Anglican bishop in the bearing of greetings from John Harvard's college. Nothing could have been more eloquent of the potent workings of time.

* * *

**The College
and the
Alumni Clubs.**

A letter from a correspondent in Detroit, which is printed in this issue of the BULLETIN, brings up a point that has been raised before in the interest of Harvard clubs. They naturally want at their dinners authentic messengers from the University as it is living its life from day to day. The men in charge of that daily life are deeply engrossed in its conduct, which must often seem to them of more importance than talking about it. Yet the inter-dependence of the active University and its alumni is clearly recognized in Cambridge. That this fact may be made plain to readers who do not regularly see the *Harvard University Gazette*, we reprint here a "Notice to Officers of the University" which has appeared in recent issues of that journal:

Members of the Faculties are urged to inform Roger Pierce, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, when they are planning to be away from Cambridge. The Alumni Association is continually in receipt of requests from the Harvard Clubs throughout the country to be notified in advance of the coming of members of the Faculties to their cities.

Another letter, from F. C. Weld, '86, the New England vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, presents an-

other aspect of the relationship between the College and the Harvard clubs. His proposal of a Faculty committee to deal with graduate organizations involves no elaborate erection of machinery. Mr. Weld has laid emphasis upon the benefits accruing to the clubs from such a committee. We cannot help feeling that the College Faculty would itself be benefited by the proposed coöperation.

* * *

**A Harvard
Sunday School.**

An interesting announcement has recently been made to the effect that a Sunday School will soon be opened in connection with the University Chapel. From time to time during the past few years such a school for the children of members of the faculties and of the graduate schools who have become regular worshippers at Appleton Chapel has been asked for. This year the Board of Preachers has voted to comply with the request, and it is now expected that on Sunday, December 3, the school will be opened in Phillips Brooks House.

The project is much more than a sort of parochial enterprise, for it is to bear a definite relation to the work of the Harvard Division of Education. Professor Henry W. Holmes, who has dealt with the subject of religious education in lectures at the Divinity School, will supervise the conduct of the school, of which Joseph Tuckerman Day, '12, will be the superintendent. The music will be in charge of Dr. Davison, director of the University Choir. The school will make a small beginning, about thirty pupils being already expected, and there is no probability that it will ever be large. But it has great possibilities of usefulness, not only to the children who attend it, but also through the contributions it may fairly be expected to make to the difficult question of religious instruction for the young. A similar school

maintained in connection with the Union Seminary in New York, and drawing upon the educational resources of Columbia University, has been most useful. At Cambridge the enterprise should represent afresh the vitality of the influences emanating from Appleton Chapel.

* * *

For Memory

And Recognition.

It is a fortunate coincidence that while this issue of the BULLETIN, with its considerable extension of the list of Harvard men who have been serving in the European War, is on the press, there is held in Appleton Chapel, on Wednesday of this week, All Saints' Day, a memorial service for the Harvard volunteers who have died in the conflict. It is obviously impossible for us to give any account of the meeting this week, but we cannot let this number appear without some expression of satisfaction in the fact that members of the University are called together for a formal recognition of what their fellows have done and are doing. Out of the 417 men known to have given their personal service to the causes now at grips in Europe, only 19 are so far reported as having given also their lives. But this has been the potential offering of hundreds of men in ambulance and military service; and the recognition of Harvard includes both the living and the dead.

* * *

The Pudding Play.

It is a significant fact that the Hasty Pudding Play for this year is not necessarily to be written by members of the club. There is indeed to be a general competition, for both libretto and music, open to all members of the senior and junior classes. That the new plan is expected to benefit the club through providing it with the best obtainable "show" is not the only point that provokes attention. It is an obvious effort on the part of the club to

help the general cause of creative work for the stage at Harvard.

It is a sign of promise when so old and honored a club as the Hasty Pudding shows itself ready to recognize genuine ability, without reference to its own boundaries of membership; all the more when the recognition must be authorized not only by the graduates who are actively interested in the club, but also by its undergraduate members. Of course it is quite possible that the winning play of this year will proceed from a librettist and musician already in the club; but the experiment of extending so broadly the sources of possible supply is one to be watched with no little interest by all who are concerned with the phenomena of undergraduate life in Cambridge.

* * *

The Seven Seas.

When a member of the class of 1908, who has been occupied since his graduation with foreign trade in distant parts of the world, returned last winter to New England, he was asked to give the BULLETIN some of the results of his experience, with special reference to its value to other Harvard men. This invitation met with its response in an article sent to us last summer from China and printed this week. The writer of it, Mr. John B. Chevalier, having "spent years in countries where there are millions and millions of human beings who never heard of Harvard", speaks, for this very reason, with an account at once somewhat unfamiliar in a Harvard publication and peculiarly suggestive. What he has to say has its positive bearing upon the development of Harvard as a national university, for it is increasingly manifest in the destiny of our nation that it must take its place in the transaction of the world's affairs. What part in this process will the sons of Harvard play?

The Place of Harvard in Foreign Trade

By JOHN B. CHEVALIER, '08.

SINCE graduation eight years ago the writer has lived abroad in the foreign trade, spending three years in India and the balance in China except for the time used in rather wide travel. It is possible that some of his impressions of the foreign trade may be useful to recent graduates of Harvard College or to those about to leave the University for the business world.

To ask young Americans to give practical attention to the foreign trade is a somewhat new departure in the national life; but recent world events have brought the thoughts of all Americans to the foreign trade and its vital relation to our domestic trade. Perhaps the ideas of men who were already enrolled in foreign commerce when great events forced the whole nation to realize its vital interest in the world's trade, may be of service to young men who wish not only to enter business, but also to serve the American people. There have been prominent and successful American business men who expressed grave doubts as to the future possibilities for American trade abroad against foreign competition; but those now enlisted in the cause support the theory that not only can Americans obtain foreign markets, but that the nation is going to do so. They believe that the sea-borne trade of the world will in a few years dwarf the figures to which men are now accustomed, and that American trade will obtain its proportion. However, it is not intended here to discuss that question but rather to suggest the field before young men.

Heretofore the idea of travel for the average Harvard man has been that after graduation he should take a little trip through Europe with the idea of increasing his knowledge and culture in the foreign countries with which he is most familiar and which have given the leading features to American civilization. After

that journey he would return to the United States and settle down at his work in life. Those now in the foreign trade have the idea that these young men should hereafter go abroad with a much more definite purpose: namely, that of living abroad for a period of years in order to spread American trade, and to learn that Europe is not the Ultima Thule, but that the limits of the earth will be the only limits to their energy. If a young man starts abroad with such a purpose the question may well be asked: what good is he going to do either to the nation or to himself?

Many men advise the people that one of the chief lacks in the United States is the failure of the nation to realize that it cannot help being in the affairs of the wide world, and that Americans cannot escape the responsibilities and dangers which such a position brings. It is exactly the men who go abroad in the foreign trade who can do most to give the nation the international point of view, the lack of which has recently caused us so much grave trouble. International merchants look upon the foreign trade as one of the greatest forces in the world, not only to benefit individual nations, but mankind in general. Nations buy what they need or like, and the efforts of international traders mean the welfare and happiness of untold millions the world over. This trade is naturally a matter of business competition among the nations involved, and the attitude of mind taken into the struggle is very vital to the future of mankind. At its best international trade should mean friendship, progress and peace; at its worst it can mean animosity, dishonest dealing, and war.

Therefore, what is the American name going to mean in this trade and what will the efforts of Americans do for mankind? Could the practical study of these

questions offer anything but an interesting field for educated young men? European Powers have been putting their very best brains into the struggle for markets, and it is time Americans realized that here is a game worthy of its players. True success means respect and esteem abroad and prosperity and happiness at home; failure means real national disaster even though the nation may have a plentitude of wealth and power.

If young men can be units in the cause of achieving such ends, they still have a right to ask what they receive as individuals. In discussing this question it is necessary to face facts that are vital to the welfare of the University. Should one toss a biscuit into the crowd on a Boston street the chances are almost even that it will strike a Harvard man. He may be a lawyer or a respectable young business man, busily engaged in increasing the reputation for respectability of a city that is already famous for that virtue. A man graduating from Harvard may well ask himself whether there are not too many Harvard men in Boston and whether there are not other parts of the country crying for able and cultured men, or foreign countries where he could make the name of his University stand for devoted effort, instead of remaining in Boston as a respectable gentleman on a meagre income. The writer has spent years in countries where there are millions and millions of human beings who never heard of Harvard, and it seems plain that the ideals of the University should be spread in places where the soil is less well tilled than in Boston. Visits to many countries give one the impression that there are more Yale and Cornell men abroad than Harvard men, and from experience as secretary of a University Club in the Far East, the writer suggests the question as to whether there are not more Cornell men abroad than Harvard and Yale men combined. If that is true or even nearly true, the influence of the University in the fut-

ure international relations of the nation is something that needs the earnest attention of every Harvard man. The University is going to have the place that is the sum of the devotion of its sons, no more, and since life is principally a question of the spirit, let each man see that the University receives full measure of love and service.

There is no doubt that there are good financial rewards in the foreign trade. As a rule the men sent are chosen with care, and handle responsible work, but there are disabilities connected with foreign service, sometimes serious ones. The separation from friends and family is itself difficult, and often men face bad climates, to withstand which requires a very superior physical constitution. These difficulties as faced by the business man, however, are nothing as compared with those bravely faced by men of the engineering profession. One term abroad does not necessarily mean that a man need spend his life abroad; in fact some foreign training should make the man an infinitely wiser merchant and a much better citizen. The nation needs nothing more than a leaven of devoted citizens whose views are wider than domestic politics.

The best thing in life abroad is the wide intellectual outlook that it can give. The man who visits foreign lands soon learns that it is not particularly important who is mayor of Boston or New York, unless that fact may point a general trend in American life. The policy of nations is the chief study of the international trader, because upon that depends his daily bread, and the practical value is great when the mind can leap across the seas and consider a question of foreign trade from the point of view of one who has actually seen and knows the places and peoples involved.

Many of those who go abroad will represent great organizations of capital, and as they travel about, perhaps they will be surprised to find that the men abroad representing corporations often

criticized at home are as devoted and loyal Americans as they ever met, men who are cheerfully giving the service of their lives that the nation may prosper. It is well that young Harvard men should think about those things and observe how foreign nations are meeting the questions of poverty and other social evils of this age. The day may come when their opinions may be sought regarding the welfare of the mighty republic to which they are devoted.

Perhaps something should be said of the type of man that is wanted abroad and a little of the mental equipment he should bring. There is a crying need for Americans abroad who really represent cultivated democracy, and men who have a taste for cocktails had better stay at home. There are already too many of the latter type in foreign lands and there dissipation is a very short road to disaster. If they love the University and wish to lead an industrious, sober and devoted life Harvard men cannot come too soon to join the rapidly growing family abroad. Men from other colleges and others often criticize Harvard men for lack of democracy; that is something to be thought about and recent graduates will probably learn that the best thing a Harvard man can be in the wide world is a man among men.

There has been much talk about the college man in business, some of it not very favorable to him; but there is no need for worry; it will not be long before the college man will practically own American business. All that can be learned, all the theoretical training the business school can give, are useful and find a field in the foreign trade with its wonderful complexity. It is hoped that undergraduates have studied languages, because the Harvard man should bring a cultivated mind to the assistance of the family of Americans abroad. Each student should have French, Spanish and German as assets, unless for one of them he substitutes a language which is particularly desired. There is no doubt

that he will find much stern, hard work in the foreign field, but he will also find much happiness in the little group of Americans about the world that is so soon to be a large and powerful family.

As has been true of the European nations, it will before long be usual in American business to hear that leading commercial men at home received their early training in foreign countries in various quarters of the earth. Those now abroad are eager to welcome newcomers among them, that still more may be added to the nation's knowledge of foreign affairs, in order that at least some of the mistakes the nation's legislatures have made in the past will in the future become impossible. American foreign traders hope that the activity of their great republic in the foreign trade will be a benefit to mankind, that it will be a fearless and manly service to the world, and they want young men of character and spirit to join them and help in this cause.

THE HARVARD ALUMNI CHORUS

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Chorus, held on Wednesday evening, October 25, the officers of the chorus were re-elected as follows: President, Edward S. Dodge, '73; vice-president, George Wigglesworth, '74; secretary, Herbert Henry Darling, '89; treasurer, Herbert Lyman, '86; musical director, Chalmers Clifton, '12.

The secretary reported that during the past season fifteen rehearsals had been held, that two concerts had been given at the Harvard Club of Boston and one at the Harvard Club of New York, and that the chorus had taken part in the alumni exercises on Commencement. The total attendance by members was 1,019. The treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year had been \$902, and the expenditures, \$830.39, leaving a balance of \$71.61 in the treasury. The treasurer also reported that the permanent fund amounted to \$2,452.74.

The chorus has begun the study of "Oedipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, music for male chorus and orchestra by John Knowles Paine (Hon.) '69, and will probably sing it at a public performance later in the season. The chorus is to be incorporated at once, and efforts are to be made to obtain a substantial addition to the permanent fund.

College Democracy: A Talk to Freshmen

BY ALBERT PARKER FITCH, '00, PRESIDENT, ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

SOME of you may have reflected that to cultivate democracy in undergraduate affairs is not perhaps so easy as it sounds. Men's opinions vary as to what it is, and as to how it may be found. So I want, tonight, to state what seems to me to be the ideal for our daily relationships in college life.

Democracy is a goal which many commend and few cherish. Many students give to it a conventional assent who never try to work it out in conduct—in other words, they still maintain a schoolboy's attitude towards it. We talk endlessly about the natural and spontaneous democracy of a student body so endlessly that it may be questioned as to how certain we are of it. To many freshmen democracy is understood to mean that each man, by virtue of his class membership, gains automatically, or at least is thereby entitled to, his coveted measure of personal recognition. Every classmate, because he is a classmate, may be thereby considered a friend and a brother.

Now of course no such situation as this exists either here or in any other college. Democracy is not a mechanical equality of recognition, granted to every youth by virtue of his matriculation, irrespective of his character and ability. This is a false and sentimental ideal, untrue on the face of it in a world whose chief factor of progress is its natural inequalities. It is important for you to understand now, in view of certain contemporary tendencies in American life, that the desire for such mechanical equality is a reversed expression of the aristocratic principle, and that it offers no basis for a just and progressive society. For an aristocracy is any group in a community which arbitrarily perpetuates artificial, and hence indefensible, inequalities in the place of natural and inevitable ones.

Now this process may proceed from either end of the social scale. There are certain organized movements, of considerable influence today among artisans and hand-workers, which are endeavoring to keep the capable man down, that they may level the incapable man up. By the limitation of apprentices, or by a uniform wage, or by some other device of a powerful organization, the initiative of the ambitious man is crippled, and the indolence of the unskilled is at times unduly rewarded, in order that a mechanical uniformity of position and income may be maintained. Such movements, proceeding generally from

the bottom of society, are sometimes regarded as successful expressions of democracy and brotherhood. Yet they are just the reverse. An artificial equality is as vicious as an artificial inequality. The question at issue between democrat and aristocrat is not whether all men shall stand alike among their fellows, for this is manifestly impossible. The question is whether differences of standing shall proceed from real and natural causes or from unreal and arbitrary ones. Democracy, then, either inside or outside the college, does not mean any mechanical equality of personal standing. Some of you are brighter and some of you are better than others. In any just society the able and the good will lead the unable and the indifferent.

So what democracy really does mean is equality of opportunity first, and then, secondly, recognizing the character and ability of each man as it is thus revealed, by according to each man the influence and standing among his brothers to which his talents and his personality entitle him. Now the first of these two things, equality of opportunity, not standing, is sometimes hard to get, but the second of these things is infinitely harder. Let me therefore speak of the two in detail.

First, then, democracy in college means granting to every man an equal opportunity. Hence it tends to intensify rather than to diminish human differences because it gives to each man his full opportunity for self-expression. Your motto should be, "A fair field and no favors, and may the best man win." It would of course be untrue to say that a college community fulfils such an ideal as this, but we probably come nearer to fulfilling it than any other body in the democracy. The American public school encourages natural and simple associations. The conditions for college entrance are as democratic as the civil service, since any man may join our society who can pass the examinations, show the minimum of character, and pay his bills. Most of all, the college tends to be a place of fairly even-handed opportunities because the principle of democracy is native and grateful to youth. When you assert, therefore, that you believe in college democracy you should remember that no normal boy who means to keep his own self-respect desires anything further from his classmates than, first, a fair chance to test out his own person, and to display his own mettle, and then, second, to have the place to which these and these alone entitle him.

But it is on this second point that the rub

comes. For we are not democratic if, after we have given a man a chance to express himself, we then deny him the honors or the influence among us which his talents or abilities, as revealed in that equality of opportunity which we offered him, show him to deserve. Here we come to the crux of the situation. We like to boast that in our college we have no race or color line, that the inestimable privileges of a great university are offered freely to all, that nothing limits what we will give to you except your willingness or your capacity to receive. But can we also say that we go further than this and as freely and frankly grant to our classmates that standing among us which their brains or industry, as revealed in this free community, entitle them to? I am sorry to say that very often we cannot. Sometimes distinctly able men, of races alien to the breeding and tradition of the Anglo-Saxon, are thereby, on that one ground, debarred from certain sorts of recognition to which they appear to be justly entitled. Sometimes quite unable men, who by the accident of birth are possessed of a fortunate social and financial inheritance, are granted place and privilege to which their personality or their contribution to the common welfare does not, on the whole, commend them. This state of affairs is not, of course, peculiar to a college. It is universal, to some extent inevitable. But while we recognize it, we ought not to accept it. The weight of our influence should be thrown not for it but against it, and this not merely because we are citizens of a great republic, but also because we are undergraduates in a great and ancient university.

For a genuine democracy should be the ideal of every truly learned community. Complacency of person and complacency of intellect have no place among cultivated men. Education ought to level barriers; it would be a grave indictment of us here if your college life helped to raise them. It is a false and dangerous learning that helps any one to ignore or despise the everyday man and the everyday life, and that makes men exclusive, not catholic, in their interests and sympathies. For the object of education is to help us to understand and interpret and appreciate our fellow-men, to enlarge, not limit, the areas of comradeship.

I should like to urge, therefore, to the members of the class of 1920 that you throw your influence courageously and consistently against any class organization or any informal clique which tends to raise artificial barriers, which demands for itself special privileges in the social, the athletic, the musical, the literary world. The college wants to make men of you. The possession of manhood on your part will, in the long run, determine our

efficiency. Genuine manhood is always generous in intent, magnanimous, fair-minded, brotherly.

And the same thing is true of scholarship. Genuine learning is both practical in aim and democratic in spirit. It does not exist as an end in itself, still less to serve as a badge of personal superiority. The true scholar is an interpreter and critic of the life of the community, not a critic in the carping or supercilious sense, but in the fine, old meaning of the Greek word, namely, one that nobly judges. He is, therefore, a constructive influence in the common life, always cherishing it, always a humanist; only a humanist who serves with his mind rather than his emotion. Many of you have genuine, intellectual ambitions. Never divorce them from practical and homely aims. If I should rate one element of personality, intellectual power, above manhood, which is the sum of all the elements, I should then create by false thinking an artificial inequality. If you should rate wealth or family above virtue or ability, then by a similar process of false thinking you would do the same, for thus you would let certain deficiencies in social inheritance, some lack of grace and facility in external intercourse, the absence of popular qualities, weigh more in your estimate of your classmates than the importance of these things merits.

Understand me, all these things should have some weight; but neither intellectual power nor athletic prowess, nor social charm, nor inherited place are, taken by themselves, sufficient for the rating of a man's standing among his peers. All these things should be considered together and, remembering both excellencies and deficiencies, your classmates should be given that place to which, on the whole, they appear to be entitled. Many of us tend to give an undue, even vulgar importance to the lesser gifts or the external lacks of our fellows, and to underestimate sturdy qualities of character or genuine intellectual worth.

Finally, let me remind you that every consideration of manhood urges you to be kind in all your dealings with other human beings. In such a world as ours, where all life is fragmentary and incomplete, and every man must know for himself something of the sorrow and loneliness and inescapable injustice of the world, cruelty towards one's fellow beings who walk the same, hard road beside us is one of the most despicable of human vices. Yet cruelty is a characteristic vice of youth, born of the inexperience and self-centeredness of your lives. See to it, therefore, that not only do you give every classmate a fair chance, but that you generously and affectionately recognize and honor the worth which that chance reveals.

Harvard Men in the European War

SINCE the publication in the spring of 1916 of a series of lists of Harvard men serving in the European War, many additional names have been received by the BULLETIN. Some have already been printed in individual items. In the following list all the names collected since our issue of May 31 are presented, together with some additional information about men whose names have appeared in previous lists. Up to May 31, 346 names were mentioned. The present additions bring the total to 417. Further additions, both of names and of information about men already listed, will be published as the items accumulate. Readers of the BULLETIN are heartily invited to communicate them.

Benjamin H. Alton, M.D. '14; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Charles Baird, Jr., '11; American Ambulance Service.

William De F. Bigelow, '00; American Ambulance Service.

John E. Boit, '12; American Ambulance Service.

Benjamin P. Burpee, M.D. '14; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Roger A. Burr, '04; work for relief of prisoners in Siberia under the American Red Cross and the American Embassy in Petrograd.

Alfred T. Burri, '18; Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work.

Hugh Cabot, '04, M.D. '98; chief surgeon, Harvard Surgical Unit.

Frederick J. Caldwell, D.M.D. '14; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Edward C. Carter, '00; Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work.

Oswald Chew, '03; Commission for Relief in Belgium.

George R. Cogswell, '18; American Ambulance Service.

Henry Augustus Coit, '10; 5th Battalion, Princess Patricia's Regiment, Canadian Volunteers; died, August 7, 1916, from injuries received at the front in France.

D. R. W. Crile, M. '15-16; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Lawrence B. Cummings, '03; American Ambulance Service.

Brian C. Curtis, '15; American Ambulance Service.

George P. Denny, '09, M.D. '13; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Edward S. Dillon, M.D. '16; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Edwin Emerson, '91; War Correspondent.

Richard T. Evans, '06; American Red Cross Committee in China for the Relief of Prisoners of War in Siberia.

Charles H. Fiske, 3d, '19; American Ambulance Service.

J. Grant Forbes, '01; "counsellor" for the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Thomas A. Foster, M.D. '14; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Harold S. Gray, '18; Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work.

Paul Gustafson, '12, M.D. '16; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Louis P. Hall, G.S. '13-15; American Ambulance Service.

John W. Hammond, Jr., M.D. '12; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Lyman S. Hapgood, '97, M.D. '01; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Edward Harding, '11, M.D. '16; Harvard Surgical Unit.

William C. Harrington, '16; American Ambulance Service.

Sidney C. Howard, G.S. '15-16; American Ambulance Service.

Dwight H. Ingram, '16; Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work.

Daniel Fiske Jones, '92, M.D. '96; chief surgeon, Harvard Surgical Unit.

Lucius C. Kingman, M.D. '04; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Howard B. Lines, LL.B. '15; American Ambulance Service.

Robert Littell, '18; American Ambulance Service.

George H. Lyman, '16; American Ambulance Service.

Wilbert Lorne MacDonald, Ph.D. '12; Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Carleton Ray Metcalf, '02, M.D. '06; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Philip O. Mills, '05; American Ambulance Service.

Orlando F. Montgomery, M. '10-14; Harvard Surgical Unit.

John C. B. Moore, '18; American Ambulance Service.

Stokeley W. Morgan, '16; American Embassy, London.

William R. Morrison, '10, M.D. '13; Harvard Surgical Unit.

John Munroe, '13; American Ambulance Service.

Fred T. Murphy, M.D. '01; American Ambulance Hospital, Paris.

Henry L. Nash, '16; Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work.

A. F. Newell, And. '14-16; Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work.

George B. Packard, Jr., M.D. '14; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Henry B. Palmer, '10; American Ambulance Service.

Harrison L. Parker, D.M.D. '13; Harvard Surgical Unit.

W. Barclay Parsons, Jr., '10; American Ambulance Service.

Charles W. Peabody, '12, M.D. '16; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Wayne S. Ramsey, M.D. '12; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Philip N. Rhineland, '18; American Ambulance Service.

Carl Merrill Robinson, M.D. '11; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Henry Seton, '17; American Ambulance Service.

George Maurice Sheahan, '02, M.D. '07; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Harold W. Stevens, M. '09-10; Harvard Surgical Unit.

William M. Sullivan, L. '13-14; American Ambulance Service.

F. C. de Sumichrast, Associate Professor of French, Emeritus; captain, Ealing and Hanwell Battalion, 10th Middlesex Regiment, National Reserve.

Charles W. Taintor, 2d, '18; American Ambulance Service.

George F. Talbot, '16, American Ambulance Service.

Henry R. Viets, Jr., M.D. '16; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Francis Cox Walker, '94; lieutenant, 3d Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery.

Gordon Ware, '08; American Ambulance Service.

Reginald H. Weller, '11; American Ambulance Service.

Harold F. Weston, '16; Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work.

Paul D. White, '08, M.D. '11; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Robert Withington, '06; Commission for Relief in Belgium, first in Limbourg and then in Antwerp.

Robert W. Wood, '16; American Ambulance Service.

ADDITIONAL AND CORRECTED INFORMATION.

Victor E. Chapman, '13; received *Médaille Militaire* and *Croix de Guerre*; killed in action at Verdun, June 23, 1916.

Loving Hill, '10; three times cited for bravery.

George P. Knapp, '87; died at Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, about August 10, 1915, from fever or poison, after helping Armenians at his mission when Turkey entered the War.

Walter Lovell, '07; joined French Aviation Corps.

Clyde Fairbanks Maxwell, '14; lieutenant, 10th Battalion, Essex Infantry; killed in action on the Somme, July 3, 1916.

Charles D. Morgan, '06; 1st lieutenant, R. F. A.; wounded; awarded Military Cross.

Philip R. Morss, '17; American Ambulance Service; not American Embassy, Berlin.

J. Tucker Murray, '99; captain, 2d Reserve Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Waldo Peirce, '07; received *Croix de Guerre*.

Robert E. Pellissier, '04; sergeant, Chasseurs Alpins, French Army; killed in action on the Somme, August 29, 1916.

Norman Prince, '08; received *Médaille Militaire* and Cross of Legion of Honor; killed in France, October 15, 1916.

Alan Seeger, '10; killed in action on the Somme, July, 1916.

Dillwyn P. Starr, '08; killed in action in France, September 15, 1916.

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., '18; received *Croix de Guerre*.

1910 IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

The record of the class of 1910 in the European War will interest the graduates of the University at large. In a report recently received from the American Ambulance Field Service Headquarters in Paris, the awards of the *Croix de Guerre* to Americans from the beginning of the war up to September 15, 1916, are announced. It appears that Harvard leads the American educational institutions in the number of men decorated, and that among the twelve Harvard men are three of the class of 1910—a record not equalled by any other class of any American University. Of the three men—S. Galatti, L. Hill and H. M. Suckley—Hill has received three citations, the last one being to the Order of the Army.

Two men in the class have given up their lives on the side of the Entente Allies: H. A. Coit and A. Seeger.

The class has purchased and sent to the front an ambulance which has been recently designated for service with the French Army of the Orient in the Balkans. When the section, commanded by Hill, which includes the class ambulance, driven by H. B. Palmer, '10, was transferred from the division in which it had served for some time, the following order was transmitted to its members:

"*Tère Armée*, 129 Division, Le Médecin Divisionnaire, Secteur Postal 193.

"Q. G., le 20 Septembre 1916.

"Le Médecin Principal de 1 Classe Guibal, Médecin Divisionnaire à MM. les Membres de la Section Sanitaire Américaine No. 3.

"Ordre No. 38.

"Au moment où un ordre de départ inopiné enlève à la 129 Division la Section Sanitaire Américaine No. 3, le Médecin Divisionnaire tient à exprimer à tous ses membres ses plus vifs remerciements.

"Depuis le 25 Avril 1916, la Section a suivi la Division dans les divers points du front où elle a été employée: à Lay St. Christophe, à Verdun dans le secteur si dangereuse de Thiaumont, et au Bois le Prêtre.

"Partout les volontaires Américains ont donné un exemple de dévouement inoubliable.

"Ils emportent avec eux la gratitude de nos blessés, l'admiration de tous ceux qui les ont vus à l'oeuvre et les regrets que cause leur départ.

"Ils laissent derrière eux un exemple qu'il suffira de rappeler lorsqu'il faudra demander à leurs successeurs, dans un autre Verdun, l'abnégation et le courage si nécessaire à l'accomplissement de leur mission.

"(Signé) GUIBAL."

FACULTY COMMITTEE ON CLUBS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have, for a long time, been of the opinion that there should be a committee of the Faculty to take cognizance of the activities of graduate organizations.

Harvard graduates are by no means unmindful of the welfare of the University. They are willing to give their money and, less readily, their time, to help Harvard, whenever they see the necessity for so doing.

There are many clubs scattered over the country for the purpose of helping Harvard, largely by providing scholarships and steering desirable boys to the College; and efforts are now being made to induce the clubs to coöperate with the Appointment Bureau, but the work of these clubs falls on the shoulders of a few men and does not receive the backing it should.

In any club the management must be entrusted to small committees, but in really live organizations individual members give the committees the advantage of their criticism, favorable or otherwise.

This, so far as I can find out, is not the case in our smaller Harvard Clubs, and the reason, I believe, is that most men do not regard the work of the clubs as really serious and useful.

The appointment of such a committee of the Faculty as I suggest would be evidence that the College really approves and encourages the work of the clubs, and would give them a standing they do not now possess.

The work which such a committee would find to do is problematical. They would, I suppose, continue the work of the already existing committee in providing speakers for the clubs. They might send a circular of inquiry to the clubs as to what work they were doing and what help they wanted from the College, but, however they started in, they would soon find work to do and the right method of doing it.

I learn that Yale has a somewhat similar system, and I understand that it works well.

FRED C. WELD, '86.

Lowell, Mass.,

October 18, 1916.

SPEAKERS FOR HARVARD CLUBS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It would facilitate the raising of money for scholarships if a systematic arrangement could be made to furnish speakers from Cambridge for annual Harvard Club dinners. Speakers usually are to be had, but at an undue expense to the clubs, and on such short notice as to make it impossible to get out a good attendance. One or more circuits could be arranged for Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and other cities in the Middle West. It adds to the interest when speakers bring lantern-slides of new buildings. This letter is prompted by many years of experience in several cities.

C. M., '78.

Detroit,

October 21, 1916.

Harvard, 23; Cornell, 0

HARVARD defeated Cornell at football in the Stadium last Saturday by the surprisingly large score of 23 to 0. A close game had been expected, and not a few Harvard men were fearful of defeat, but the visitors were outplayed from the very beginning of the contest, and a Harvard victory was certain after the first few minutes of play. Harvard made a goal from the field in the first period and a touchdown in each of the other three periods; the try at goal after the first touchdown was missed, but the others were successful. Early in the second period, Cornell carried the ball to Harvard's 27-yard line, where the defense stiffened and Shiverick made an unsuccessful attempt at a goal from the field; after Harvard had punted to the 40-yard line, Cornell kept the ball for four downs but then lost it. Later in the same period Cornell had the ball for two downs just across the middle of the field. These few plays were the only ones in which Cornell had possession of the ball in Harvard's territory; the rest of the playing was in Cornell's half of the field and the Ithaca men were always fighting desperately to protect their goal line.

It must be admitted, however, that fortune was on Harvard's side. In the game a year ago, when Cornell won, 10 to 0, all the "breaks" favored Cornell, but the reverse was true last Saturday; whenever the ball was dropped, whether after a kick or when a man was running, Harvard invariably recovered it. It is equally true that Cornell made practically all of the errors in Saturday's game. Casey, a Harvard back, once muffed a kick, but Horween fell on the ball before any Cornell player could get it. The visitors frequently dropped the ball and two of Harvard's touchdowns were due to those misplays. Cornell was unfortunate in its forward-passing also; it did not complete a single pass, and three or four of them sent the ball directly into

the hands of the Harvard backs who were awaiting the play. Harvard tried several forward passes; three were brilliantly successful and two others were completed but were not allowed because of penalties on the plays.

The most astonishing feature of the game was Horween's splendid punting. In the 1915 game, Shiverick, the Cornell quarterback, gave a remarkable exhibition of kicking, and the Harvard supporters went to last week's game expecting to see Cornell gain many yards through superior punting, but Horween, who has hitherto been a very mediocre kicker, made punt after punt longer than those of his opponent; most of Horween's kicks were beautifully placed and several were important factors in Harvard's scoring. On the whole, his performance has seldom been surpassed by even the best Harvard kickers of recent years.

Saturday's game showed also that Harvard has in Casey a running back who is little, if any, inferior to Mahan, Brickley, King, Bradley, Wendell and others who have scored so many points in years gone by. Casey is light and apparently frail, but he keeps his feet well, is hard to tackle, and apparently can gain ground either through or around the line, although he is at his best in the open field; to the surprise of everybody, he also was proficient both in making and receiving forward passes. Horween gained many yards by plunging through the line when a short distance was necessary, and Thacher, although not very much observed by the average spectator, was one of the most useful men on the field; his interference and defensive work were invaluable. C. A. Coolidge played as brilliantly as any Harvard end ever played. Both of the quarterbacks ran the team well, and the men in the rush-line, in spite of the fact that their effectiveness was seen only by those who watched them, were, of course, chiefly re-

sponsible for all of Harvard's gains. It may not be out of place to call attention again to the fact that the rushline makes plays successful; poor backs, playing behind a strong rushline, can gain ground, but even the most powerful backs can accomplish little unless the way is cleared for them by their rushers.

Saturday was a perfect day for a football game, at least for spectators, and about 25,000 people, many of them doubtless attracted by the recollection of Cornell's showing last year, had seats in the Stadium. Cornell kicked off at the opening of the game, and Horween, after one attempt at rushing the ball had been made, punted back. He stood on Harvard's 30-yard line and the ball went on the fly about to Cornell's 15-yard line and then bounded until it was finally stopped only about a yard from the goal. This remarkable punt at once put Cornell on the defensive. The Ithaca players, however, plainly believed that they could more than hold their own at the kicking game, and Shiverick punted out to the 42-yard line. Harvard made little headway in ground-gaining, and so Horween kicked across the goal line. Cornell brought the ball out to the 20-yard line and immediately kicked again. Robinson caught the ball and ran it back just beyond the middle of the field before he was downed.

Here Harvard showed its offense. The ball was carried, with the aid of a pretty forward pass from Robinson to Thacher and several short gains by Horween and Casey, to Cornell's 13-yard line for the third successive first-down; on the last play Harte was hurt and gave way to Phinney. The next two downs gained only five yards, and Robinson then tried a forward pass but the ball went across the goal line. Cornell kicked out from the 20-yard line, and Horween, after one play, again punted across the goal line. Once more Cornell kicked, this time to Harvard's 35-yard line, from which point Casey ran back fifteen yards; he then made a gain of nine yards and another

of eighteen yards through the Cornell line, and thus advanced the ball to the 22-yard line; in each instance Casey got clear of all the Cornell players except Shiverick, who was playing far back. As the Cornell defense tightened up on the next two plays, Robinson decided to try for a goal from the field, and, standing about on the 25-yard line, he kicked a pretty goal. Then came two exchanges of punts. Casey muffed the ball once, but Horween fell on it, barely saving Harvard from disaster, as several Cornell men were trying to get the ball, which was on Harvard's 20-yard line. Cornell was not so fortunate when it made an error, for, when Shiverick was tackled after he had apparently caught one of Horween's punts, the Cornell man dropped the ball and Wheeler recovered it on Cornell's 42-yard line. Harvard made two short gains and then a forward pass from Casey to C. A. Coolidge gained almost twenty yards and put the ball on Cornell's 18-yard line just as the quarter ended. On the first play of the second period Casey went through the Cornell line for a touchdown. The goal was missed.

The next few minutes of the game were trying ones for the Harvard supporters. After Captain Dadmun had kicked off to Cornell's 25-yard line, the Ithaca backs, for the first time, began to gain ground, and they did it so successfully that they advanced almost forty yards before they were stopped. Harvard played a very open defense, and Cornell's heavy men seemed to have little difficulty in going through the line; they made ten yards on one rush and almost fifteen on another, but when they reached Harvard's 30-yard line the defensive formation was changed and the gains grew shorter; finally, on the fourth down on the 27-yard line, Shiverick tried for a goal from the field, but the ball hardly rose from the ground and was recovered by one of the Harvard backs three yards from the goal-line. Horween went back of the line and punted out to



THE HARVARD SIDE OF THE STADIUM AT SATURDAY'S GAME.

the 38-yard line, where the Cornell catcher was downed in his tracks by Coolidge. Cornell again tried in vain to rush the ball, and finally, after Coolidge had thrown Benedict for a loss of ten yards, Shiverick punted to Harvard's 12-yard line. Horween kicked to the 38-yard line, and Cornell then tried a forward pass, but Thacher caught the ball and carried it back to the point where it had been put in play. Horween immediately made another splendid punt, which carried the ball to Cornell's 4-yard line. Harvard gained about eight yards on two plays after Shiverick had punted back, and then Robinson, standing about on the 33-yard line, tried again for a goal from the field, but the ball went a little to one side of the post. An exchange of punts towards the end of the quarter gave Cornell the ball on its 13-yard line. After two short gains, Hoffman broke through the Harvard line and gained twenty-five

yards before he was tackled from behind. A moment later, Benedict dropped the ball when he was tackled and Thacher recovered it. The ball was then barely in Harvard's territory, and this was the last time in the game when Cornell went beyond the middle of the field. Casey gained almost twenty yards on the last play before the first half ended.

The second half opened with an exchange of punts which gave Harvard the ball on its 48-yard line; from that point Harvard went fifty-two yards straight ahead for a touchdown. In the first of this series of plays Casey made a short gain, and then he broke cleanly through the Cornell rushline and ran twenty-four yards; he was tackled half a dozen times during his course down the field, but he managed to break away until Shiverick finally threw him on the 24-yard line. The succeeding two plays gained five yards, and then Murray

threw a forward pass to Casey who caught the ball with one hand and held it until he was tackled on the 3-yard line. The next play was stopped, but Horween went across on his second attempt. The rest of the third period was given up principally to punting and was rather uninteresting except for the recovery of Cornell forward passes by Thacher and Phinney.

Many substitutes played on each side during the fourth period. Punts followed one another until Cornell tried another forward pass and Hitchcock caught the ball on Cornell's 37-yard line. Harvard tried one forward pass which failed and then Minot threw a pretty one to Murray, who ran to the 22-yard line before he was tackled. As the remaining time was short, Murray, who was playing quarterback, wisely tried every chance to score. He threw a forward pass to Minot and the latter caught the ball for a gain of at least ten yards, but the play was not allowed and Harvard was penalized because Lovell, who went in at that moment as a substitute for Wheeler, did not report to the referee. Murray immediately tried another pass, but Speed caught the ball on the 5-yard line and ran to the 10-yard line before he was downed. The ball was passed to Hauke on the next play, but when he was tackled he dropped it, and Sweetser, picking it up, ran across the goal-line for the last touchdown of the game.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.

C. A. Coolidge, Brewer, l.e.

Wheeler, Lovell, l.t.

Snow, Duncan, l.g. r.t., Jewett, Dixon, Sutton
Harris, Wiggin, c. r.g., Anderson, Tilley
Dadmun, Day, r.g. c., Carry, Brown
Caner, Sweetser, r.t. l.g., Miller, Bard
Harte, Phinney, H. Coolidge, r.e. l.t., Gillies, Taylor

Robinson, Murray, q.b. l.e., Eckley, Eilenberger
Casey, Minot, l.h.b. q.b., Shiverick
Thacher, Burnham, r.h.b. r.h.b., Hoffman, Hauke

Horween, Hitchcock, f.b. l.h.b., Benedict, Speed
f.b., Mueller

CORNELL.

r.e., Zander, Ryerson

Score—Harvard 23, Cornell 0. Touchdowns—Casey, Horween, Sweetser. Goal from field—Robinson. Goals from touchdowns—Murray, Minot. Referee—Langford, Trinity. Umpire—G. Bankart, Dartmouth. Field judge—J. B. Pendleton, Bowdoin. Linesman—Schwartz, Brown. Time of periods—15 minutes.

1905 NOTICE

The smoker committee of the class of 1905 has planned for monthly meetings, beginning in November. The first meeting will be for luncheon at the Harvard Club of Boston at 12.30 P. M. on Saturday, November 18, the day of the Brown football game. Arrangements have been made for transportation by automobile from the club house to the Stadium and seats will be reserved by the football management. The regular 65 cent luncheon will be served at the club, and the football tickets will cost \$1.50 each.

All members of the class, whether or not they live in the vicinity of Boston, will be welcomed at these meetings. Those who intend to go to the luncheon and game on November 18 are requested to reply, with a check, before November 10, to the chairman of the committee, Charles E. Mason, 30 State Street, Boston.

The other members of the committee are: Gorham Brooks, W. H. Bradley, A. E. Chase, and R. K. Conant.

HARVARD CLUB OF HAWAII

The officers of the Harvard Club of Hawaii for the current year are: President Frederick D. Lowrey, '08; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Morgan, '11; executive committee, the above officers and J. D. Dole, '90, A. L. Dean, '00, A. L. Castle, '06; students'-aid committee, Dr. W. T. Brigham, '62, A. M. Nowell, '98, A. L. Dean, '00, J. P. Morgan, '11.

HARVARD CLUB OF LOWELL

The bi-monthly luncheons of the Harvard Club of Lowell, Mass., were begun on Tuesday, October 24, at the Harrisonia in that city. Bowling began on Friday, October 27; the club is negotiating for a bowling match with the Harvard Club of Boston.

A REMINDER

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs will meet in Boston and Cambridge, as already announced in the BULLETIN, on November 17 and 18. Further details of the arrangements will be made known in these pages.

At the University

President Lowell was one of the speakers at a dinner given in the Union last Thursday evening to Boy Scout masters and commissioners by Charles C. Jackson, '63, president of the Greater Boston district. Judge Charles Almy, '72, E. D. Brandegee, '81, and J. A. Wilder, '93, also sat at the head table.

Rt. Rev. H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, Lord Bishop of Worcester, England, and Senior Honorary Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday morning. Rev. C. S. Patton, minister of the First Congregational Church, Columbus, O., will be the preacher next Sunday.

Mr. Arthur Whiting of New York, with the assistance of other performers, will give during the academic year a series of five expositions of chamber music. The present season will be the tenth of these recitals; they are open only to members of the University.

The Menorah Society hopes to have as speakers this year: Norman Hapgood, '90; Marcus M. Marks, of New York; Hon. Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey, and Felix Adler, of New York.

At the Geological Conference last Tuesday evening, Professor Raymond spoke on "Some Fundamental Points in the Classification of Trilobites", and Professor Palache spoke on "Kimberlite Pipes of South Africa."

At the meeting of the Zoölogical Club on Friday afternoon Mr. J. D. M. Olmsted will speak on "Locomotion of Certain Bermuda Mollusks", and Mr. A. B. Dawson on "Lobster Conservation in Canada."

Professor G. W. Pierce will give at the Physical Conference on Friday evening his fourth lecture on "Recent Theoretical and Experimental Investigations in Radio-Telegraphy."

At the Chemical Colloquium this week Professor Baxter spoke on the "Atomic Weight of Tin", and Professor Richards on "Recent Researches in the Wolcott Gibbs Laboratory."

D. R. Hawkins, 2L., of Kansas City, and J. S. Brumback, 2L., of Van Wert, O., have been appointed captains of D and C companies, respectively, of the Harvard Battalion.

Frederic C. Church, of Lowell, Mass., has been elected captain of the freshman football eleven. Church prepared at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He is an all-around athlete.

Mr. R. K. Hack, instructor in Greek and Latin, spoke at a meeting of the Classical Club last Monday evening on "Cicero and the 'De Officiis'."

Announcement has been made that the publication of the *Harvard Musical Review* will not be resumed this year.

A. Piatt Andrew, A.M. '95, Ph.D. '00, formerly assistant professor of economics and now in charge of the work of the American Ambulance Field Service in Europe, spoke in the Union last night. Moving pictures, illustrating the work of the Ambulance Corps, were shown.

The Student Council has voted to award the "H" to J. M. Hubbell, '17, of Des Moines, Ia., for winning the intercollegiate golf tournament, and to G. C. Caner, '17, of Philadelphia for winning the intercollegiate lawn tennis tournament.

The officers of the class of 1919 are: President, E. L. Casey, of Natick; vice-president, Russell Cobb, of New York City; secretary-treasurer, L. K. Garrison, of New York City; member of the Student Council, H. C. Flower, Jr., of Kansas City.

Applications for tickets for the Brown football game must be filed with the Harvard Athletic Association not later than Friday at 6 P. M. The time for filing Yale applications expires at 6 P. M. on Thursday, November 9.

The association football team defeated Phillips Andover Academy at Andover on Wednesday, October 26, and Springfield Training School, 2 to 1, on Soldiers Field last Saturday.

The Deutscher Verein will present at its theatrical performance in December "Der Hypochonder" by Gustaf von Moser. Rehearsals have already begun.

At the Conference on Municipal Government this week, Mr. A. C. Hanford spoke on "Recent Improvements in State Budgetary Procedure."

Mr. W. O. Fenn spoke on "Salt Antagonism in Gelatine and in Living Matter" at the Physiological Colloquium this week.

Professor Carver spoke on "Some Observations on Dry Farming" at the Seminary of Economics last Monday.

The freshman eleven defeated the Lowell Textile School team, 53 to 0, on Soldiers Field last Saturday afternoon.

The official directory of officers and students of the University is now on sale. The price is 25 cents a copy.

The cross-country team defeated the M. I. T. team, 32 points to 93, over the Belmont course last Saturday.

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday, Professor Hall spoke on "Electric Conduction in Metals."

The Cercle Francais will produce in December "L'Aventurier", a comedy by Alfred Capus.

Alumni Notes

'61—David Francis Lincoln, A.M. and M.D. '64, died suddenly at his home in Boston on October 17. For eighteen months during the Civil War he was acting assistant surgeon in the navy. Then for many years he devoted himself to the study of nervous diseases, and lectured for a time at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

'62—William Tucker Washburn, A.M. '66, died at his home in New York on October 22. He studied at the Harvard Law School in the year 1863-4, and began to practice law in Boston, but moved to New York in 1865. He was the author of several novels and volumes of poems.

'70—S. Sidney Smith has become associated, as counsel, with the firm of Wing & Russell, 14 Wall St., New York.

'79—George Hoadly, LL.B. '82, has been elected president of the Cincinnati Bar Association.

'86—Edwin E. Graham, M.D. (Jefferson Med. Coll.) '87, is the author of an illustrated book on "The Diseases of Children", published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.

'92—Rev. Louis F. Berry, pastor of the First Church (Congregational) of Stamford, Conn., died suddenly of heart disease on October 5, in the Grand Central Station, New York City. Berry was one of the best known and most popular men in his class, and was prominent in the religious denomination with which he was connected. His first pastorate was at Groveland, Mass. He then became assistant at the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., and in December, 1903, went to Stamford.

'93—Divie B. Duffield was a candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor of Detroit in the September primaries. Although he was unsuccessful, he made such a good showing that he was strongly urged to run as an independent; he refused, however, to do so.

'98—Reginald S. Huidekoper was in F Co., 9th training regiment, at the August training camp at Plattsburg.

'00—Frederick W. Aldred is secretary-treasurer of Gladding's Dry Goods Co., the oldest dry goods business in America, which is now celebrating its 150th anniversary "At the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes", Providence, R. I. Among other features it is exhibiting the original bunch of grapes, now in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and a variety of materials purchased from half a century to more than a century ago at Gladding's.

'01—Robert E. Goodwin and Roger D.

Swaim, both captains of the First Regiment Field Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, have recently returned to Boston with their regiment, which has been stationed at El Paso, Tex., during the summer.

'01—John L. Plutz is designing and constructing reinforced concrete buildings with William M. Bailey Co., 88 Broad St., Boston.

'01—William B. Wheelwright has moved to Russell, Mass., to become treasurer of the Westfield River Paper Co., of which Philip L. Saltonstall, '89, is president.

'02—Charles H. Johnson has recently been appointed secretary of the New York State Board of Charities. He was formerly superintendent of the Connecticut State Reformatory, and has been engaged in institutional supervision ever since he left College.

'03—Herbert M. Boylston has been appointed chairman of the subcommittee on chemistry, physics and metallography of the iron and steel committee of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He wrote the greater part of a forty-page section on iron and steel for the new *Mechanical Engineers' Handbook*, edited by Professor L. S. Marks, of Harvard.

'03—Fred L. Carter, Jr., was married on September 27 to Miss Marion Louise McLoon at Wollaston, Mass. They are living at 143 Marlboro St., Wollaston.

'05—Paul G. Henderson is with Zener & Stone, Indianapolis, as manager of the Indiana and Kentucky claim department of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation.

'05—Philip Sidney Reed was married on September 7 to Miss Virginia Whiting Hall in New York City. He is with the National City Bank of New York. He sailed for Havana on September 9.

'06—Ellis Gifford is chairman of the trade interest committee of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, which is making arrangements to have the Bureau of Business Research of Harvard University investigate the retail jewelry business of the country.

'06—A daughter, Ruth, was born on July 10 to Barton K. Stephenson and Madge (Lovell) Stephenson. Stephenson has recently been appointed secretary and official handicapper of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

B.A.S. '06—Stanley F. Morse has resigned his positions as superintendent of the agricultural extension service of the University of Arizona and state county agent leader of the United States Department of Agriculture to become superintendent of the Agricultural Products Corporation's plantation at Continental, Ariz. An attempt is being made on

the plantation to grow guayule, a desert rubber plant, on a commercial scale. Morse's address is Box 396, Tucson, Ariz.

'07—J. Kent Stone is in Battery D, 1st Illinois Field Artillery, which has been at San Antonio, Tex., and has now returned to Illinois.

'08—John C. Gray, for the past three years professor of chemistry at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., has been appointed instructor in physics and chemistry at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis.

'08—James S. Howe, at the close of the September camp at Plattsburg, completed his sixth tour of training camp duty. He attended both camps at Plattsburg in 1915 and all four of the 1916 camps, and advanced from private to lieutenant. There is probably no other instance of so long and consistent a tour of duty.

'08—Rev. Rush R. Sloane, who has been in charge of All Saints' Cathedral, Indianapolis, has accepted a call to become assistant rector of Trinity Church, Buffalo, N. Y. His address is 371 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.

'08—Reginald Lindsey Sweet was married on October 18 to Mrs. William E. Milne of New York. They are living at 200 West 56th St., New York.

'09—A second son, LeBaron Colt, was born on September 6 to Andrew Weeks Anthony and Primrose (Colt) Anthony.

'09—Samuel D. Bush, 2d, was married on October 3 to Miss Mary Seaver Williams at Dedham, Mass.

'09—Gerald S. Kibbey and Egerton W. Kibbey have opened a new office for the Kibbey Engineering Service Co. at 305 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn. The Minnesota Construction Co. has been incorporated with E. W. Kibbey as president and G. S. Kibbey as secretary and treasurer.

'09—Chester H. Lehman, secretary of the Blaw Steel Construction Co., Pittsburgh, is now at the Hoboken, Pa., plant of the company.

'10—A son, Sidney, was born on June 5 to Stanley Cobb and Elizabeth (Almy) Cobb at Cambridge, Mass. Cobb is teaching physiology and studying psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University. His address is 206 East Chase St., Baltimore, Md.

'11—Donald C. Barton, Ph.D., '14, has resigned from Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., to accept a position as geologist with the Empire Gas & Fuel Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

G.B. '11-12—Arthur L. Rae was married on October 19 in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Anna E. Kucks.

'13—G. Hall Roosevelt is an engineer in the power and mining department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

'15—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Harry S. Keelan to Miss Sarah May Talbert, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, '15, of Buffalo, N. Y.

A.M. '15—Charles H. Paull is principal of the Boyd School and Community Centre at Solvay, N. Y.

'16—G. H. Priest, Jr., is with the Alfred Hale Rubber Co., 17 Covington St., South Boston.

'16—John R. Reinhard is an instructor in English Literature at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

'16—Philip W. Simons is with the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Co., Holyoke, Mass. His home address is 200 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.

'16—Earle K. Woodman is with the merchandising service department of the Boston American. His home address is 31 Chester St., W. Somerville, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.

Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.

Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87.

John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '01.

Elery Sedgwick, '04.

E. M. Grossman, '06.

C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.

William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.

William C. Boyden, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.

Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.

Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.

Homer Gage, '83, Worcester.

Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.

Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.

Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.

Mitchell D. Follansbee, '91, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.

Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.

James H. Perkins, '08, New York.

John W. Prentiss, '08, New York.

Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.

John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1916.

NUMBER 7.

News and Views

A Dollar Each.

Between the halves of the Princeton-Harvard football game on Saturday a collection will be taken in the interest of the Harvard Surgical Unit. For nearly a year and a half this agency of mercy, through its successive contingents of doctors and nurses, has been rendering in France a continuous service to stricken human beings. Harvard sent it forth because it was asked to make this particular response to a crying need of humanity. It has maintained the work, to the great credit of the University and our country, by detailing some of the best men in the Harvard Medical School to this military hospital service, and there is every expectation that it will be so maintained until the coming of peace in Europe. What is the Harvard public going to do about it on Saturday?

What have the football crowds done on similar occasions during the past two years? In 1914 there were war relief collections at the chief football games of the season in New Haven, Princeton, and Cambridge. At each of them the average contribution from an individual in the assembled thousands was ten cents. Last year the largest collection made at any of the big football gatherings was taken at the Yale-Harvard game in the Stadium. The total amount was about \$11,500, or from each individual the princely average of twenty-three cents. It was generally believed that the

sum would have been much larger if the arrangements for collection had been more carefully planned and performed. Many of those who came prepared to make contributions went away disappointed because the collectors did not come within giving distance.

This year it is greatly to be hoped that there will be no omissions of forethought and execution on the part of those who will have the matter in hand. But the public must do its part also. Certainly it is not too much to expect of this pleasure-seeking crowd that it will come together determined to make an average contribution of one dollar. The number of those who cannot conscientiously make this offering ought, in such an assemblage, to be offset by those who can and will give more. These words are written with the average person definitely in view, and to him or her it is clearly fitting to say, in this hour of the world's greatest need for mercy and generosity: can you face an opportunity like this to think of your wounded and dying fellow-creatures and turn away from it without shame if you have not given a single dollar?

The enacted thought of "a dollar each" will forestall any such meagre records as those of ten and twenty-three cents set down in 1914 and 1915. It is a thought which we hope the Harvard football throng will carry with it not only to the Stadium, but, if any collection for war relief is made at New Haven two weeks later, also to the Bowl. The

special object of the collection, provided only it is a merciful object, is not so much the vital point as that a great American crowd should give expression to a great sympathy.

* * *

The Memorial Service.

If the company which gathered in Appleton Chapel on Wednesday of last week to commemorate the Harvard men fallen in the European war had been as large as the dignity and significance of the occasion might well have made it, there would be the less reason for giving the readers of the BULLETIN a full report of the brief addresses delivered by Major Higginson and President Lowell. Fortunately these pages go to a congregation of Harvard men which none of the College buildings would accommodate, and we count upon many of their number to join, through a reading of the printed word, in the recognition of what their fellows have done and are still doing.

We do not share the belief of those in the college community who have blamed its members for indifference to what the service meant. We are confident that a far greater number would have taken part in it if it had been known more than two days before the service that such a service was to be held, if in those two days more vigorous measures of bringing it to the attention of the public had been adopted, if it had not fallen at the inconvenient hour of one o'clock, if, even at that hour, the college bell had rung to provoke at least inquiry about the occasion for its ringing.

These small points of criticism would not be worth bringing forward but that they relate themselves closely to what has been said above regarding the war relief collection taken at the Stadium last year. It is fairly within bounds to say that things of this sort, the inevitable

and indispensable "odd jobs" which fall somewhat outside the daily routine of life at Harvard, ought to be done better than they are done. Should the College Office prod the Student Council in the direction of their better accomplishment, or *vice versa*?

* * *

The Carnegie Pensions.

The University Council, a sedate and dignified body, meets on rare and solemn occasions. It is made up of all teachers on the permanent staff of the University, not only those in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences—corresponding to what graduates of older days thought of as "*the Faculty*", but the professors of law, medicine, and divinity, the librarians, the curators, and so on. This body met recently to consider a matter of interest to each and every Harvard teacher, namely, the system of pensions or retiring allowances which the University now carries on in connection with the Carnegie Foundation, and chiefly with funds supplied by the Foundation.

It appears that some change from the present arrangement is inevitable. The resources at the disposal of the Foundation are deemed inadequate for carrying on its present system of retiring allowances for all the eligible institutions and their steadily enlarging staffs. In a memorandum or plan submitted to the Trustees of the Foundation, of whom President Lowell is one, by the president and executive officer of the Foundation, Mr. Henry S. Pritchett, an important modification was outlined. The proposal looked on the one hand to a very large diminution, virtually the complete cessation, of grants from the income of the Foundation toward retiring annuities; and on the other hand to the organization of a pension system deriving its funds chiefly from the compulsory contributions of professors. "Compulsion"

is possibly too strong a word; but since the form of pressure suggested was that a regular contribution from salary, used toward accumulation of a pension fund, should be a condition of employment, it states the proposal with sufficient exactness. It would be superfluous to analyze the details. The memorandum submitted by Mr. Pritchett was a bulky document, and even the summary of it prepared for the University Council by a committee, of which Professor Tausig was chairman, is not of the briefest. Suffice it to say that the Council was asked by the Trustees of the Foundation to give an expression of opinion on the whole pension problem, and not least upon the principle of compulsory contributions from professors.

The vote printed on a later page indicates the spirit in which the problem was taken in hand by the Council. Some features of the proposed plan were disapproved once for all as irrelevant to the academic situation,—the requirement, for example, that a college teacher should be compelled to insure his life. Two clauses in the vote are of capital significance. One of these indicates that in the opinion of the Council the funds at the disposal of the Carnegie Foundation should not be spread too thin. They should be used in such way as to be of substantial importance to the participating institutions, and to carry out with substantial effect the expressed aim of the Foundation,—“the advancement of teaching.” Most noteworthy of all, however, is the other: a declaration by the Council that the principle of compulsory contribution is sound. “Some compulsory contribution from teachers is desirable”—this was the significant vote passed by the Council, and passed, after a lively debate, by an overwhelming majority.

It is not a conjecture, but a certain de-

duction, that the teachers of the University affirm the principle of self-help. A pension should not be a gift or charitable contribution, but part of a man's earnings, a fraction of his salary put aside for his use and benefit at a later date. In these days of social demands and social legislation the old-age problem is not confined to a narrow circle; it is among the pressing problems of the future for the poor even more than for the well-to-do. Those who believe that a wide ranging system of old-age pensions should be, at least in part, contributory for all classes will find the principle maintained in the vote of the University Council. The proposal to this effect made by Mr. Pritchett in the memorandum just referred to has been attacked in some quarters as ungracious, or ungenerous, or in bad faith, or derogatory to professors. Such is not the opinion of the Harvard teachers.

It remains to be seen what action will be taken by the Trustees of the Foundation. The probabilities are that they will not go to the extreme which has been proposed by their president; they are not likely to reduce the scope of the Foundation to the mere organization and supervision of a pension system. Nor is it probable, on the other hand, that they will continue to supply the extra resources for pensions. Some sort of compromise is evidently in order.

It should be added that neither under Mr. Pritchett's proposal nor under any other has there been a suggestion that vested rights should be ignored or sacrificed. Teachers now in service are to receive without change or deduction the retiring allowances already stipulated for them. Any new plan embodying the principle of compulsory contribution to which the Trustees of the Foundation may proceed is to apply only to future entrants into the profession of teaching.

The History of The Divinity School*

FROM the foundation of Harvard College by the colonists who dreaded "to leave an illiterate ministry to our churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust", theological studies have had a place, often a prominent place, in the curriculum. The first endowed professorship was the Hollis Professorship of Divinity (1721), and throughout the 17th and 18th centuries the curriculum was better adapted for training ministers than for any other purpose. Many graduates went into the ministry, supplying a very large proportion of the New England pulpits. It was not until 1784 that Professor Edward Wigglesworth the younger, then Hollis Professor, took the first step towards differentiating students preparing for the ministry from those looking forward to law or medicine, by providing special theological exercises for the former. Students for the ministry at this period tended more and more to take a year of additional study after receiving the bachelor's degree, and the "resident graduates" towards the end of the 18th and in the early 19th century were, with but few exceptions, in reality theological students.

The first quarter of the 19th century was a period of marked change in methods of theological education in the country, for it saw the establishment of a series of theological schools clearly differentiated from colleges and devoted wholly to the training of ministers. The first of these was Andover Theological Seminary, founded in 1808, being intended in part to counteract the liberal tendencies of Harvard, just as Yale College had been founded for a similar purpose a century before (1701). Prince-

ton Theological Seminary was founded by the Presbyterians in 1811, Bangor Theological Seminary in 1816, and several other schools in the next two decades. It was inevitable that these developments should have their influence at Harvard, with its long-established traditions of theological study and its succession of students preparing for the ministry. Early in President Kirkland's administration (1810-1828) the opportunities for students of divinity were somewhat increased, and in the autumn of 1815 steps were taken to increase the funds available for the support of theological education in the University. By midsummer, 1816, \$27,300 had been raised, and the subscribers organized themselves into a "Society for the Promotion of Theological Education in Harvard University." In the constitution drawn up for the society occurs the well-known enunciation of that principle of freedom of inquiry into religious truth which has throughout a century been dominant in the School:—"it being understood, that every encouragement be given to the serious, impartial, and unbiassed investigation of Christian truth; and that no assent to the peculiarities of any denomination be required either of the Students, or Professors, or Instructors."

With the additional endowment thus raised, increased instruction was provided, at the hands of Andrews Norton, then Dexter Lecturer, and the Rev. Abiel Holmes, minister of the First Parish in Cambridge and as strong a Calvinist as Norton was a liberal. In the Corporation records for October 18, 1816, appears the first mention of "the theological seminary of the University." The organization of the School remained rather rudimentary for three years more, for it was not until May 19, 1819, that the Corporation organized the "Faculty of Theology of the University", to consist of the President, the Hollis Profes-

*This article summarizes the more essential points in the historical addresses delivered before the Divinity School Alumni Association on October 5 by the Rev. R. S. Morison, '69, Librarian-Emeritus, and President Eliot.



DIVINITY HALL.

At the laying of the cornerstone of this building, in 1826, Channing preached his sermon on "The Christian Ministry." In the Chapel, in 1838, Emerson delivered his "Divinity School Address", and Phillips Brooks, in 1883, gave his address on "The Minister and his People."

sor, the Hancock Professor, the Dexter Professor, and a Professor of Pastoral Theology. On July 2 it was voted that the Alford Professor should also be a member of the Faculty, and this vote has apparently never been rescinded.

The funds in the hands of the Corporation and of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education being still inadequate, another attempt was made between 1822 and 1826 to raise more money, especially to provide a hall for the School. About \$38,000 was eventually secured and with this sum six acres of pasture land in the rear of "Professors' Row" (Kirkland Street) was purchased for \$600, and Divinity Hall erected (1826), its dedication being made notable by Channing's great sermon on "The Christian Ministry."

For a third of a century the life of the School ran quietly on, most of the in-

struction being given by two professors. In 1838, indeed, the tranquil surface was ruffled by the appearance of "the latest form of infidelity" in the shape of Emerson's "Divinity School Address", delivered to the graduating class of that year in Divinity Chapel. And in this third of a century began that outpouring of hymnody which has been one of Harvard's notable contributions to the religious life of America.

In 1852 the question of the separation of the Divinity School from the College, even of its possible removal into Boston, which since 1824 "had never been quite dormant", came to the surface again, and the Corporation voted to ask the Supreme Court for authority to resign the trusts held for the Divinity School. The Court decided adversely, but in 1858 the Legislature passed an enabling act, and the Corporation again



THE CHAPEL IN DIVINITY HALL.

petitioned the Supreme Court. The Society for the Promotion of Theological Education opposed the petition on the ground that "it would be false to all our traditions, if, in a college named for a Puritan minister, fostered by a Puritan clergy, intended to be, and often called a 'School of the Prophets', bearing on its corporate seal the motto of 'Christ and the Church', religion should be the only subject deliberately excluded." The case was argued, but no decision was ever rendered, and in 1865 the Corporation withdrew its petition, its opinions in the matter having apparently changed with a change of membership.

With the beginning of President Eliot's administration (1869) came a new era in the history of theological education at Harvard, even more notable than that covered by the administration of President Kirkland. For nearly three decades the School had hardly held its own. The

resignation of Dr. J. G. Palfrey, Dexter Professor and Dean, in 1839, followed by those of Henry Ware, Sr., in 1840, and of Henry Ware, Jr., in 1842, left gaps which were made good only in a measure by the appointments of Professor Convers Francis and Professor G. R. Noyes, who from 1842 to 1863 were the only resident professors, though during part of this time there was also a small amount of instruction from "non-resident professors." The most significant item in this extra-mural instruction was the course of lectures given in 1854 by James Freeman Clarke on "subjects connected with the religions of the East", which "probably antedated any others on the subject of the history of religion in any university in this country or in Europe." The new president, however, took an immediate interest in the School, and began at once the work of building up its faculty.

In the fall of 1869 Charles Carroll Everett came to the School as Bussey Professor of Theology, a chair which he held for thirty-one years, during twenty-two of which he was dean, succeeding Oliver Stearns in that office in 1878. In 1872 he was followed by Ezra Abbot, Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation. In 1880 Professor C. H. Toy, a Baptist who had recently resigned his chair at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, was called to the Hancock Professorship, to be followed in quick succession by Professor F. G. Peabody, appointed Parkman Professor in 1881, (Plummer Professor, 1886); by Professor Emerton, appointed Winn Professor in 1882; and by Professor Lyon, appointed Hollis Professor in 1882. It is interesting to note that Thomas Hollis, founder of the oldest professorship in the college (1721), was a Baptist, but of so liberal views that he was a generous benefactor of Harvard College, dominated though it was by Congregationalism, and suspicious of Baptist doctrines. The Hollis Professorship of Divinity had always been held by Congregationalists (either Trinitarian or Unitarian) until the appointment of Dr. Lyon, the first Baptist to hold it. Thus by 1883 the Divinity Faculty included six resident professors as against three in 1870.

These appointments were followed by that of Joseph Henry Thayer, who came from Andover in 1884 to take the Bussey Professorship of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation. They had been made possible through a considerable increase in the endowment of the School, for which nearly \$140,000 had been raised as the result of an appeal made in 1879. It will be noted that several of these professors appointed under President Eliot's administration were not Unitarians, although by far the greater part of the endowment of the Divinity School had come from Unitarian sources. This policy of entirely undenominational administration of the School, in

accordance with principles laid down in the constitution of 1816, was publicly expressed by President Eliot in the following statement made in connection with the money-raising campaign of 1879:

The Harvard Divinity School is not distinctly Unitarian, either by its constitution or by the intention of its founders. The doctrines of the unsectarian sect, called in this country Unitarian, are indeed entitled to respectful exposition in the School so long as it exists, simply because the School has been founded, and for two generations at least has been supported, by Unitarians. . . . But the government of the University cannot undertake to appoint none but Unitarian teachers or to grant any peculiar favors to Unitarian students.

Within fifteen years, therefore, after President Eliot's accession the Divinity Faculty had been completely made over by the accession of a notable group of scholars, much more numerous and far more highly trained than their predecessors had been. The majority of these men are still living; two of them are yet in the active service of the School. As the older of them have died or resigned their places have been filled by other appointments. Professor Ropes has succeeded to the professorship held by J. H. Thayer; Dean Fenn has succeeded to the professorship of Dean Everett; Professor G. F. Moore is the first occupant of the Frothingham Professorship of the History of Religion; Professor E. C. Moore has succeeded to the Parkman and the Plummer Professorships; Professor Kirsopp Lake has come to the School as Professor of Early Christian Literature, and Professor Henry Wilder Foote as Assistant Professor of Preaching and Parish Administration. On the Divinity Faculty with these professors are several others who give part of their time to the School and part to the College. The Divinity Faculty is therefore larger and more varied in origin and outlook than ever before.

The resources for theological education in Cambridge have also been en-

larged in the last decade by the affiliations with the University made by some of the neighboring theological schools. The first and most notable came when Andover Theological Seminary removed in 1908 to Cambridge from Andover, just a century after its foundation as a protest against the liberalism of Harvard. This affiliation provided for a combination of library resources and of instruction, and gave members of the Andover Faculty rank as "Andover Professors in Harvard University." It opens the resources of both schools to students in either. This step has been followed by much looser affiliation with the Episcopal Theological School (1914), Boston University School of Theology (1915), and Newton Theological Institution (1916).

The Divinity Alumni Association observed a month ago the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Divinity School on a professional basis, as distinct from the College out of which it had gradually emerged. The century has seen an extraordinary development in the field of theological education, which has been immensely widened and deepened, so that instruction offered by the

Divinity Faculty now covers reaches of knowledge quite beyond the limits of a theological school of even a few decades ago. The School has had its periods of weakness as of strength, its vicissitudes of fortune, but the principle of freedom of inquiry into religious truth has proved a sure compass for it through all the years. That was a novel principle one hundred years ago, revealed by a prophetic insight to those who, in 1816, crystallized the tendencies of the earlier years, and started the School upon the path which it has followed. Today the idea of a free and untrammelled School of Theology is accepted in increasing measure in the more progressive centres of education.

What is before the School in the present century none can say, though it doubtless stands upon the threshold of an era no less transforming than the last one hundred years. But the School asks nothing more than to continue through the coming decades as a shrine to which men may resort as they pursue, unhampered and unafraid, their studies into the deep problems of religion and of life.

The Memorial Service

ON Tuesday, November 1, there was held in Appleton Chapel a service in memory of the Harvard men who have fallen in the European War, with recognition of those who have not fallen. Professor E. C. Moore read appropriate passages of Scripture and the names of the score of men who have given their lives. Brief addresses were made by Major Henry L. Higginson and President Lowell. The two addresses were as follows:

MAJOR HIGGINSON.

We wish to pay tribute to the Harvard men who have served in the present war, and especially to those who have left this mad world; and we wish to consider the motives and acts of these men. Possibly they were warmed to action by the memory of the

Harvard men who struggled on both sides during our Civil War, but, in any case, they have been led to action by their idea of how men who love and live by freedom should think, talk, act. They sympathized with the strong national feeling, and longed to urge it on the world. They loved freedom and hated oppression, and they were ready to mark their love with their lives. No doubt they have felt as many of us felt in 1861,—as thus:

"We must take a hand in this struggle, for we cannot sit still. It is our country, which covers all that we have—parents, relatives, friends, home, our hope of good work and of happiness, of service to our fellows,—men and women,—our faith in the real, better things of life; therefore, we will go, and are glad of the chance. In college life we wondered what to do with our lives, and which way to turn,—and now we know."

In this vein these young fellows must have felt, and now they have lived to the full, have

rejoiced in their lives, and have won the crown. Nobody can pity them, and everybody mourns with their parents, sisters and sweethearts for the great loss,—and our country mourns the loss of the fresh young minds and spirits which might have given us many a blessing. But for that which we have had, let us be thankful. Thank Heaven, the young and the old always hope to add a stone to the pile. These young fellows have lighted a beacon.

In some respects a soldier's life is pleasant for the soldier, is free from doubt,—and we all know the torment of doubt. The private and the officer, excepting those of high rank, follow orders and are content. If successful, it is good, and if unsuccessful, it is good also,—the soldier is not to blame. In one sense we all are content only through success, but the soldier, after the struggle, is tired or wounded or dead.

The freedom from doubt was a daily blessing to us greenhorns in the Civil War. Still further, it was wonderful to see the peaceful, contented look on the faces of men who were hurt and perhaps dying. I remember well two beautiful lads who, wounded to death and suffering, yet were peaceful and content. A father sat by one of them,—who had been unjustly blamed in a previous action,—and watched the life fade out gently, leaving a grieving family and a sweetheart to whom the lad had been betrothed. He must have known her agony. She joined him very soon because she could not live.

I remember a wonderful man, whose name is on the Field yonder, who, shot in a great victory, lay dying,—yet he cheered on a mate who was lying near him and who was moaning. This hero was leaving wife, and child to come, parents and friends—all lovers—and he had planned such noble work after the war,—and he would have done it.

I remember two cases where officers, badly wounded, sat smoking quietly until they died.

It is fine to serve, and it is fine to succeed; it is great luck to see our chance and to seize and hold it. Never mind the cost!

The world grows by the stones which we lay on the pile.

To see the truth, to seek it at all costs, to forget all but the object sought, to serve mankind, is the work which God has given to us.

Let us be grateful for these happy young fellows,—and let us follow their example.

PRESIDENT LOWELL.

We have come together to do honor to the memory of a score of members of Harvard University, who have given up their lives to fulfil their duty; not merely the fag end of life, but the bright prospects of the whole life-time that lay before them.

When two men are together in a charge, and the bullet finds the heart of one, and whistles harmless past the other, the one who is struck is no more a hero than the one who is missed. When two men volunteer as ambulance drivers to carry the suffering and to relieve the wounded, and one of them is stricken down by disease, and dies, while the other escapes, the one is no more a hero than the other. But the one who has died has been appointed to seal his heroism with the crown of martyrdom.

He is not like the ship sailing through the water, or the bird that flies through the air, so that the water or the air closes after them and leaves no trace; for a man who has given his life for a cause always leaves a mark behind. Many a man, hosts of men, for two thousand years, have felt in times of stress more iron in their blood because Leonidas and his men died at Thermopylae; and men have felt so, who had no idea what Leonidas died for. The hero's gift is not only to the cause for which he died, but to his whole race and to all humanity.

We are met here to honor these men, and yet for more than that. If the score of young men who were privileged to give their lives are seeing us here now—and who knows that they do not see us here?—they are pleased at our coming together, not for the honor that we can do to them, but because what they have done will make us better, because all mankind is richer for the sacrifice that they have made.

We have come here to consecrate ourselves in their memory, to remember that, while few of us will be called upon to sacrifice our lives on the stricken field, or in relieving the suffering and wounded in battle, we may from their example keep brighter the small spark of heroism that every man possesses, and amid the world of fret and labor here, we may never let that spark pass entirely away from our sight.

It is in this spirit that we are gathered together to do them honor, to see that their influence shall never perish from our lives; and that the University shall always be richer for the heroism displayed by these young men.

PELLISSIER MEMORIAL FUND

Members and friends of Leland Stanford, Jr., University propose to raise a fund in memory of Robert E. Pellissier, Assistant Professor of Romanic Languages in that institution, who was killed at the front in the Somme offensive on August 29, 1916. Dr. Pellissier obtained leave of absence at the outbreak of the European war and enlisted as a private in the French army. In December last he was made a sergeant and his commission

as lieutenant was on the way to him when he was killed in action.

Dr. Pellissier received the degree of S.B. from Harvard in 1904; he studied in the Graduate School in 1908-09 and again in 1910-11, and received the degree of A.M. in 1909 and that of Ph.D. in 1913. In 1911 he was appointed instructor in French at Leland Stanford and three years later was made assistant professor.

The fund will be known as the Pellissier Memorial Fund and will be devoted to the work of the American Ambulance Field Service in France. It is proposed to purchase an ambulance and to maintain it for a year; the sum of \$1,600 is desired. Contributions may be sent to any member of the following committee at Leland Stanford University: O. M. Johnston, H. R. Fairclough, A. M. Cathcart, P. A. Martin, Paul Staniford.

A MESSAGE FROM EMMANUEL COLLEGE

The Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Right Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatmann-Biggs, who recently visited Harvard and preached in Appleton Chapel on October 29, was the bearer of an official message from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he is Senior Honorary Fellow. It read as follows:

Emmanuel College, Cambridge,
August, 1916.

To the President of Harvard University.

Sir,

The Bishop of Worcester, an alumnus of this College and the Senior among its Honorary Fellows, has been deputed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to represent

the Church of England at the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in October next.

The Bishop proposes, while in America, to visit the Great University which bears the name of another alumnus of Emmanuel, and the Governing Body of our College, desiring to take advantage of the occasion of his visit, has asked us to bespeak for him a welcome, and to send through him a message of greeting to you as President, and to the Senate of Harvard University.

Three hundred years ago many of those whose names have come down to us on the roll of the New England Fathers were lads at School, or Students or recent Graduates of our College; their successors of today, strangers to the lecture room and the cricket field, are fighting the battles of their country, in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa, freely giving their lives that others may be free.

We who remain to guard the heritage that has come down to us, for those who may return and for the generations to come after them, take courage from the justice of our cause, and find strength in no small degree, in the conviction that its righteousness is recognized by the vast majority of your fellow-citizens, and we venture to cherish the hope that, in the future, opportunity may be found for more frequent and more intimate intercourse between the Universities of the New England and of the Old.

Assuring you of the admiration and pride with which we follow the continued growth of your University in all that relates to the education of youth, and of our sincere goodwill we have the honour to be

Yours very faithfully,

P. GILES, Master.

I. B. PEACE, Bursar.

Letters to the Bulletin

THE WAR MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In your issue of October 26 I note approval of a suggestion to erect a memorial on Soldiers Field to "the Harvard dead in Europe." It strikes me that such a memorial can have no appropriate official place on Harvard grounds. While there could be no objection to the commemoration, in the form of a building or endowment fund, of any Harvard man who has died in the present European War, it does seem that it would be a bad precedent to commemo-

rate in an official way graduates who have seen fit to take part in a war to which the United States is not a party. Indeed, it may be queried whether the dead whom it is proposed thus to commemorate have deserved this distinction, as their conduct in leaving the United States and taking up arms against a country friendly to the United States, is not only a breach of the spirit of the President's neutrality proclamation, but is clearly bound to work ill will towards us in the future.

If some may say that our country in

its birth-throes was assisted by foreigners, a study of such cases will disclose the fact that either those foreigners were from countries at war with England or that they were actuated by a devotion to the principle of self-government as enunciated in our Declaration of Independence. The present war in Europe presents no comparison with our Revolutionary War; and while one would not disparage the valor of Americans who have enlisted in the European War, yet there is every evidence to sustain a belief that very many from this country who have enlisted abroad have done so from the new feeling that war is only a great game, and that no real sportsman should keep out of it. Men dying for the sake of freedom are in a different class from those dying for the sake of a fight; and before any suggestion is adopted to commemorate Harvard men who have died in the European War, it might be well to consider this aspect of the matter. The mere fact of their death can hardly be held to entitle them to this distinction over the rest of us who may, eventually, die in our beds.

While I am on this subject, may I add that in this period of world disturbance and consequent rattled nerves, even in our own country, as shown in appeals and demands for military conscription and military training in colleges, it would be well to furbish up in all the college rooms in the University that part of Harvard's motto, of late somewhat obscured, if not forgotten, but never to be eradicated, "*Christo et Ecclesiae*", which perhaps in these days may be freely translated — "Personality and Humanity."

EDWARD T. LEE, '86.

Chicago.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

With all due regard for the valor of the adventurous youths who left their country to engage in a foreign war, it seems to me inappropriate to plan any important Harvard memorial in their honor. A large, perhaps the largest, part

of intelligent American opinion is gradually crystallizing in a belief that the present European war is a stupid criminal nightmare for which all the large European nations are responsible and of which all will shortly be ashamed. Why commemorate it in America? Harvard has had too many brave and devoted sons who have achieved really great things for their country and the world, to justify any considerable effort in honoring publicly men whose only distinction is that they died on a foreign battle-field in a foreign army.

E. F. ALEXANDER, '99.

Cincinnati, O.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It is well that there should be a memorial to the Harvard men who have lost their lives in the service of the Allies, but surely Soldiers Field is not the place for it. That field should be and forever remain sacred to the memory of those who died or who may die hereafter at their country's call and under their country's flag.

Many of us feel that the men who are fighting for England and France are holding the first line of our own defenses. If the Germans win, Cambridge will one day be as Louvain—and those who are now undergraduates will live to see that day. We cannot forget, nor allow those who come after us to forget, all that we owe to the Allies, and Harvard may well be proud of what her children are doing to help them.

Still, the Allied soldiers are not our soldiers, nor is it fitting that they should have the same memorial. Honor should be theirs and everlasting remembrance; but let them have their own memorial in its own place. Soldiers Field should be shared with none.

RUSSELL GRAY, '60.

TEACHING THE FINE ARTS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Sturgis's letter concerning the teaching of the Fine Arts involves, as Dr. Whitmore has said, "far wider concerns

than that absence of a general appreciative course in Fine Arts which he so justly deplores." Before embarking upon such an important reform it is best to be sure that the criticisms of the existing state of affairs are based upon an adequate presentation of the facts. I was, therefore, somewhat surprised at the editorial note which you attached to Mr. Sturgis's letter, in view of the inaccuracy of his statements about one of the two Fine Arts courses which he chooses to condemn.

Fine Arts Ic (the successor of Fine Arts 3) does not plan to cover "the whole period of the history of the imaginative and creative arts (a general history cannot disregard poetry and music) from the earliest days to the Italian Renaissance", but is confined to a history of ancient architecture, sculpture, painting, and the minor arts from the period of the Old Kingdom in Egypt down through the period of the Roman Empire. Since the work of the first month—which is devoted to the art of Egypt and of Mesopotamia—is covered by the hour examination in November, there is every reason why the final examination of the course in February should be devoted mainly to Greek art. With this in mind, Mr. Sturgis's complaint that six out of the ten questions were devoted to Greek sculpture falls to the ground. The rest of the paper for the year which he has taken, was made up of questions on Greek architecture, Egyptian architecture, the art of prehistoric Greece, and Roman relief sculpture.

As to the statement that a general course cannot disregard poetry and music, I heartily agree, but what is one to do when our knowledge of classical Greek music is almost nil, since it has all disappeared with such exceptions as the hymn to Apollo, which is carved upon the Athenian Treasury at Delphi, or the musical notation for the choral odes of Euripides' "Orestes", neither of which, I assure Mr. Sturgis, can be rendered

without most painful results for the modern ear?

Mr. Sturgis's chief inaccuracy, however, lies in his statement as to the registration of the course which he makes "some fifty" in number. The college records give an average of 84 undergraduates for the five years during which Fine Arts Ic has been given, with a minimum registration of 53, and a maximum of 126. Still more misleading is his exaggeration of Harvard's total undergraduate registration, which he states to be "some 3,000." Even if he did not read the BULLETIN for October 5, 1916, where the present undergraduate registration is given as 2,504, you yourselves should have been more careful. Nor does this number represent a falling-off in Harvard's registration, which has only once exceeded this figure, namely in 1915-16 when it was 2,519.

Mr. Sturgis, however, cannot evade the responsibility for his statement that "out of 3,000 undergraduates some 50 took the two half-courses" (Fine Arts Ic and Id). Had he made a thorough investigation, he would have found that neither course is open to freshmen. Since the freshman registration has of recent years been well over 600 we arrive at the following result: Mr. Sturgis has not only given a lower figure for the course than that which is recorded in the College office, but he has added more than 1,000 to the number of undergraduates whom the College allows to take it.

These criticisms may seem to be mere cavil, but they are not made in that spirit. I realize perfectly well that they do not affect Mr. Sturgis's main contention, with which I am not concerned. It is, however, best to look the facts in the face, especially where such generalizations do not change the issue involved, and may create an erroneous impression.

J. B. MUNN, '12.

Cambridge.

THE HIGH COST OF SEATS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In view of the decisive and perhaps unexpected victory over Cornell last Saturday, it may seem ungracious to call attention to a fact which seems to have passed unnoticed.

Some years ago a vigorous protest was made against the cost of tickets to the football games. In reply to this protest it was pointed out by the Athletic Committee that the expenses of completing the Stadium must be met, and that Soldiers Field itself required considerable sums for further development.

Since then Princeton has been added to the list and the same price charged as for the Yale game. And now comes Cornell and a third game for which the charge of two dollars is made. That this protest is not local, the action of a committee at Yale, recommending the abolition of all athletic sports unless increased expenses and resultant extravagance were checked, is eloquent testimony. I hope that this letter may start a full discussion of this question.

'87.

October 31, 1916.

THE FIRST SNAKE DANCE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Twenty years ago last June, I think, the student body of the College paraded in the celebration of the golden anniversary of Cambridge as a chartered city. We marched along in pretty fair order from the East Cambridge jail (the outside) by way of "the Port" to Harvard Square. At that point, we were tired of being on our good behavior and we felt that in our own bailiwick we were entitled to find relief in frolic. In '97 and '98, the lines were already sagging enough to bump into those behind them. This, of course caused good-natured jostling and prompted us to fall back intentionally, then run down those in front of us. Finally, for a change, the lines straightened out, whether as originally

formed or not did not matter, and started to sway from side to side instead of backwards and forwards. By the time we had made a detour from the Common out to Mt. Auburn Street and back somehow, and were headed up old North Avenue, all four classes were kicking up a hot day's dust with the "snake dance." That, I have always thought, was the origin of the zigzag performance so common today in college students' celebration of athletic victory. Am I right? Let some other '96-'99 man set his recollecting powers to work.

NINETY-AND-EIGHT.

DINNER TO THE 1916 NINE

The Harvard Club of Boston gave a complimentary dinner at the club house on the evening of November 2 to the Harvard baseball nine of 1916, which won 22 of the 26 games played and ended the season with two victories over Princeton and two over Yale.

Thomas W. Slocum, '90, presided. The speakers were: Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86; G. E. Abbott, '17, captain of next year's nine; Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02; Leo H. Leary, '05, who told about the progress of the football team; W. T. Reid, Jr., '01; Odin Roberts, '86, who, in behalf of the club, gave a silver trophy to each of the members of the nine.

The men who were present to receive their trophies were: F. P. Coolidge, '16, F. G. Fripp, '16, T. H. Safford, '16, Wilnot Whitney, '16, G. E. Abbott, '17, J. T. Beal, '17, Richard Harte, '17, C. S. Reed, '17, C. L. Harrison, '18, James Knowles, Jr., '18, G. A. Percy, '18, and Manager R. H. Stiles, '16.

CAPT. BJORNSTAD AT HARVARD

Captain Alfred W. Bjornstad, U. S. A., who has been until recently on duty as an instructor at the Army Service School, has been assigned by the War Department to be Professor of Military Science at Harvard.

It was hoped that Captain Bjornstad would come to Cambridge at the opening of the College year to take up at that time, in cooperation with Captain Cordier, the work of the military department, but his assignment was delayed until last week, when the Federal authorities decided that the size of the Harvard Battalion and the interest shown in military instruction at the University called for the services of two officers of a rank at least as high as captain.

Harvard, 51; Virginia, 0—The Princeton Game

HARVARD defeated the University of Virginia, 51 points to 0, in the football game in the Stadium last Saturday. Inasmuch as Yale had previously beaten Virginia, 61 to 3, a strenuous game was not expected on Saturday, but the Harvard men, although they did their utmost, were unable to equal Yale's score against the Southerners. Harvard scored seven touchdowns and a goal from the field; goals were kicked from all but one of the touchdowns. Most of the points were made, however, after Harvard had put many fresh men on the field and the visitors, with a limited number of second-string players, were well worn out. As long as the Virginia men were in good condition they made a gallant fight; Harvard made three touchdowns, one of them on a very lucky play, in the first half of the game, but in the second half, when substitutions were frequent, and swift-running backs were sent in to dash around the tired Virginia ends, scoring became easy.

The visitors gained only eighty-four yards during the game, and most of that distance was made on forward passes. Early in the afternoon, a pretty forward pass sent the ball ahead for twenty-six yards, but, as the officials had observed holding in the Virginia line, the play was not allowed. Towards the end of the second period, Virginia made one series of gains amounting to thirty-two yards and carried the ball to Harvard's 37-yard line, but on the next play an attempt at a forward pass sent the ball into Minot's arms and he ran about seventy yards for a touchdown. Minot made several other long runs, and Willcox, who entered the game late, made two of fifty yards each. These spectacular plays interested the spectators, but the match was not a test of Harvard's strength. After the first of the game Virginia was at great disadvantage both on offense and defense, except for Thurman's splendid punting;

his kicking has seldom been equalled on Soldiers Field. Harvard played a varied game, interspersing line plunges with end runs and forward passes. Bond kicked a neat drop goal from the 33-yard line.

Although the Virginia men were outplayed and worn down by the substitutions in the Harvard team, they fought hard to the end and tried to keep the score as small as possible. Their conduct on the field was, as it was last year, conspicuously sportsmanlike; after every scrimmage they helped their opponents to their feet and in many ways set an example which other football teams would do well to follow.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	VIRGINIA.
Phinney, Brewer, Gaston, Ryan, l.e.	r.e., Darwin, Hagar, Goodwin
Wheeler, Hartley, Lancaster, l.t.	r.t., Ward, Blakey
Clark, Duncan, Dean, l.g.	r.g., Thurman, Calvert, Stewart
Harris, Wiggins, Flynn, Thorndike, c.	c., Churchman, Montague
Snow, Day, r.g.	l.g., Coleman
Sweetser, Lovell, r.t.	l.t., McKay, Thurman, Stewart
Harte, Batchelder, H. Coolidge, Likins, r.e.	l.e., J. White
Murray, Gardner, Felton, q.	q., Carrington, C. White
Minot, Willcox, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Russell, Gooch
Hitchcock, Burnham, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Kinsolving
Bond, Horne, Thacher, f.b.	f.b., Sparr

Score—Harvard 51, Virginia 0. Touchdowns—Bond (3), Minot, Burnham, Horne, H. Coolidge. Goals from touchdown—Bond (5), Gardner. Goal from field—Bond. Penalties—Harvard, 30 yards, Virginia, 45 yards. Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—D. L. Fultz, Brown. Field judge—Lieut. E. S. Land, Annapolis. Head linesman—S. Pishon, Dartmouth. Time—15-minute quarters.

The first of the two really important games of the season will take place next Saturday, when the Princeton eleven will play in the Stadium. The Harvard team

will probably be made up at the opening of the game as follows: C. A. Coolidge, left end; Wheeler, left tackle; Dadmun, left guard and captain; Harris, centre; Clark, right guard; Sweetser, right tackle; Harte, right end; Robinson, quarterback; Bond and Casey, with Horween, Thacher, Minot, Willcox, or Flower, backs.

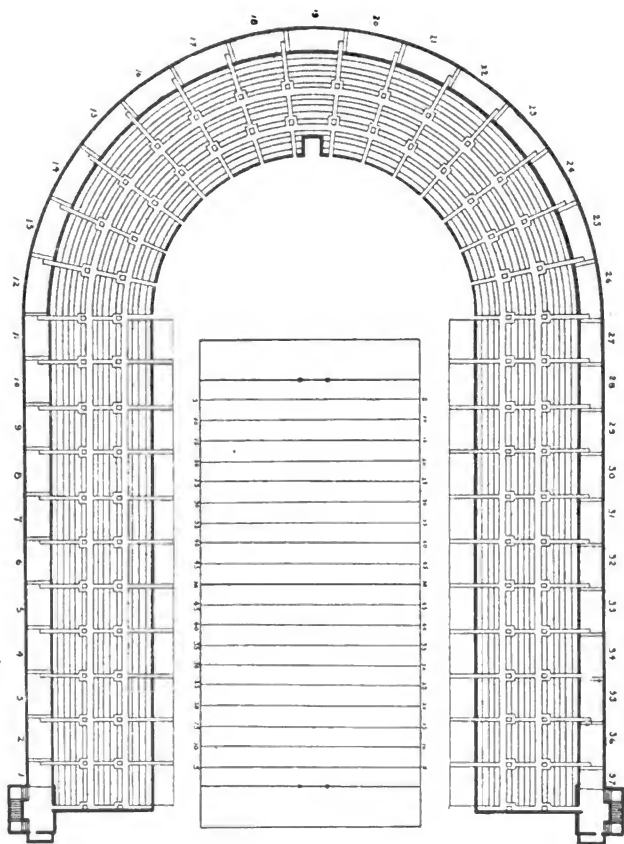
The greatest uncertainty is about the backfield. In the Cornell game it was made up of Casey, Thacher, and Horween. Since that game, however, Bond, who has been regarded as one of the best backs in the squad, has recovered from his injuries, and he is now able to play. The natural change would be the substitution of Bond for Thacher, as the latter, although very effective on the defense and in the interference, is not so powerful a ground-gainer as Bond, who is also the best drop-kicker on the team. That arrangement, however, may be impossible on Saturday, since Horween was hurt in the Cornell game and has not played since. If he fully recovers this week,—a rather remote possibility—he, Casey, and Bond, will be the three backs. If Horween cannot play on Saturday, some one else who can punt must be on the team. Flower and Minot are excellent kickers, and Minot is not far behind, but all of these men are light and are commonly used for open-field and end running; they are not sturdy enough to be very effective in the secondary defense. Thacher is a fair punter, and Robinson, the quarterback, can kick reasonably well. Many of the experts believe that Casey, Bond, and Thacher will be the three backs who will begin the game against Princeton, but even the coaches have not yet made up their minds on that point. Horween has developed into such a fine kicker that he will be missed if he cannot play, but it may seem wise to avoid all chance of aggravating his injury and thus of keeping him out of the Yale game. Casey and Thacher have not been worked very hard since the Cornell game, and Flower has played

but little during the past three weeks. There seem to be plenty of fairly good men for the backfield, but the pressing problem is to choose the strongest combination with the assumption that Horween will not be able to play next Saturday.

Although the difference between Robinson and Murray, the two leading candidates for quarterback, is not great, the coaches seem to prefer the former, and he will probably begin the Princeton game. Robinson does not run with the ball as well as Murray, but is a better drop-kicker, and plays with greater confidence.

There is some doubt about the tackles. Caner has been regarded as a first-string man, but he has been incapacitated by injuries and will have hard work to supplant either Wheeler or Sweetser, who have played most of the time in the recent games. Taylor, who seemed at the beginning of the season to be the best of all the tackles, has had a succession of injuries and has not played since the Tufts game. The other tackle candidates have done so well in the past few weeks that Taylor may be tried at centre when he recovers. Harris is by far the best of the centres, but is light and will probably not be able to last through a hard game. Sagar, who has been the first substitute centre, has been hurt and has lost experience which he greatly needed. Thorndike, another substitute, also has been injured, but was able to play last Saturday. Flynn, who has recently been promoted from the second squad, has been taken in hand by Parmenter and may develop into a capable centre. Wiggin plays well, but is altogether too light for the place. Under these circumstances it is not improbable that Taylor, who although heavy is very active and has had some experience at centre, may be tried again in that position; he will not, however, be in the Princeton game.

Captain Dadmun did not play against Virginia. That game was the first one he has missed this year; the rest did him



PLAN OF THE STADIUM.

good. He and Clark, who has now recovered from his injuries, ought to give a good account of themselves as guards. If Harte and C. A. Coolidge have to retire from next Saturday's game, there is a long list of substitutes from which their successors may be chosen. Phinney is the best of the second-string ends, and then come Brewer, Batchelder, Gaston, Ryan, who has lately been brought up from the second team, Likins, and H. Coolidge, all of whom seem to be about on a par.

This list of the men who may participate in the Princeton game next Saturday contains the names of only two who began the Yale game of last year—Dadmun and Harte. Five others were substitutes against Yale—C. A. Coolidge, Harris, Taylor, Robinson, and Horween. The rest of the squad have never taken part in an important game except as they have played this year. In other words, as has been repeatedly pointed out, the Harvard eleven next Saturday will be made up to a large extent of inexperienced players. On the other hand, Princeton has ten men who played against Yale two years ago and again last year. Nothing counts more than experience in a football game between Harvard and either Princeton or Yale, and in this particular Princeton will have an immense advantage next Saturday.

Harvard's recent victory over Cornell and the large score made against Virginia last Saturday have created in Cambridge a feeling of optimism about the Princeton game which the facts do not warrant; those who have watched the Harvard team this year and remember the veteran players—Mahan, King, Soucy, Gilman, Parson, Wallace, Cowen, Watson, and Boles—who took part in the Princeton game of 1915, do not share this feeling, especially when they recall the fact that Harvard won from Princeton last year by the small margin of 10 points to 6.

The Harvard schedule for this year has given the team only one hard game,

and, consequently, not even the coaches know what the men can do under pressure. The Tufts game was hard enough, but it came early in the season and its beneficial results on Harvard, if there were any, have been lost. The Cornell game was looked forward to as another trying contest, but the Ithaca eleven was unexpectedly weak and Harvard had an easy victory. Last Saturday's game did not help the home eleven. Injuries to the players and frequent changes in the line-up have made it impossible to develop team play to the high point which was reached in 1914 and 1915, and the offense will doubtless be less varied than it has been in recent years. Under all the circumstances, there is no ground for confidence about the Princeton game.

In addition to the seats represented in the diagram of the Stadium printed above, several thousand have been made by the erection of the usual wooden stand at the open, or north, end of the Stadium. This stand consists this year of seven sections, numbered from 40 to 46, inclusive, and it extends across the field at a right angle to the straight sides of the Stadium. Section 40 is nearest the west side of the Stadium, and section 46 is nearest the east side. The rows of seats in the north stand begin at A and extend back to BB.

In the east stand of the Stadium itself—the side nearest the street—the rows of seats from A to H, inclusive, are the temporary wooden ones placed on the ground in front of and below the concrete structure; rows I to MM, inclusive, are in the Stadium proper; rows NN to WW, inclusive, are in the wooden seats in the parapet at the top of the Stadium.

In the west stand the rows from A to K, inclusive, are in the wooden seats in front of the lower wall of the Stadium; rows L to PP, inclusive, are in the Stadium itself; rows QQ to ZZ, inclusive, are in the parapet.

Most of the rows contain either 21 or 22 seats, but some of the wooden seats vary.

Harvard Men at the Mexican Border

THE following list of Harvard men serving with the New York division of troops on the Mexican border has been sent to the BULLETIN by William M. Chadbourne, '00. Similar lists of Harvard men from other states who are serving or have served in the militia in Texas during the past few months, will be welcomed for publication in the BULLETIN:

NEW YORK ENGINEERS.

Lieutenants Thomas Crimmins, '00, and E. B. Whittlesey, '05.

1ST NEW YORK FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieutenants Robert L. Bacon, '07, Philip B. Weld, '08. Sergt. John A. Morris, '13. Priv. Richard E. Dole, '10.

2D NEW YORK FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut. F. A. Spencer, '06.

FIRST CAVALRY, N. G. U. S.

1st Lieut. George W. Hinckley, '03, Adj. 1st Squadron.

Troop D—Capt. Chester H. King, '02.

Troop E—Corp. H. B. Platt, '08.

Troop G—1st Lieut. N. E. Devereux, Jr., '09. Corp. J. C. Devereux, '14. Privates E. Cunningham, Jr., '16, F. R. Devereux, '16.

Privates E. Cunningham, Jr., '16, F. R. Devereux, '16.

Troop H—Privates T. J. Hargrave, LL.B. '15, T. H. Remington, LL.B. '15, F. J. Little, '15.

Troop I—Sergt. George Plimpton, '14. Corporals Horton Heath, '11, D. P. Rumsey, '16. Privates Ernest Moncrieff, '14, Edward Streeter, '14, T. E. Murphy, '15, P. M. Rice, '15, J. L. Kimberly, '16.

Troop K—Corp. H. Kempner, '07.

Troop L—2d Lieut. Sidney A. Storer, '03. Priv. Lloyd P. Chittenden, '16.

SQUADRON "A", N. G. U. S.

Troop "A"—Sergeants T. S. Farrelly, '06, A. C. Smidt, '05, H. B. Stimson, LL.B. '10. Corp. J. B. Marsh, '08. Privates M. Bolles, '04, F. M. H. Dazey, '14, E. W. Freeman, LL.B. '15, R. W. Gilmore, LL.B. '15, M. C. Lightner, LL.B. '12.

Troop "B"—Sergeants R. H. Elwell, LL.B. '06, G. A. Washington, LL.B. '06. Corporals H. V. Bail, '13, F. F. Randolph, LL.B. '14, Privates F. H. Kinnicutt, '07, C. P. Crimmins, '10, D. B. Priest, '10, C. H. Wolfe, '10, C. Amory, Jr., '12, B. Duer, '15, R. W. Kean, '15, P. H. Sherwood, '15, A. A. Gammell, LL.B.

'14, C. E. Lombardi, LL.B. '14, E. R. Philbin, LL.B. '14.

Troop "C"—Capt. R. W. Bush, '89. Sergeants W. D. Conrad, LL.B. '06, J. Elliot, '98, W. P. Fargo, '06. Corp. V. S. Merle-Smith, LL.B. '14. Privates G. A. Gordon, '06, G. G. Ball, '08, C. Burton, '08, L. H. P. Chapin, '11, T. A. E. Harris, '11, W. S. Seamans, Jr., '11, C. E. Hansen, '12, D. Rice, '12, A. Richard, '12, W. E. Shepherd, '12, P. Cushman, '13, A. I. Henderson, '13, W. F. Philips, '13, C. H. Adams, LL.B. '15, A. Devereux, LL.B. '16, J. J. Porter, LL.B. '14, G. W. L. Prettyman, LL.B. '14, A. B. D. deKay, '16, V. D. Burton, '19.

Troop "D"—Sergeants A. Foster, LL.B. '09, J. Reynolds, '07. Corp. C. S. Cooke, '99. Privates D. Buffum '14, W. R. Burlingame, '13, W. Goodwin, '07, L. Grinnell, '12, G. Gwathmey, '18, M. Le Boutillier, LL.B. '15, R. M. Page, '10, H. R. Shurtleff, '06, J. A. Cook, '13.

Machine Gun Troop—1st Lieut. S. Whitney, '01, Sergt. W. H. Taft, 2d. L. '09-10. Privates J. A. Greene, Jr., '05, H. M. Kidder, '04.

7TH NEW YORK INFANTRY, N. G. U. S.

Sergt. Moses King, Jr., '04, Co. H. Sergt. F. C. Beach, LL.B. '08, Co. E. Sergt. A. R. Pottier, '09, Co. D. Corp. F. M. Totton, '12, Co. A. Sergt. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. '00, Corporals T. S. Kenyon, '11, R. G. Munroe, '10, D. Davis, '09, Charles D. Drew, '07, W. M. Washburn, '08, Privates L. H. Butt, '08, C. F. Frothingham, Jr., '11, T. C. P. Martin, LL.B. '12, T. R. Schoonmaker, '12, A. Van Rensselaer, '11, all of Co. K. Sergt. Mjr. K. Smith, '05, headquarters Co.

12TH NEW YORK INFANTRY N. G. U. S.

Lt. Col. Clarence S. Wadsworth, '06. Major George E. Roosevelt, '09. Lieutenants Thomas H. Barber, '11, J. de F. Junkin, '02, Geoffrey Taylor, '15, Murray Taylor, '18, Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., '15, Cornelius W. Wickersham, '06, William M. Chadbourne, '00, J. W. Abbott, M.D. '12.

69TH NEW YORK INFANTRY N. G. U. S.

Lieutenants James A. McKenna, '09, Co. I; James Houghton, '08, M.D. '11, Medical Corps.

71ST NEW YORK INFANTRY N. G. U. S.

Chaplain W. T. Crocker, '84. Capt. Lucius A. Salisbury, M.D. '08. Lieutenants F. R. Stoddard, Jr., '09, Hoffman Nickerson, '11. Private J. Allan Hovey, '12.

74TH NEW YORK INFANTRY N. G. U. S.

Chaplain John C. Ward, '96.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Gordon Ireland, '02.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION

For a second time the program for the eighth annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs in Boston and Cambridge on November 17 and 18 is printed in the BULLETIN, as follows:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

2.30 P. M., business meeting, at the Harvard Club of Boston, open to all members of every club in the Federation. President Eliot will preside.

7.00 P. M., annual dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston. Tickets, \$3.00. President Eliot will preside.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Morning. Visits to Harvard University. Delegates will be offered the choice of several programs and will be conducted by well-informed guides. There will also be outdoor sports at the Oakley Country Club, for those who do not elect the visits to the University.

12 to 1.30, buffet luncheon at the Harvard Union in Cambridge tendered to all who attend the Convention as guests of the Harvard Club of Boston.

2 P. M., football game with Brown. A special section will be reserved for the Federation.

It is hoped that the attendance at this meeting will be the largest in the history of the Federation. The Committee on Registration will be found at the Harvard Club of Boston on Friday from noon till 2.30 P. M., to provide all visiting delegates with cards giving guest privileges at the Harvard Club of Boston and the Oakley Country Club at Watertown. The Committee on Dinner and Luncheon, Roger Pierce, 50 State St., Boston, chairman, hopes for prompt notifications from all who wish places reserved. Delegates who desire bed-rooms at the Hotel Somerset or Hotel Puritan, near the Harvard Club of Boston, are advised to make early applications. Special application blanks for seats at the Brown-Harvard football game on Saturday afternoon have been issued.

The general Committee of Arrangements, acting for the Harvard Club of Boston, is made up as follows: Odin Roberts, '86, chairman, Walter C. Baylies, '84, I. Tucker Burr, Jr., '06, John W. Cutler, '09, George B. Dewson, '83, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, William L. Garrison, Jr., '07, John W. Hallowell, '01, Ralph Lowell, '12, James Duncan Phillips, '97, Roger Pierce, '04, P. W. Thomson, '02, A. Winsor Weld, '01.

At the business meeting on Friday afternoon, the reports of committees will be presented by the following chairmen: C. Chester

Lane, '04, on Relations to the University; Jeremiah Smith, Jr., '02, on Secondary Schools; C. T. Billings, '84, on Nomination of Overseers; F. C. Weld, '86, on Organization; Joseph S. Ford, '94, on Prizes; William R. Castle, Jr., '00, on Scholarships; and J. G. Blaine, Jr., '11, on Cooperation with the Alumni Association. Beyond these reports, Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, '76, is expected to speak on Improvements in the Harvard Entrance Examination Papers, from the point of view of high schools and academies, and Jeremiah Smith, Jr., '92, on the subject. How the Harvard clubs of New England can help Harvard College.

At the dinner on Friday evening President Lowell, and Thomas Mott Osborne, '84, besides President Eliot, who will preside, will be among the speakers. The full list will be announced later.

The plan for visiting the University on Saturday morning is, roughly, as follows: those who wish to examine points of interest in Cambridge, accompanied by members of the Faculty, who will make desired explanations, will meet in the Faculty Room on the second floor of University Hall in Cambridge about 9.45 Saturday morning. Groups will there be made up. President Lowell has sanctioned the use of the Faculty Room for this purpose and will assist in every way in enabling these parties of visitors to see as much as possible. It has been suggested that most of the men will be interested in seeing the Freshman Halls, the Widener Library, the more important additions to the University Museum, the Germanic Museum, Langdell Hall at the Law School and the new buildings of the Andover Theological School, affiliated with the Harvard Divinity School. The committee will be glad to have men suggest any special parts of the University they would like to see, and will endeavor to arrange for visiting them.

1908 SMOKER

There will be a regular 1908 smoker on Friday, November 10, the night before the Princeton game, at the Harvard Club, Boston, at 8 P. M., followed by a class meeting at 8.30 P. M. Last year 129 men attended the fall smoker. Henderson Inches will speak on Mexico and Horace Green will probably speak on his experiences as a war correspondent in the European War.

HARVARD ENGINEERS

John F. Vaughan, S.B. '95, and Professor Hector J. Hughes, '94, are, respectively, secretary and treasurer of the Association of Harvard Engineers.

THE CARNEGIE PENSIONS

On October 24 the University Council adopted the resolutions printed below. The vote was accepted by the Corporation at its meeting last week.

Voted: That the President and Fellows be requested to transmit the following resolutions to the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation, together with the report of the committee appointed to consider the proposals of the Carnegie Foundation concerning pensions:

1. That the University Council would regret so wide an extension of the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation as to preclude a substantial contribution from its funds to the annuities payable to teachers in the classes of institutions now receiving its benefits.

2. That systematic provision for annuities for professors and their widows on actuarial principles is desirable.

3. That some compulsory contribution from teachers is desirable.

4. That the President and Fellows be requested to communicate to the Council any definite plan which may be formulated by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for such provision.

5. That it would be highly regrettable if the existing plan of pensions were so altered as to affect any person who at the present time has the grade of instructor or a higher grade in an accepted institution and who does not prefer to participate in the new plan.

6. That insurance and annuity plans should be kept separate.

7. That provision for insurance should be entirely voluntary on the part of teachers.

8. That any method of reducing the cost of insurance for teachers—say through the establishment by the Foundation of a separate insurance organization—is to be welcomed.

APPLETON CHAPEL PREACHERS

The preachers at the Sunday morning services in Appleton Chapel for the rest of the current academic year will be:

Nov. 12.—Rev. Professor George Alexander Johnston Ross, D.D., Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Nov. 19.—Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., president, Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge.

Nov. 26.—Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D.

Dec. 3.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Logan H. Roots, D.D., Hankow, China.

Dec. 10.—Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D., Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Dec. 17.—Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D.
Dec. 24.—Rev. Hughell Edgar Woodall Fosbroke, D.D., Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge.

Dec. 31.—Rev. Frederick W. Perkins, S.T.B., First Universalist Church, Lynn, Mass.

Jan. 7.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles David Williams, D.D., Detroit, Mich.

Jan. 14.—Rev. William Wallace Fenn, D.D., dean, Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge.

Jan. 21.—Rev. Abraham M. Rihbany, The Church of the Disciples (Unitarian), Boston.

Jan. 28.—Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Can.

Feb. 4.—Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D.D., Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline.

Feb. 11.—Rev. Roger T. Forbes, S.T.B., The First Parish Church (Unitarian), Dorchester.

Feb. 18.—Rev. Harvey Officer, The Order of the Holy Cross, West Park, N. Y.

Feb. 25.—Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D.

Mar. 4.—Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D.

Mar. 11.—Rev. Raymond C. Knox, S.T.B., Chaplain of Columbia University, New York.

Mar. 18.—Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D.

Mar. 25.—Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D.

April 1, Palm Sunday.—Professor Edward Caldwell Moore, D.D.

April 8, Easter.—Professor Edward Caldwell Moore, D.D.

Apr. 15.—Rev. Edward I. Bosworth, D.D., dean, Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, O.

Apr. 22.—Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, D.D.

April 29.—Rev. George Alexander Johnston Ross, D.D.

May 6.—Rev. Cornelius H. Woelfkin, D.D., Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York City.

May 13.—Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, D.D.

May 20.—Rev. Elwood Worcester, D.D.

May 27, Whitsunday.—Rev. Elwood Worcester, D.D.

June 3.—Rev. W. Charles Gardner, D.D., chaplain of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

June 10.—Professor Hugh Black, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

June 17.—Rev. W. Charles Gardner, D.D.

LECTURES BY M. JULES BOIS

M. Jules Bois, the French dramatist, lecturer, and poet, will give in Emerson D., at 8 P. M., three public lectures as follows:

Nov. 13.—La politique nationale et républicaine.

Nov. 15.—Les philosophes et les savants de 1871 à 1916.

Nov. 17.—La littérature et le théâtre.

STUDENT ENGLISH

The Faculty Committee on the use of English by students has sent the following letter to the members of the University:

"Students are expected to pay careful attention to their use of English not only in courses in English composition, but in all courses. They should apply to every piece of written work the knowledge that they have acquired in their composition courses.

"They are sometimes hampered in their work because their use of English is unsatisfactory. In accordance with a vote of the Faculty, instructors are expected to report such students to this committee. The secretary of the committee will confer with them and try to determine the cause of their difficulty. He will also suggest specific methods of improvement.

"Special instruction, known as English F, is offered for the benefit of all students who feel that their work would profit by direct instruction in English composition. This assistance is given by personal conferences. Students reported to the committee as unsatisfactory on account of their writing are required, when directed by the secretary, to consult T. L. Hood, in charge of English F at Warren House."

The members of the committee are: Professor J. D. M. Ford, chairman; William C. Greene, 3G., secretary; and Professors James H. Woods, R. DeC. Ward, Charles B. Gulick, Kirsopp Lake, C. N. Greenough, and A. N. Holcombe.

CRAIG PRIZE FOR K. L. ANDREWS. 2G.

The Craig Prize, which is offered annually by Mr. John Craig of the Castle Square Theatre, Boston, for the best play written by a student in Harvard or Radcliffe, has been awarded to Kenneth L. Andrews, 2G., of Galesburg, Ill. The title of the play is "The Year of the Tiger"; it deals with the adventures of an American girl who is a nurse in a Japanese hospital.

Andrews received the degree of A.B. from Knox College in 1913. He has lived in Japan, and during the year 1915, he was assistant principal of the English College, Ningpo, China. Last year, his first in the Graduate School, he took Professor Baker's course in dramatic composition and wrote a one-act play, "America Passes By", which was produced by the Dramatic Club at its performance last spring.

Under the terms of the award of the Craig Prize, \$250 is given to the author of the successful play and an equal sum goes to the University Library for the purchase of books on the drama. Mr. Craig also undertakes to

give each prize-winning play a production at the Castle Square Theatre and to share the earnings, if there are any, with the author.

Several of the plays which have won the Craig Prize in earlier years have been successful on the stage. "Common Clay", which was written by Cleaves Kinkead, Sp. '13-14, is now being played by several road companies in the Middle West, and "Believe Me, Xantippe", written by Frederick Ballard, A.M. '11, is finishing a long run in England. "The Year of the Tiger" will probably be produced at the Castle Square Theatre early in 1917.

HARVARD SOCIETY OF GEORGIA

The Harvard Society of Georgia has been organized with the following officers: President, Edward T. Holmes, G. '00-01; vice-president, Roy D. Stubbs, LL.B. '10; secretary-treasurer, John Clifton Elder, A.M. '10, 710 Georgia Casualty Building, Macon, Ga.

The president of the new organization has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., and LL.D. from Mercer University. For a number of years he was a professor at that institution and head of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association; he is now president of Gordon College, Barnesville, Ga.

The officers of the Harvard Society of Georgia are making arrangements for a convention of the Southeastern division of the Associated Harvard Clubs, to be held in Atlanta next spring before the annual meeting of the Associated Clubs.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The Harvard Club of New Jersey has arranged the following program for the current year:

Fall smoker, in Newark, on Friday evening, November 17.

Winter outing for members and their families, in January, 1917, at Red Rocks Inn, Newfoundland, N. J., or some other place convenient to New York.

The annual dinner, in Newark, on Saturday evening, March 31.

Annual spring outing, on Memorial Day.

NOTICE TO 1916

The price of the 1916 Class Album will be advanced January 1, 1917, in order to cover the cost of storage and insurance. Copies may now be obtained for \$6.35 each, postage paid, from the Harvard Cooperative Society, Notman's, of S. M. Felton, Jr., 1366 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

At the University

The Student Council has elected the following officers: President, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston; vice-president, H. B. Cabot, Jr., '17, of Brookline; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Whitney, '17, of Augusta, Me.; executive committee, the officers already mentioned and W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York City, J. E. P. Morgan, '17, of New York City, J. M. Franklin, '18, of New York City, D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem, Mass.

The class of 1918 has elected the following officers: President, J. M. Franklin, of New York City; vice-president, W. B. Blaine, of Augusta, Me.; secretary-treasurer, D. M. Little, Jr., of Salem, Mass.; members of the Student Council, G. A. Percy, of Arlington, W. J. Murray, of Natick, Morrill Wiggin, of Brookline, and A. E. MacDougall, of Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

At the meeting of the Zoölogical Club on Friday afternoon, P. H. Pope, 3G., of Manchester, Me., will speak on "The Snakes of Maine", and A. C. Redfield, 4G., of Concord, Mass., on "The Function of Chromatophores in Vertebrates."

It is stated that H. A. Quimby, '18, of Springfield, Mass., who rowed 7 in last year's winning university crew, is recovering so well from an attack of infantile paralysis that he hopes to return to College after the mid-years.

Workmen who were digging last week in front of Hollis Hall to make place for a tree found a "Fugio" cent of 1787. A copper cent-piece dated 1802 was found in an excavation near Sever Hall.

Professor Rollin D. Salisbury, of the Department of Geography at the University of Chicago, gave an illustrated lecture on "Porto Rico" in the Geological lecture room last evening.

The annual dual concert by the Princeton and Harvard Musical Clubs will be given in Jordan Hall, Boston, on Friday evening of this week. Tickets are on sale at the usual places.

Harvard was beaten by Cornell, 34 points to 74, in the cross-country run at Ithaca last Saturday. G. A. King, '18, who finished fourth, was the first Harvard man to cross the line.

Lawrence J. Henderson, '98, Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry, is chairman of the Faculty Committee on Bowdoin Prizes.

At the meeting of the Dramatic Club last Monday evening, Professor George P. Baker, '87, discussed plans for the year.

B. D. Allinson, '17, of Chicago, has been elected a literary editor of the *Harvard Monthly*.

The Wireless Club has elected the following officers: Manager, Stearns Poor, '17, of West Newton; secretary-treasurer, Eldridge Buckingham, '19, of San Francisco; chief operator, S. W. Dean, '19, of Lexington. The executive committee consists of the officers given above and E. P. Dallin, '16, of Arlington Heights, and E. F. Henderson, Jr., '18, of Monadnock, N. H.

Dr. Christian Nusbaum, of the Department of Physics, spoke at the Physical Colloquium last Monday afternoon on "Hysteresis and Eddy Current Losses at Various Frequencies."

A concert for the members of the freshman class was given in the Music Building last night. F. R. Hancock, '12, baritone, and Harrison Keller, violinist, were the soloists.

At the Conference on Municipal Government this week, Professor Davis R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on "What We Get for our Taxes."

The football eleven of the University School of Cleveland will play the freshman team on Soldiers Field next Saturday afternoon. The visitors will be entertained by 1920.

Dr. P. W. Long, instructor in English, spoke on "An Unnoticed Allegory in Lyly's 'Love's Metamorphosis'" at the Modern Language Conference last Monday evening.

Rev. Carl S. Patton, minister of the First Congregational Church, Columbus, O., preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week.

Cornell, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale and Harvard have formed the Intercollegiate Tennis League, it will have a series of championship matches every year.

Professor J. D. E. Spaeth, of the German Department of Princeton University, will speak at a meeting of the Deutscher Verein on the evening of November 11.

At the Physical Conference on Friday evening, E. C. Kemble, 4G., of Cleveland, O., will speak on "Recent Progress in Connection with the Quantum Theory."

The freshmen defeated Phillips Exeter Academy, 21 points to 20, in their football game on Soldiers Field last Saturday afternoon.

Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots, '91, Episcopal Bishop of Hankow, China, spoke at the meeting of the St. Paul's Society on Wednesday, November 8.

Captain Paul Koenig, of the German submarine "Deutschland", has been elected an honorary member of the Deutscher Verein.

Dana Walker Hardy, '18, of Arlington, Mass., died at his home on Friday, November 3, after a long illness.

Alumni Notes

'74—Henry F. Merrill has retired from his post of Commissioner of Customs in China, and has taken up his residence at 149 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

'74—Hosea Ballou Morse has received from the Republic of China its order of the Chia Ho, Third Class.

'80—Charles Everett Fish died suddenly on October 23 while addressing a public meeting on the state department of university extension, of which he was an instructor in English. He conducted a private school for boys for several years, was principal of Phillips Exeter Academy from 1890 to 1895, and was superintendent of schools in Manchester-by-the-Sea and later in Amesbury, Mass.

'84—Thomas R. Plummer is attached to the American Embassy in Paris, where much of his work is visiting military prison camps. He was recently sent to Germany to report upon the condition of French prisoners of war.

'95—John F. Vaughan is practising engineering at 185 Devonshire St., Boston. After a year with the General Electric Co. and six years with the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. as engineer in charge of design, construction and operation of the somewhat experimental electrification of a number of their lines, he has been for the last fourteen years with Stone & Webster, chiefly engaged in the engineering of electric light, power and railway systems and the development of water powers. His new work starts with a commission from Estabrook & Co. in connection with a 20,000 horsepower water power development at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

'99—Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., immediately after the military engagement at Carrizal, Mex., was transferred, at his request, from captain on the reserve list of the New York National Guard to battalion adjutant of the 71st New York Infantry, and went to the Mexican border; he is still there with his regiment.

'00—William M. Chadburne, LL.B. '03, has been appointed by Mayor Michel of New York a member of the Child Welfare Committee.

'02—J. W. Adams, secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and chairman of the local school boards, was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, which was held on September 23 at Saratoga, N. Y.

D.M.D. '03—George H. Wright, who was a member of Co. D, 1st training regiment at Plattsburg in 1915 and later became a lieutenant of the medical reserve corps, attended the August camp at Plattsburg as a 1st lieutenant with the medical unit.

'04—Lawrence F. Carlton is a director and assistant treasurer of the Fred A. Jones Construction Co., a recently-organized Texas corporation engaged in consulting and constructing engineering with headquarters in the Interurban Building, Dallas, Tex.

'04—Richard C. Ware, who has been in the American Ambulance Field Service since March, 1916, has re-enlisted. He has been made sous-chef of his section.

'10—George G. Zabriskie, LL.B. '13, is with Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr, attorneys, 49 Wall St., New York.

'11—Richard M. Allen was married on October 4 in San Diego, Cal., to Miss Alfreda Livingston Beatty. They will be at home after December 1 at Bonita, Cal.

'11—William P. Browne is local assistant treasurer of the Ponce Railway & Light Co., Ponce, Porto Rico.

'11—Henry Grattan Doyle is instructor in Romance Languages at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

'12—Norman L. Anderson is district manager of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

'12—Henry C. Dewey was married on September 21 to Miss Margaret Craft at Memphis, Tenn.

'12—Oliver R. Diehl, M.D. '15, is practising medicine at 1906 Pine St., Philadelphia.

'12—A son, Christian Henry Haberkorn, 3d, was born on July 6 to C. H. Haberkorn, Jr., and Charlotte (Beck) Haberkorn at Detroit. Haberkorn is president of C. H. Haberkorn & Co., manufacturers of furniture, president of the Haberkorn Investment Co., and secretary and treasurer of the Grosse Pointe Park Corporation.

'12—Carl S. Perley is with the Choralcelo Co. of Massachusetts, Anderson Galleries, 284 Madison Ave., New York. He is living at the Windsor Hotel, Orange, N. J.

'12—G. Spencer Phenix was married at Chocorua, N. H., on September 5 to Miss Evelyn Bolles of Cambridge, Mass. They are living at 71 East 87th St., New York.

'13—J. Brett Langstaff has completed his course and received the degree of Bachelor of Letters from Magdalen College, Oxford. He is publishing a book entitled, "The Divine Liturgy, commonly called Holy Communion." In February he will leave this country to work under Bishop Brent in connection with the Cathedral and the University of Manila.

'13—Watson Leonhauser, formerly in charge of the motion-picture department of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., is with the H. A. Jones Real Estate Co., 70 Washington Blvd.,

Detroit, Mich. His home address is 109 Willis St., W. Detroit.

'13—Joseph G. Macdonough has left the New York office of Stone & Webster and is with Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists, 93 Broad St., Boston. He is living at 62 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

'13—Julian K. Tebbetts is in the merchandise office of William Filene Sons Co., Boston. His home address is 1 Frost Terrace, Cambridge, Mass.

'14—Douglas P. Allison is powder superintendent at the Forcite Works, Landing, N. J. His address there is the Forcite Club.

'14—Emmons Blaine has recently purchased and is now running the Milford Meadows stock farm at Lake Mills, Wis., formerly owned by the late Dr. H. B. Favill of Chicago. Blaine's permanent address remains 101 East Erie St., Chicago.

'14—Russell W. Hallock is a corporal in the machine gun co., 7th New York Infantry, which is stationed at McAllen, Tex.

'14—Roscoe L. West, for the past two years superintendent of schools of the Farmington and Wilton union in Maine, is now superintendent of schools of the union composed of Rockland and Rockport, Me.

'15—Harold G. Files is instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin. His address is Room 406, University Club, Madison, Wis.

'15—Ellis B. Soble is studying at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. His address is 325 West 58th St., New York.

'15—The engagement of Seabury Stanton to Miss Jean Kellogg Austin of Ocala, Fla., has been announced. Stanton is with the Acushnet & Hathaway Mills, New Bedford, Mass.

'16—Wells Blanchard, secretary of the class, is with the Blanchard Lumber Co., 126 State St., Boston.

'16—Russell G. Carter has been working for the Democratic National Committee in New York City. His address is 973 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'16—William A. Clark, Jr., is with the Great Northern Paper Co., Millinocket, Me.

'16—Emmett Holt is studying at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

'16—James E. Hoskins is in the actuarial department of the Travelers' Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. His address is 280 Sargeant St., Hartford.

'16—Richard M. Jopling sailed on October 7 for a four months' trip to South America.

'16—Warner W. Kent is with William P. Bonbright & Co., 14 Wall St., New York.

'16—Philip Lowry was married on June 24 to Miss Evelyn Holt, a sister of Emmett Holt, '16, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry are living at 992 Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass.

'16—William B. Nichols is with Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York City.

'16—John G. Quinby, Jr., has established himself in the municipal bond business at 10 Wall St., New York. His engagement to Miss Margaret Slocum, daughter of William H. Slocum, '86, has been announced.

'16—Charles E. Schall was married in New York City on June 14 to Miss Kate Gordon Willis. Schall is with the American Colonial Bank, San Juan, Porto Rico, but will return to this country in March and enter the office of Miller, Schall & Co., bankers, 45 William St., New York.

'16—Theodore Sizer was married at Charles River Village, Mass., on October 14, to Miss Caroline W. Foster, daughter of Charles H. W. Foster, '81. Rev. William Appleton Lawrence, '11, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Sizer will live at 1186 Lexington Ave., New York City.

'16—Roger C. Williams is doing chemical research for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Mettrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 90 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Mettrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellety Sedgwick, '94,
E. M. Grossman, '96,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916.

NUMBER 8.

News and Views

The Business School and the Printers.

It was no longer ago than January of 1913 that the Harvard University Press was formally established by a vote of the Corporation, and a Board of Syndics appointed. The growth of this agency designed chiefly for the publication of scholarly books from which the slenderest commercial profit is to be expected seems completely to have justified the undertaking. Its output of books presents its obvious claims to recognition. But the possibilities of its by-products of usefulness are suggested by one result of its coöperation with the Graduate School of Business Administration in the field of printing. For it is clearly owing to the School's command of the facilities for instruction which the Press affords that a highly interesting development in the work of the School has come to pass.

The employing printers of the country, organized as the "United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America", are fully awake to the necessity of training up young men for the best accomplishment of the printer's calling. The organization has its active Committee on Apprentices and an energetic official in the post of "National Apprentice Director." There are few trades and businesses in which the provision for training beginners has been so carefully thought out. In Indianapolis the association of employers conducts the "Typothetae School of Printing" in close coöperation with

the Indianapolis Technical High School, and thus provides what is held to be the best printing course for high school boys in America. At the next higher stage the Committee on Apprentices stands in close relations with the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, where a technical training for the printing industry, comparable to the training supplied in the technical schools for other industries, is obtainable. Going a step further still, this committee has co-operated with the Harvard School of Business Administration in the provision of courses in printing and publishing and the application of the underlying principles of business to the printing industry.

Writing in *The American Printer*, Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, National Apprentice Director, touches upon the interrelation between these three establishments, and says: "the graduate of the apprentice school may carry his education further, the Carnegie graduate may go to the Harvard School, the Harvard student may take practical work in the summer school at Indianapolis, and the like."

The place assigned to Harvard in this scheme of education for printers and publishers has the special interest of illustrating the rapid development of new departments in the University. The Press is not yet four years old; the Business School was established in 1908. Through their coöperation they have brought Harvard into intimate relations with those who direct an industry of the

highest moment in a civilized society. It is entirely as it should be that the Press is doing something not only for those who read books but also for those who make them.

* * *

The Harvard Books. If there is anywhere in this scrambling world a person with spare time on his hands, with a taste for statistics, and an interest in Harvard men and their performances, we should like to suggest to him a small piece of employment. Let him make a study of the list of new books by Harvard men which we are printing in this issue, and of similar lists that have appeared in the BULLETIN from time to time during recent years. The mere number of titles in these catalogues is interesting, but of less real significance than another consideration. That is the character of the work which the books represent. Its quality is to be measured only by critical judgment. Its general character, however, comes within the range of statistical inquiry.

What we should like to know is the proportion between the dealings with fact, in history, biography, economics, the physical sciences, and similar topics, and the products of the imagination and abstract thought in fiction, poetry, and drama, in philosophic and religious studies. If we should venture a surmise on the subject, it would be that the books concerned with the more practical aspects of life and its printed record would stand in a considerable majority—as we suspect they would stand in any list of the miscellaneous productions of a large group of the writers of our time. The inquiry might be carried further, with the purpose of ascertaining whether Harvard men are doing less or more than their normal share in placing on the shelves of contemporary literature what may be called the fruits of the spirit. Our

scholars, we believe, are giving a capital account of themselves. May the same be said of our poets or makers of literature? Perhaps it may. Will not somebody make this a subject of careful inquiry?

* * *

College Problems. It is a suggestive token of the long-established community of interest among the New England colleges that the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges in New England held in October at Clark University and College in Worcester was the fifty-ninth. Of the fifteen colleges represented at the gathering, almost invariably by a president with a dean or professor, the large majority have been in existence for more than fifty-nine years. Harvard, Yale and Brown head the list in point of antiquity. Subjects for discussion were proposed in advance by the several colleges, and these are well worth looking at for an understanding of the problems with which the institutions are dealing, each with a sense that something is to be gained by talking the questions over with men in authority at other institutions.

The four subjects proposed by Harvard, for example, were: "Freshman intercollegiate athletic contests"; "Assistants in large courses: tutors and preceptors"; "Scholarships given with a provision for a preference on grounds other than academic scholarship"; and "Relative value of Scholarships and Loans." The identity of some of the problems rearing their heads at New Haven and Cambridge appears in the two subjects proposed by Yale: "The establishment of divisions of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in our colleges"; and "The problem of the tutoring school and the private tutors." Other colleges raised such questions as tuition charges in the New England colleges, faculty repre-

sentation in the board of trustees, the Carnegie insurance plan, and a New England admission board.

It remained for Brown to propound a question to which all the world of education would gladly receive a conclusive answer: "How can we promote the growth of personality (as distinct from erudition) in the teaching staff?" The fact that such a question is asked and discussed by so representative a body as this association indicates a healthy realization of a shortcoming in the modern college precisely where it needs to be realized. It is easy to imagine how far the discussion of the question may have carried the assembled college officials into a consideration of the very structure of modern society. What they brought back from it to their respective local councils is, after all, the important matter.

* * *

Tropical Medicine.

On a later page is printed the letter which accompanied a recent gift of \$100,000 made to Harvard University with the present and future needs of the School of Tropical Medicine especially in view. It is a communication so marked with the generosity and forethought of spirit as well as of deed that one may wish for it a searching scrutiny by possible benefactors of Harvard. Not only does it place an important work in the Medical School on a firm foundation, but it expresses a trust in the future control of Harvard resources which in itself goes towards ensuring their wise employment for the changing needs of mankind.

The School of Tropical Medicine was established only three years ago. A newly issued pamphlet bound in crimson and printed in Spanish under the title, "Prospecto de la Escuela de Medicina Tropical: Departamento Médico de Harvard", possesses an almost equatorial

quality. The very calendar, from Julio, 1916, to Diciembre, 1917, followed by a note including the holidays, "Oct. 12, *Jueves*, Natalicio de Colón : día de fiesta", and "Nov. 30. *Jueves*, Día de Acción de Gracias: fiesta", seems written in terms of a hemisphere rather than a continent. Only the unmistakably northern names under such headings as "Consejo Directivo de la Escuela de Medicina Tropical" and "Cuerpo de Profesores", remind one at a glance that the School is not situated in Lima or Buenos Aires but on Longwood Avenue, Boston. It is all a part of the closer binding together of North and South America, of which so many tokens have already appeared at Harvard.

* * *

"Football Days."

William H. Edwards, Princeton, 1900, famous as a football player, captain, coach, and official, has just published "Football Days", a book which is accurately described by its sub-title: "Memories of the Game and of the Men Behind the Ball." It is not a dry, statistical account of football games, but consists chiefly of the recollections of men who, in days long ago or in very recent times, have been especially conspicuous on the "gridiron."

Several Harvard players have made informal contributions to "Football Days", and one of the most interesting portions of the book, at least to those who took part in or watched the game twenty-five years ago, is the tribute paid to Marshall Newell, '94, by Herbert Reed, a member of the Cornell "scrub" eleven in the years when Newell was coaching at Ithaca. The definition of the book by P. D. Haughton, '99, as a "feast of gridiron recollections" should introduce it effectually to a large circle of Harvard readers.

Harvard University Press in New Quarters



RANDALL HALL.

THE rattle of dishes at Randall has given place to the steady hum of machinery; the savory odors of cooking have relinquished the field to the all-pervasive smell of printer's ink; the places of fleet-footed waiters have been taken by no less active compositors and pressmen—thirty-five of them all told—who are working all day and often well into the night in an effort to keep pace with the rapidly growing list of publications issued by the University. For Randall has become a printing plant, the home of the Harvard University Press.

When one considers that the building was designed for very different purposes, it is surprising how few changes have been necessary to adapt it to its new use. Across the front of the hall a gallery has been built, providing well-

lighted floor space for the offices of the sales and cost-keeping departments, and storage space below for the stack of books and paper. A partition in the serving room at the north has been removed, making a spacious press-room with overhead light, and the floor of the main hall serves without alterations for the use of the compositors, the proof-readers, and the foreman. The auditor's office at the front of the building has become the headquarters of the shipping department and the waiters' room on the opposite side of the doorway is used for the instruction in printing and publishing provided by the Graduate School of Business Administration. The gallery above the entrance has become the meeting place of the Syndics of the Press and the office of the Director. Even the basement has been utilized, for there are

located lunch rooms for the men and women, the monotype casters, the heating plant, the toilet rooms and lockers, and, in the old potato bins, the electrotype plates and stored pages of type.

The kitchen has been laid out for a pamphlet bindery, and in the dynamo room the power for the plant will eventually be generated. Only the refrigerators are not in use, though it has been suggested that manuscripts might well be kept in them for cold storage.

That Randall could no longer be operated as a dining hall was due in part to the building of the Freshman Dormitories, the dining halls of those buildings reducing materially the number of students left for Memorial and Randall Halls to feed. But for some years earlier the Hall had not proved profitable, and with the diminution in the number of prospective members the Corporation did not feel justified in continuing it as a restaurant. During the days when the new Widener Library was building, Randall did yeoman service as a temporary housing place for the books, and now, in a similar way, it has come to the relief of the Harvard University Press.

For the first time in its existence the Press now occupies adequate quarters with plenty of air and light and room enough for the work to be routed in an orderly way from machine to machine in almost a straight line through the plant, instead of backwards and forwards with frequent cross currents and consequent loss of time. With practically all the operations on a single floor-level, with a steady flow of work through the plant, it is obviously possible not only to care for more work but also to handle it more expeditiously.

These facilities for prompt service have become increasingly necessary with the large increase in the amount of work to be done. In addition to the routine printing for the University, the plant manufactures nearly all the books published by the Press, including mathematical treatises, works in which Greek,

Hebrew, or other foreign type is used, more or less popular books, several thousand copies of which may be printed at a time, case books which may run to several hundred pages,—representing in all a publishing business of approximately \$80,000 a year. All this entails a sales and shopping service able to handle several hundred orders each week and corresponding clerical, bookkeeping, and storage facilities. For months this rapidly expanding business had been carried on at great disadvantage in several more or less isolated rooms; now it has all been brought together under a single roof.

The extent of the work already done by the Harvard University Press in its field of publishing appears in these concrete facts: in the list of publications of the Press issued last April about 275 volumes were included; to this number 22 titles have since been added.

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The manufacture of books is only one of the concerns of the Press. Their distribution to "the trade" and to individual readers, calls for constantly expanding methods. A system of coöperation with other university presses is one of the interesting developments. More than a year ago the officers of the Yale, Princeton and Harvard University Presses met informally to discuss ways in which the presses of various universities could coöperate to their mutual advantage. It was the feeling of all those taking part in the discussion that in the general conduct of its business, the selection of works to be published, the manufacture of such books, etc., the press of each university should reserve to itself absolute freedom and independence of management. It was believed, however, that the interests of all would be furthered by the formation of some organization which would encourage the interchange at frequent intervals of views in regard to various questions connected with the work of university pub-

lication; and that through such an organization sustained efforts could and should be made to increase the interest of the general public and of the book-stores in the volumes published by university presses.

As a result of this conference the three presses decided to coöperate through an informal organization to be called "The University Press Association." No steps were taken by this Association or by any of the three presses

With the idea of making "The University Press Association" something more definite and of greater potential value to all presses which may eventually affiliate themselves with it, a New York City office, at 280 Madison Avenue, was rented last summer in the name of The University Press Association, and Robert E. Brady, Harvard, '09, formerly connected with the sales department of Messrs. D. Appleton and Company, was engaged as resident manager.



INTERIOR OF RANDALL HALL.

mentioned to interest the press of any other university in the organization at that time, pending the formulation of more definite and constructive plans for the future. From the outset, however, it has been the hope and expectation of those who first suggested the idea of "The University Press Association" that eventually all the important American university presses would join the membership of such an organization.

The presses of several universities have already affiliated themselves with the undertaking, and there is every reason to believe that the manager of "The University Press Association" will be able to benefit these presses by assuring for each a greater amount of personal attention to the sale of its books than could otherwise be secured except through the annual expenditure by each of a considerable amount of money.

New Books by Harvard Men

ON May 31, 1916, the BULLETIN last published a list of new books by Harvard writers. The following titles, drawn chiefly from the announcements of publishers, have been brought together since then:

L.L.B. '57—William Winter, "Shakespeare on the Stage", Moffat, Yard: a treatment of the history and development of the art of acting as exemplified in Shakespearian productions, with many illustrations.

'69—Robert Means Lawrence, "The Site of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, and its Neighborhood", Badger: a history of the cathedral and its environs from the days of the Indians.

'73—Robert Grant, "Their Spirit", Houghton Mifflin: some impressions of the English and French gained during a visit abroad in the summer of 1916.

'79—Charles W. Bacon, "The American Plan of Government", G. P. Putnam's Sons: a discussion of our national constitution.

'79—William De Witt Hyde, "Are You Human?", Macmillan: a book for young men on the "twelve humanities."

'80—Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott, '90. (editors), "Papers and Addresses by Elihu Root", "Addresses on Government and Citizenship", "Addresses on Military Organization and Colonial Policy", Harvard University Press: beginning a series of seven volumes of Mr. Root's writings.

'81—George A. Gordon, "Aspects of the Infinite Mystery", Houghton Mifflin: a presentation of the unifying idea that good is the inevitable quest of the human spirit.

M.D. '82—O. S. Marden, "Selling Things", Thomas Y. Crowell: a book for sales-managers and men "on the road."

'83—Louis A. Coolidge, "The Life of Ulysses S. Grant", Houghton Mifflin: a biography in moderate compass.

'81—Ernest F. Henderson, "A Short History of Germany", Macmillan: a new edition in two volumes, with additional chapters bringing the history down to 1914.

'84—Thomas Mott Osborne, "Society and Prisons", Yale University Press: suggestions for improvement in prison methods.

'86—Gamaliel Bradford, "Portraits of Women", Houghton Mifflin: sketches of well-known women of France and England.

'86—W. Morton Fullerton, "Hesitations", Doubleday, Page: a study of the course of the United States Government in regard to the present war. "Four French Statesmen", Little, Brown: the story of the labors of men

who have shaped the destiny of France today.

'87—M. A. DeWolfe Howe, (editor) "The Harvard Volunteers in Europe", Harvard University Press: first-hand information concerning the present war preserved in extracts from diaries and letters.

'87—James Harvey Robinson, "Mediaeval and Modern Times", Ginn: a revision of the author's "Introduction to the History of Western Europe," primarily intended for use in high and preparatory schools.

'91—Charles Lewis Slattery, "Prayer Book Revision," Longmans, Green: a review of the report of the joint commission on the Book of Common Prayer appointed by the General Convention of 1913.

A.M., '91—William Lyon Phelps, "Essays on Russian Novelists", Macmillan: a volume of critical studies. "The Advance of the English Novel", Dodd, Mead: a history of the English novel from its inception in the days of Smollett and Sterne up to the present time.

'93—Thomas Whitney Surette, "Music and Life", Houghton Mifflin: a plea for a simple relation between the best music and the best living.

'94—John Rothwell Slater, "Living for the Future", Houghton Mifflin: a study in the ethics of immortality.

'95—Edmund von Mach, "Official Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War", Macmillan: introduction, daily summaries, cross-references, and footnotes.

M.D., '95—Herbert J. Hall (with Mertice M. C. Buck), "Handicrafts for the Handicapped", Moffat, Yard: a practical plan for removing the burden of idleness from the physically crippled or mentally suffering.

'96—Alfred Coester, "The Literary History of Spanish America", Macmillan: a study of poems, essays, dramas, and novels by Spanish-Americans in relation to the political and social history of the several countries.

'96—John A. Gade, "Charles the Twelfth, Sweden's King", Houghton Mifflin: an illustrated narrative of the life of Charles XII in diary form.

'96—Porter E. Sargent, "A Handbook of New England", Sargent's Handbook Series: an annual publication. "American Private Schools", Sargent's Handbook Series: second edition revised and enlarged.

'96—John S. P. Tatlock and Robert G. Martin, Ph.D. '10 (editors), "Representative English Plays: from the Beginnings to the End of the Nineteenth Century", Century: twenty-five complete plays of all periods from the Middle Ages to our own day.

A.M., '96—George VanNess Dearborn, "How

to Learn Easily," Little, Brown: practical hints on economical study.

'98—W. L. Snow (editor), "High School Prize Speaker and Reader", Houghton Mifflin: literary selections which have won prizes in the annual speaking contests at the Brookline (Mass.) High School.

'98—Ellery C. Stowell and Henry F. Munro, A.M., '13, "International Cases, Volume I. Peace", Houghton Mifflin: a selection of typical leading cases indicating the trend of international law in the direction of arbitration.

'98—Robert P. Utter, "Everyday Words and Their Uses," Harper: a book which explains the meaning and use of a thousand or more everyday words and expressions frequently misused or misunderstood.

'99—Henry Milner Rideout, "The Far Cry," Duffield: a novel.

'00—Frederick Orin Bartlett, "The Wall Street Girl", Houghton Mifflin: a novel of present day New York.

'00—Durant Drake, "Problems of Religion", Houghton Mifflin: a survey of the field of religion.

'00—Walter Prichard Eaton, "The Bird House Man", Doubleday, Page: a tale of a New England village. "Peanut—Cub Reporter", Wilde: a boy scout's life and adventures on a newspaper.

'00—Rupert Sargent Holland, "Blackbeard's Island: a Boy Scout Adventure", Lippincott: the story of three boys' search for a pirate's gold.

'00—Ralph Pulitzer, "Over the Front in an Aeroplane", Harpers: the record of a flight from Paris to the front, and of various motor trips.

'00—Frank H. Simonds, "They Shall Not Pass", Doubleday, Page: the story of Verdun told by an eye-witness.

'01—Hastings Lyon, "Corporation Finance", Houghton Mifflin: Part II, a sequel to "Capitalization", Part I, published some years ago.

'01—William Bond Wheelwright, "From Paper Mill to Press-Room", Inland Printer Co.: an account of the paper industry.

Ph.D. '01—Maurice A. Bigelow, "Sex-Education", Macmillan: a series of lectures on the knowledge of sex.

Ph.D. '01—Robert H. Fletcher, "A History of English Literature for Students", Badger: a new text-book.

'02—George Allan England, "The Alibi", Small, Maynard: a novel.

'02—Ralph T. Hale (with Robert A. Bartlett), "The Last Voyage of the Karluk", Small, Maynard: an account of the adventures of the men on the flagship of Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1916.

'03—Richard Washburn Child, "Bodbank",

Holt: stories of a Mississippi River town told at the Phoenix Hotel. "Potential Russia", Dutton: study of the people and problems of Russia.

'04—Kingman Nott Robins, "The Farm Mortgage Handbook", Doubleday, Page: a statement of the methods by which farmers are financed.

'05—William H. Dooley, "The Education of the Ne'er-Do-Well", Houghton Mifflin: an outline of the problem of the "misfit" and suggestions for continuation school work.

Ph.D. '05—Ernest Northcroft Merrington, "The Problem of Personality", Macmillan: a critical and constructive study in the light of recent thought.

LL.B. '05—Charles E. Chapman, "The Founding of Spanish California: the Northwestward Expansion of New Spain, 1687-1783", Macmillan: a work based in large part on hitherto unused materials and illustrated with maps and facsimiles.

'07—John Gould Fletcher, "Japanese Prints", Four Seas: a new volume by the author of "Goblins and Pagodas."

'07—William Leavitt Stoddard (editor and compiler), with Gluyas Williams, '11 (illustrator), "The Motorists' Almanac for 1917", Houghton Mifflin: an anthology of fun and fact pertaining to the joys of motoring, in the style of the Farmer's Almanac.

A.M. '07—John Avery Lomax (with H. Y. Benedict), "The Book of Texas", Doubleday, Page: an illustrated history of Texas.

'08—Clarence L. Hay (editor), "The Complete Poetical Works of John Hay", Houghton Mifflin: a limited edition containing hitherto unpublished and uncollected poems.

'08—Eliot H. Robinson, "Man Proposes: the Romance of John Alden Shaw", Page: a novel of Newport life.

Ph.D. '08—Henry G. Leach (editor), "The Prose Edda" and "Modern Icelandic Plays", American-Scandinavian Foundation: volumes V and VI of the "Scandinavian Classics."

'09—Arthur G. Brodeur (translator), "The Prose Edda", American-Scandinavian Foundation: volume V of the "Scandinavian Classics", translated from the Icelandic.

'09—Henry Sheahan, "A Volunteer Poilu", Houghton Mifflin: an account of life in the trenches by a member of the Field Service of the American Ambulance.

A.M. (hon.) '09—Wilfred T. Grenfell, "Tales of the Labrador", Houghton Mifflin: eleven stories of life in Labrador.

'10—Stuart Chase (with Margaret Chase), "A Honeymoon Experiment", Houghton Mifflin: the record of an experiment by which the authors attempted to determine the ability of each as a wage-earner.

'10—Edward Eyre Hunt, "War Bread",

Holt: a personal narrative of war and relief work in Belgium.

'11—Conrad Aiken, "The Jig of Forslin", *Four Seas*: a new volume by the author of "Turns and Movies."

'11—H. T. Pulsifer, "Mothers and Men", Houghton Mifflin: a volume of poems.

Ph.D. '11—Daniel Wolford La Rue, "Making the Most of the Children", Educational Book Co.: suggestions to parents and teachers.

'12—Henry Herbert Knibbs, "Riders of the Stars", Houghton Mifflin: a new collection of poems by the author of "Songs of the Outlands."

A.M. '12—David Harrison Stevens, "Party Politics and English Journalism, 1702-1742", Collegiate Press: a political and literary study, with bibliography.

sC. '14-17—John Gallishaw, "Trenching at Gallipoli", Century: the personal narrative of a man soldiering with the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition.

A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, President of Harvard University, "Liberty and Discipline", Yale University Press: an educational address.

Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Eaton Professor of the Science of Government (editor), "American Patriots and statesmen, from Washington to Lincoln", Collier: five volumes made up of letters, addresses, state papers, and other writings of the leading men of the period.

Algernon Coolidge, '81, Professor of Laryngology, "Adenoids and Tonsils", Harvard University Press: a book of interest to parents and teachers, illustrated by five diagrams.

Robert W. Lovett, '81, M.D. '85, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, "The Treatment of Infantile Paralysis", P. Blakiston's Sons: a review of the latest therapeutic measures. "Lateral Curvature of the Spine and Round Shoulders", P. Blakiston's Sons: a third edition.

Joseph Henry Beale, '82, Royall Professor of Law, "A Treatise on the Conflict of Laws", Harvard University Press: volume I, part I, of a discussion of underlying principles, with a collection and examination of decisions, for the guidance of lawyers in active practice.

George H. Parker, '87, Professor of Zoology, "Biology and Social Problems", Houghton Mifflin: a book for students of the social sciences.

Richard C. Cabot, '80, M.D. '92, Assistant Professor of Medicine, "The Layman's Book of Medicine", Houghton Mifflin: a book for social workers and others interested in preserving health, illustrated by diagrams and drawings.

Clifford H. Moore, '80, Professor of Latin, "The Religious Thought of the Greeks", Har-

vard University Press: a history of Greek religious ideas from Homer to the triumph of Christianity.

William E. Castle, '93, Professor of Zoology, "Genetics and Eugenics", Harvard University Press: a textbook for students of biology and a work of reference for animal and plant breeders.

J. L. Coolidge, '95, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, "A Treatise on the Circle and Sphere", Oxford University Press: an attempt to present a consistent and systematic account of the various theories of the circle and sphere.

E. V. Huntington, '95, Associate Professor of Mathematics, Contributions to the "Mechanical Engineers' Handbook." Section 1, "Mathematical Tables", Section 2, "Mathematics", McGraw-Hill Book Co.

Harvey Cushing, M.D. '95, Moseley Professor of Surgery, "Work of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris", privately printed.

E. P. Joslin, M.D. '95, Assistant Professor of Medicine, "Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus", Lea & Febiger.

George H. Chase, '96, Assistant Professor of Classical Archaeology (with John E. Hudson), "A Catalogue of Arretine Pottery", Houghton Mifflin: complete descriptions of the collection of vases and moulds now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, with illustrations.

Ralph Barton Perry, Ph.D. '99, Professor of Philosophy, "The Free Man and the Soldier", Scribner: essays on the reconciliation of liberty and discipline.

R. L. Hawkins, '03, Ph.D. '08, Instructor in French, "Maistre Charles Fontaine, Parisien", Harvard University Press: volume 2 of Harvard Studies in Romance Languages.

Henry W. Holmes, '03, Assistant Professor of Education, and Oscar C. Gallagher, '06, "Composition and Rhetoric", Appleton: a new text-book.

Arthur Becket Lamb, Ph.D. '04, Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratory, "Laboratory Manual of General Chemistry", Harvard University Press: a manual for students who have already had some training in chemistry.

Josiah Royce, Litt.D. (hon.) '11, late Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, "The Hope of the Great Community", Macmillan: a collection of writings on the present war.

FitzRoy Carrington, Lecturer on the History of Engraving, "Prints and their Makers", Houghton Mifflin: essays on engravings and teachers, old and modern, by notable authorities, with two hundred reproductions of prints.

Kuno Francke, Professor of the History of

German Culture, "Personality in German Literature before Luther", Harvard University Press: six lectures delivered in the winter of 1915 at the Lowell Institute and subsequently, under the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation, at Cornell University.

Stephen F. Hamblin, Instructor in Landscape Architecture, "Book of Garden Plans", Doubleday, Page: an illustrated book of practical information concerning trees, plants, shrubs, vines, etc., cost estimates, time for planting, and other details.

Alexander Inglis, Assistant Professor of Education (collaborator), "Report of the Survey Commission Appointed to Investigate Higher Education in the State of Washington", Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Kirsopp Lake, Professor of Early Christian Literature, "The Earlier Epistles of St. Paul", Macmillan: the story of the motive and origin of the earlier Epistles, with a picture of the background of thought and action against which they were set.

Hugo Münsterberg, Professor of Psychology, "Tomorrow", Appleton: the author's view of what is to follow the war.

Milton J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, "Preventive Medicine", Appleton: a completely revised edition.

Arch Wilkinson Shaw, Lecturer on Business Policy, "An Approach to Business Problems", Harvard University Press: a discussion of the activities involved in production, distribution, and administration.

Percy Goldthwait Stiles, Assistant Professor of Physiology, "An Adequate Diet", Harvard University Press: volume VII of Harvard Health Talks.

George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law, "International Law Topics", Washington, D. C.: documents on neutrality and war, with notes.

THE LINCOLN COLLECTION

The library of the late Alonzo Rothschild has been given to the University by Mrs. Rothschild as a memorial to her husband. The books constitute the working collection of a painstaking investigator and writer, who devoted himself for many years to the preparation of a life of Lincoln, of which one volume, "Lincoln, Master of Men", was published in 1906. In the field of printed works very little is lacking that a student of the American Civil War period needs. The biographies and collected writings of men in public life in this country through the

middle nineteenth century, the histories of Civil War regiments and campaigns, contemporary publications on politics and slavery are all well represented. It is essentially a worker's library, and it has been placed in the Seminary Room in the Widener Library assigned to students of American History. There, where its memorial character is emphasized, the books will continue to be used by the graduate students who can best appreciate their value. The History Department is likewise provided with the fundamental material for research work in a field which must continue to attract a constant line of investigators.

Alonzo Rothschild was born in New York on October 30, 1862, and attended the College of the City of New York. After a successful business career, he retired; spent a year, 1891-92, as a special student of literature at Harvard; and devoted himself to journalism and the preparation for more serious literary work. His study of Lincoln won him wide recognition. A second volume, dealing with Lincoln's earlier career, was nearly ready for publication at the time of Mr. Rothschild's death. This has been completed, and is announced for publication in the spring, under the title, "Honest Abe."

This special collection, for the most part duplicates, as is desirable, books in one of the hardest-worked sections of the College Library. The new titles which it adds are found chiefly among the several hundred pamphlets, many of them privately printed in out-of-the-way places, which constitute an important portion of the collection. In addition to a large proportion of the magazine articles which have a bearing on the history of his period, Mr. Rothschild also gathered a very large number of newspaper clippings relating to Civil War events. Among these are many personal reminiscences, anecdotes, and historical statements which are not found elsewhere in more permanent form, and supply a store of material for special investigation.

Letters to the Bulletin

AMERICAN AMBULANCE FIELD SERVICE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I enclose as of possible interest to your readers a recent photograph of the Section 3 cars of the American Ambulance Field Service, taken at our Paris headquarters on the day preceding the departure of this section for Salonica to join the French Army of the Orient.

This is the section which a year ago worked in reconquered Alsace, first under the direction of Richard Lawrence, '02, and since then under the leadership of Lovering Hill, '10. This section rendered heroic service during the past summer in the region of Verdun, and subsequently worked for two or three months in the vicinity of Bois-le-Prêtre. When it left for Salonica, it contained eleven Harvard men, Lovering Hill, commander, A. Graham Carey, '14, assistant leader, and the following: Charles Baird, '11, Thomas B. Buffum, '16, Charles H.

Fiske, Jr., '19, George M. Hollister, '18, John Munroe, '13, Henry B. Palmer, '10, Daniel Sargent, '13, Edward C. Sortwell, '11, J. Marquand Walker, '11.

The section also included three men each from Yale and Princeton, and one each from the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

It is worthy of note that the American Ambulance Field Service can almost be called a Harvard institution, inasmuch as 114 Harvard men have been included among its volunteers. At the present time, four of its sections are under the command of Harvard men: Lovering Hill, '10, Section 3; Austin B. Mason, '08, Section 8; Carleton Burr, '13, Section 9; Henry Suckley, '10, Section 10.

The following Harvard men in American Ambulance Field Service have received the Croix de Guerre: A. Graham Carey, '14, Edmund J. Curley, '04, Stephen Galatti, '10, H. Dudley Hale, '14, Lovering Hill, '10, George M. Hollister,



CARS OF THE SALONICA SECTION, PHOTOGRAPHED IN PARIS.

'18, Philip C. Lewis, '17, Walter Lovell, '07, Joseph Mellen, '17, Waldo Peirce, '07, Tracy J. Putnam, '15, Durant Rice, '12, Edward VanD. Salsbury, '08, Henry Suckley, '10, J. Marquand Walker, '11, Walter H. Wheeler, '18, Harold B. Willis, '12.

With this record of splendid and deeply appreciated service before them, I sincerely hope that more university men may feel stimulated to emulate their comrades in France. We can today send two more sections to the front from the cars at hand or under construction in Paris as soon as we can secure sufficient volunteers to man them. Certainly the opportunity will never come again for the youth of America to render such a service can be found in the book, "Friends of France", and to themselves as well.

An authoritative account of the work of the American Ambulance Field Service can be found in the book "Friends of France", written by members of the Service, and just published by the Houghton Mifflin Co., but the qualifications and requirements for the Service can be stated in a few words.

The Field Service needs regularly thirty or forty volunteers a month to take the place of the men compelled to return to America at the expiration of their term of enlistment and an even greater number to make possible a further development of the Service.

The French Army regulations require that all men who go into the field enlist for a period of six months. At the expiration of the initial enlistment, men are permitted to re-engage themselves for periods of three months. Volunteers must be American citizens, must be able to drive and take care of a Ford car, must be willing and physically able to face the conditions of life at the front, and above all, must be loyal to the cause of France and the Allies, and in character and ideals worthy representatives of America.

Three hundred dollars (\$300) should cover all necessary expenses for six months, passage over and back from New

York, uniform, equipment and living expenses. But this estimate only covers the strictly military part of a driver's equipment. Heavy boots, gloves, warm underclothing, are not included. Volunteers need allow nothing for board and lodging after reaching Paris. While in Paris, they will find a home at the Headquarters of the Field Service, 21, rue Raynouard. In the field, they receive army rations and lodging, and special needs in these matters are provided for by the Field Service.

Men wishing to join the Field Service should communicate with Mr. Henry Sleeper, care Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, Mass., or Mr. W. R. Hereford, 14 Wall St., New York City.

When at the end of September, 1916, one of our ambulance sections was suddenly detached from an army division in Lorraine in order to join the French Army of the Orient, in the Balkans, the general in command of the division with which this section had served expressed himself in the warmly appreciative "order" printed in the BULLETIN for November 2. A week later, the general in command of the division in the vicinity of Dead Man's Hill near Verdun, with which another of our sections had been serving, wrote as follows:

I wish to express to you my congratulations for the unwearied activity, the devotion and the fearless contempt of danger shown by the drivers of American Sanitary Section No. 2 under your command, since their arrival at the Division, and particularly in the course of the days and nights from the 18th to the 20th September.

The American drivers have shown themselves worthy sons of the great and generous nation for the emancipation of which our ancestors shed their blood.

These are characteristic examples of which many more might be cited, of the feeling of the French Army toward the American Ambulance Field Service. I will quote only one more tribute from a letter just received from an officer upon the staff of General Joffre:

The work of the American Ambulance Field Service is the most beautiful flower of

the magnificent wreath offered by the great America to her valiant little Latin sister.

Those who, like you and your friends, are consecrating themselves entirely to our cause, up to and including even the sacrifice, deserve more than our gratitude. It is impossible for the future to separate them from our own.

A. PIATT ANDREW, Ph.D. '00.

Inspector general of the American Ambulance Field Service.

November 8, 1916.

THE WAR MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Whether or not it is advisable for Harvard University to commemorate in any way the Harvard men who have died in the war, the letters by Edward T. Lee, '86, and E. F. Alexander, '99, opposing a memorial, are shameful. To impugn the motives of Americans who have given their lives for a cause is unworthy, uncalled for, and indecent.

ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER, '95.

November 10, 1916.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Harvard, in accordance with its policy of free-speech for its faculty and constituents, has been a veritable melting-pot of the pros and cons of the great world struggle. Our German adherents have voiced their opinions; our Allies' admirers have set forth theirs; Harvard, a truly American University, has listened to each side, weighed their views in the balance collectively and individually, but has never set forth its own official opinion. This policy has been one not only of loyalty to a great president and a peace-teaching country's neutrality, but to the neutrality of knowledge, the broader understanding of the other man's view-point.

We are now asked to construct on Harvard's grounds a memorial to those who laid down their lives in this modern arena. It is beside the point to argue as to the spirit with which the men entered the war; some probably were in sympathy with the cause which they were aid-

ing; others were merely interested in the great game hunting "somewhere in France." Whatever their motives in entering the war were, they have neglected American neutrality in taking up arms against an official friend of their country. Germany may be the most despicable assassin; the Allies may be a distinctly wronged combination of nations; we may have felt our opinions regarding the relative merits of their causes; but my greatest thanks are that we have not found it necessary to give up faith in our country's sense of righteousness and, in contradiction to its wishes, to "take the law in our own hands."

The commemoration of the valorous deeds of these men is distinctly un-American. It is not one of appreciation for men saturated with a cause and a desire to serve it, but rather that of a body of men who, not having confidence in the sense of justice of their country, have taken upon themselves the rectification of a predicament that America, a better informed party than the individual, implored her loyal sons to abstain from.

There may be Frenchmen and Americans who wish to commemorate the deeds of the many Harvard men who have taken part in this mark of history. Let them commemorate them with monuments rising to the skies, with the flourish of civilization's most beauteous strains, but let them not dare to defile Harvard's sacred realms with such an un-American blot, nor consecrate their edifices "to the truly American Harvard men who perished for a cause."

PERCY B. DAVIDSON, '16.

Baltimore,

November 11, 1916.

HARVARD VOLUNTEERS IN EUROPE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I hope that the editor of the BULLETIN, who also happens to be the editor of the newly-issued volume "Harvard Volunteers in Europe", will not have so austere a standard of editorial propriety as to re-

fuse to print in the BULLETIN a word of praise for his own book. Some one ought to say to Harvard men that this record of volunteer service in Europe is a thrilling book, and that it owes its effectiveness not merely to the simplicity and genuineness of the documents which it reproduces, but also to the manner in which such various material has been unified into an impressive whole.

Everybody is vaguely aware of the generosity, resourcefulness and courage shown by the more than four hundred Harvard men who have given their services to the cause of humanity since the outbreak of the war. But in the little book of less than three hundred pages the precise facts are collected for the first time. The record is drawn wholly from writings of actual participants in the great event. It is sufficient proof of the spirit of these men, and they do not need the eulogy of those of us who have stayed at home. But only those writers who have attempted to make literary use of records of experience in modern warfare can fully appreciate the difficulties of the editor's task of selection and arrangement of his material. This problem has so been solved that the reader can follow, in clear and orderly sequence, the chief phases of the first two years of the war, and can understand the exact nature of the services performed by Harvard men.

In all this multifarious activity, one note of feeling is dominant. It is because of this key-note that we have a real book and not a mere collection of war-letters. I should describe it, in Richard Norton's words, as this: "Man is a pretty fine piece of work." Sometimes the feeling is expressed with the characteristic reticence of contemporary college men in revealing their real emotions, as here: "There was satisfaction in feeling that one was tending the wounded under fire, and I think I was right in staying." Sometimes the note is colored with reckless daring, and occasionally as in Francis Jaques's descrip-

tion of the Zeppelin, or Victor Chapman's account of his flight above the Ballon d'Alsace, with a delicate sense of beauty. But it is always sincere, direct, and generous. There are few war-books which succeed, as this one does, in making you see men as Harvey Cushing saw them, "tired, grim, muddy, stolid, uncomplaining, bloody", and in making you feel, at the same instant, that man is a pretty fine piece of work.

BLISS PERRY.

FOOTBALL SEATS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

According to the Sunday *Herald* of yesterday, "Billy" Sunday and his "official family" occupied fifteen seats at the Harvard-Princeton game Saturday. Judging from the illustration on the front page of that paper, they were good seats. It would be interesting to me and, I think, to other graduates to know how they came by these seats, and why many graduates were obliged to accept much poorer seats by lot, when these people, who have no call whatever to have been considered, fared apparently so well. I should like to ask the Harvard Athletic Association to explain through the BULLETIN how this happened.

W. A. DU PEE, '94.

Boston,

November 13, 1916.

YALE BEATEN AT CROSS-COUNTRY

Harvard defeated Yale, 26 points to 20, in the cross-country run over the Belmont course last Saturday morning. Overton, the Yale captain, finished first, in 33 minutes, 15 2-5 seconds. G. A. King, '18, was about 200 yards behind Overton.

The other runners whose scores counted finished in the following order: 3d, Walter, (Y.); 4th, A. R. Bancroft, '17; 5th, W. P. Whitehouse, '17; 6th, Levine (Y.); 7th, R. W. Babcock, '17; 8th, J. D. Hutchinson, '19; 9th, Cooper, (Y.); 10th, Krauss, (Y.).

The Yale freshmen won from the Harvard freshmen, 24 points to 34, in a run over a shorter course. B. Lewis, '20, led almost all the distance and finished first, in 16 minutes, 37 seconds.

Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0

HARVARD won a victory over Princeton in the football game in the Stadium last Saturday by the narrow margin of 3 points to 0. The only score was made in the third period of the game, when Horween, one of the Harvard backs, kicked a goal from the field. The teams were well matched; Princeton outplayed Harvard in the first half, but Harvard made the better showing in the second half. Neither side could gain consistently, and both resorted frequently to forward passes and other radical plays, most of which were unsuccessful.

A little good fortune might have made the losing team the victor. Very early in the game, for instance, Princeton had a first down on Harvard's 18-yard line, but on the next play the visitors were penalized and sent back fifteen yards because of illegal use of the hands; no one can tell what might have happened if that penalty had not been inflicted, but it is not unreasonable to believe that Princeton's offense, at that time undisclosed and hence strange to Harvard, might have scored a touchdown. At the beginning of the second period, Princeton had possession of the ball on Harvard's 23-yard line, and was again put back fifteen yards for holding; that violation of the rules probably lost another chance to score at least a goal from the field, and perhaps a touchdown. Towards the end of the third period, Harvard again had a narrow escape. Captain Dadmun's team was then giving one of its best exhibitions of ground-gaining and had advanced from its own 25-yard line to Princeton's 28-yard line. Then, one of the Harvard backs, trying to go through the Princeton rush-line, dropped the ball and it was picked up by Brown, a Princeton back. Almost before the spectators knew what was happening, he ran around the Harvard players, who were facing the Princeton goal, and was on his way towards Har-

vard's goal, with no one in front of him. Two or three Harvard men started after him, but Princeton interference threw aside all of them except Harte; the Harvard end managed to elude the Princeton interferers and, by a great burst of speed, caught and threw Brown after the latter had run thirty yards, to Harvard's 48-yard line. That incident was the most thrilling one of the afternoon. It looked for a minute as though the visitors, by a characteristic Princeton play, like those which have won them so many games, were about to make a touchdown and thus obtain what would undoubtedly have been a safe lead over Harvard; Harte's dogged persistence was the only thing which prevented that result.

So much for what Princeton almost did in Saturday's game. If one cares to speculate further, he may reflect on what Tibbott, the accurate and experienced drop-kicker, might have done on the two or three occasions when Princeton was near enough for him to try a goal from the field; unfortunately for Princeton, his injuries made it impossible for him to play, and thus deprived his team of a considerable part of its scoring power.

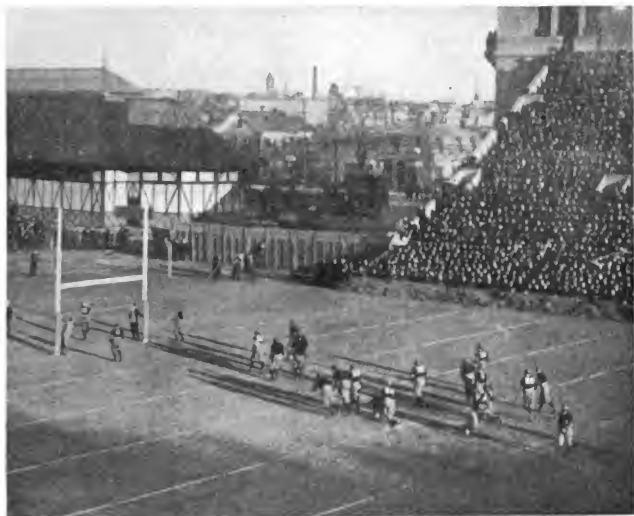
Harvard also had its share of bad luck, and too much weight should not be given to Princeton's misfortunes; they have been recounted here merely to point out what might have happened if the pendulum had swung only a little in Princeton's direction and to emphasize the fact that the score of Saturday's game was a fairly accurate measurement of the strength of the two teams. The Harvard eleven did all that was expected by those who appreciated how much it was handicapped by its lack of experience. Eight of the eleven Princeton men who began last Saturday's game had played against both Yale and Harvard in 1914 and 1915, and another Princeton man played in the latter year; none of the men in the Harvard line-up on Saturday played against Princeton or Yale two

years ago, and only two of them began the important games of last fall. For this reason, as Haughton said after Saturday's game, more credit is due to this year's Harvard team than to any other he has coached, with the exception of the one which defeated Yale in 1908; in that year also,—his first season as head coach in Cambridge—almost all of the Harvard players were inexperienced men.

There were many fumbles in Saturday's game; some were plain errors, but others were due to the brisk wind which caused variable and uncertain currents in the Stadium and to the sun's rays which most of the time shone directly in the eyes of the players who were defending the north goal. These mistakes, although probably indefensible from the point of view of the football expert, made more interesting what was generally a rather unexciting contest for the reason that neither side could advance the ball very far. Princeton's offense was effective at first; the New Jersey men adopted the familiar Harvard formation which always keeps a player ten yards back of the rush-line, and, as they had in Driggs a fast runner, they made considerable distance in the first half, but Harvard soon became familiar with these plays and stopped them in the second half. Casey, who had been counted on to gain ground, could not get away from the Princeton tacklers in the early part of the game, but had several long runs to his credit in the later periods. Both Driggs and Horween punted well most of the time, but one of the former's short kicks led up to the only score of the game. Each side frequently tried forward passes, but most of them were unsuccessful. Both rush-lines were very strong.

Princeton won the toss and chose to defend the south goal. Harvard kicked off against the wind and into the sun. Princeton immediately punted back to about the centre of the field. After one play which gained only a yard or two, Murray surprised everybody by trying

a forward pass to Casey, who gained eight yards. The next play was smothered, but again Murray threw a forward pass, this time to Coolidge, who gained ten yards before he was thrown. Another pass, which failed, turned the ball over to Princeton on its 37-yard line. Driggs punted, and Murray, who tried to catch the ball, dropped it; this error, caused by the sun, gave Princeton the ball on Harvard's 28-yard line and what seemed like an excellent chance to score. Princeton made exactly ten yards on the next four tries and thus had a first down on Harvard's 18-yard line. In the next scrimmage Princeton violated the rule about the use of the hands and arms, and was set back fifteen yards. That penalty was most unfortunate for Princeton and gave Harvard a breathing-spell, but immediately a penalty of five yards was inflicted on Harvard for off-side play. Princeton gained nine yards on the next three downs, and, having but a yard to gain in order to make a first down, decided to risk everything on the chance of making the necessary distance on the fourth down. Harvard stopped the play and Princeton had to give up the ball on Harvard's 18-yard line. The opinion of the critics is that the Princeton quarterback made a mistake in deciding to rush the ball, for the scrimmage line was almost directly in front of the goal posts, and a try for a goal from the field could hardly have failed. If Princeton had then scored three points, Harvard might have been beaten. But, relieved for the minute at least, Harvard kicked the ball out of danger, and two or three exchanges of punts followed. Every time Harvard got the ball, Murray tried to rush it; he succeeded in making one first down near the middle of the field, but many of the plays were stopped, almost before they had started. Towards the end of the period, Driggs made nine yards on a pretty end run from Princeton's 25-yard line, but after one additional play the Princeton full-back punted. This time, as always, he sent the ball



HORWEEN KICKING THE FIELD GOAL IN THE PRINCETON GAME.

away from Casey, whose open-field runs were dreaded; again, to the consternation of the Harvard supporters, Murray lost the ball, and Princeton recovered it on Harvard's 34-yard line. The next two plays gave Princeton a first down on the 23-yard line and brought the period to a close.

On the first play of the second period, Princeton was again penalized fifteen yards for holding and set back to the 38-yard line; thus what seemed to be another excellent chance of scoring was lost. The Harvard line held splendidly on the next three downs, and then Funk, who went into the game at that point, tried a goal from placement, but the ball did not rise well and went into the arms of Casey, who ran from the 10-yard line to the 28-yard line before he was brought down. That play was almost the first one which gave the Harvard adherents

a chance to cheer. Casey and Horween made several short gains which made a first down, and then the former ran almost fifteen yards around the end and carried the ball to Princeton's 34-yard line; there the Princeton defense stiffened and Murray tried a forward pass, which was unsuccessful and gave the ball to Princeton. An exchange of punts followed; on the Harvard kick, Eddy fumbled the ball and Harvard recovered it on Princeton's 42-yard line. The error cost nothing, as Harvard could not gain, and Horween, as a last resort, tried for a goal from the field; the ball went outside the posts. On the next line-up Driggs made another of his end runs; this one gained fifteen yards. As the end of the half was near, Princeton here resorted to forward passes. The first one, from Driggs to Thomas, gained fourteen yards, and another, from Driggs

to Eddy, made eighteen yards and put the ball on Harvard's 37-yard line. Two other forward passes in quick succession were unsuccessful, and Funk again tried for a goal from placement, but the ball went too low. Horween had kicked out of danger when time was called at the end of the first half.

There was no elation on the Harvard side of the Stadium between the halves of the game. The Harvard team had gained less ground than its opponent and twice had narrowly escaped when Princeton had possession of the ball in what seemed to be scoring position. On the other hand, the Princeton players ran on the field at the beginning of the second half, stimulated by the excellent showing they had made against the team which had been the favorite in the public mind.

When play was resumed, Princeton kicked off and the ball went to Horween, who caught it as though it had been a baseball and tossed it to Casey; the latter ran to the 22-yard line. On the next play Thacher took the ball for the first time in the game; that player has won a place on the team not because he is a remarkable ground-gainer, but because of his uniformly excellent defensive work and interference, and he seldom carries the ball. Neither he nor Casey could make much ground against the Princeton rushers, and so Horween kicked, sending the ball to Princeton's 28-yard line, where Harte downed Eddy in his tracks. After two unsuccessful tries at running with the ball, Princeton decided to kick. Driggs had punted well up to this point, but here he sent the ball off the side of his foot and outside on Princeton's 42-yard line. Then the Harvard offense got under way again; Horween and Casey, making two first-downs in six rushes, advanced to Princeton's 19-yard line. Just then, Winn, a Princeton substitute, came running on the field of play; he was so anxious to give the players the instructions he had received on the side-line that he forgot to report to the officials, and, in conformity with

the rule which covers that offense, Princeton was punished by the loss of fifteen yards. This penalty put the ball on Princeton's 4-yard line. It is probably not exaggeration to say that almost everybody on the field would have been sorry to see Princeton scored on because of the violation of such a technical provision in the book of rules, but rules are rules and they must be enforced. The penalty did not cost anything, however. The Harvard backs tried hard to advance the ball, but the Princeton line seemed to be adamant, and the gain on two rushes was almost nothing. On the next down, Harvard was penalized for illegal use of the hands, and the ball went back fifteen yards, almost to the spot where the teams had lined up when the penalty was inflicted on Princeton. Then Horween stepped back to try for a goal from the field, and, standing on the 27-yard line, he made a pretty drop-kick and sent the ball across the bar for the only score of the game. Three points are not very many, but they looked large at that point in Saturday's game, especially to those who remembered that Harvard had defeated Princeton in 1913 by the score of 3 to 0, in a match quite as hard-fought as this year's.

After Princeton's kick-off the ball went back and forth near the middle of the field until Harvard, starting from its own 27-yard line, began its longest series of rushes. Thacher made his second run with the ball and gained three yards. Then Casey found a hole in the Princeton line and ran twenty-five yards, before he was tackled; on the next play he broke through again and gained sixteen yards. In these two rushes, he evaded Princeton men, one after another, and almost had a clear road to the goal-line. The ball was then on Princeton's 28-yard line. There Horween went through for six yards. In the next scrimmage, Casey was tackled so hard that he dropped the ball, and Brown made his spectacular run which was ended by Harte's fierce

tackle from behind. The Harvard end was hurt in the play, and Phinney took his place; this substitution was the first one on Harvard's side, but a moment later Flower went in in place of the hard-worked Horween. Princeton could not gain after Brown's long run, and an exchange of punts followed just as the third period ended.

At the beginning of the fourth period, Wiggin took Harris's place at centre. Almost immediately Princeton tried a long forward pass, which was intercepted by Murray on Harvard's 20-yard line. Flower gained twelve yards on a pretty end-run, but the other advances were small and Flower punted to Princeton's 18-yard line. From that time until the end of the game, Princeton kept trying forward passes with the hope that one of them might lead to a score, but, with a single exception, all of them failed. Soon, when Harvard had the ball on its own 33-yard line, Casey made another of his long runs, this time for twenty-five yards. That play practically ended Princeton's chances of scoring, for, during the rest of the game, the ball was always in Princeton territory. In desperation, the visiting team tried one forward pass after another, but they were not successful, and before long the game ended with the ball on Princeton's 45-yard line and in Harvard's possession.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
C. A. Coolidge, Brewer, l.e.	r.e., Wilson, Funk
Wheeler, l.t.	r.t., McGraw, Halsey
Dadmun, Clark, l.g.	r.g., Hogg
Harris, Wiggin, c.	c., Gennert
Snow, r.g.	l.g., Nourse
Sweetser, r.t.	l.t., McLean
Harte, Phinney, r.e.	l.e., Highley, Winn
Murray, q.	q., Eddy, Ames
Casey, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Moore
Thacher, Bond, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Thomas, Brown
Horween, Flower, f.b.	f.b., Driggs

Score—Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0. Goal from field—Horween. Referee—W. S. Langford. Trinity. Umpire—C. Williams, Pennsylvania. Head linesman—J. B. Pendleton, Bowdoin. Field judge—E. S. Land, Annapolis. Time—15-minute periods.

THE HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT

For the continuance of the work of the Harvard Surgical Unit at General Hospital 22, British Expeditionary Force in France, a new group of physicians and nurses, organized under the auspices of the Harvard Medical School, will sail for Europe on November 18. Herbert H. White, '93, who has served as business manager for all the contingents of the Unit, will accompany the new contingent in the same capacity. The new surgeons are Paul Hector Provandie, '07, M.D. '98, of Melrose, Mass., Forrest Fay Pike, M.D. '98, also of Melrose, B. Kendall Emerson, M.D. '01, of Worcester, Francis W. Palfrey, '98, M.D. '02, instructor in Medicine and secretary of the Harvard Faculty of Medicine, Chauncey N. Lewis, D.M.D. '15, of Boston, and Dr. Henry B. Potter, of Wakefield, R. I. Twenty-two nurses are attached to this contingent.

SURGICAL UNIT COLLECTION

The collection for the expenses of the Harvard Surgical Unit, taken at the Princeton game in the Stadium on Saturday, attended by approximately 30,000 persons, amounted to about \$5,500. The count, as reported on Monday afternoon, showed \$1,578 in \$1 bills—the largest amount in any one denomination. There were \$300 in \$2 bills, \$500 in \$5 bills, \$210 in \$10 bills, \$80 in \$20 bills. In coin the largest amount was \$1,378.25 in quarters, followed by \$677.50 in half-dollars. The dimes, nickels, and pennies amounted to nearly \$600. There were a few checks, pledges and gold pieces. Some additional receipts, counted later, were expected to add slightly to these figures.

FOR TROPICAL MEDICINE

In his speech at the alumni gathering on the afternoon of Commencement Day last June, President Lowell read in the list of gifts to the University then announced: "From Mrs. Frederick C. Shattuck, the income to be used as long as needed towards the maintenance of Tropical Medicine in the Harvard Medical School, \$100,000." The suggestions that accompanied the gift are so striking

that the BULLETIN takes a special satisfaction in printing the letter in which Dr. F. C. Shattuck placed this fund at the disposal of the Corporation.

Boston, January 8, 1916.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard University:
Gentlemen:

Christmas Eve, 1915, my wife handed me a note telling me that she, with the full approval and consent of our children, wished to place in my hands one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars to use for medicine as I may see fit.

It is needless to say that I have given careful thought as to the best method of meeting this touching responsibility which comes to me. I am clear that I want to offer the money to the President and Fellows of Harvard College for investment with the general funds of the University, the income alone being available for current use.

With regard to the use of the income I make the following suggestions, rather than conditions, having full confidence in the wisdom of the Corporation, as well in the future as now; and also having a lively sense of the changing aspects of science, of our relation thereto, and of the needs of the Harvard Medical School. Until disease is banished from the earth, as does not seem imminent, to say the least, there must be a place for a chair of pathology in every medical school. This chair in Harvard carries my family name, my grandfather having given the nucleus of the fund for its support, and my brother and I having been privileged to add to it.

Tropical medicine, which I believe to be pregnant with vast possibilities for the good of mankind, has been recognized by the Harvard Medical School, and has made a promising start under the leadership of Professor Richard P. Strong. I am very anxious to see the School of Tropical Medicine put on a permanent and adequate basis. I would therefore suggest:—

1. That the income from this fund be used, if and as long as needed, toward the maintenance of Tropical Medicine in the Harvard Medical School.

2. Should the Harvard School of Tropical Medicine cease to exist—the mere name under which the subject is taught counting for nothing, of course,—or should the said School, at any time or from any source, be, in the judgment of the Corporation, sufficiently provided with funds, I would suggest the addition of this fund to the Endowment of the Shattuck Professorship of Pathology, with full discretion as to the amount of salary to be paid the Shattuck professor, and as to the

use of any surplus in such manner as may seem for the best interests of the Department. I incline to the belief that fellowships, such as the Walcott, and A. T. Cabot, yielding an income sufficient to secure the full time of a promising man for a year or two, are a decided addition to the strength of a medical school. They give a chance to secure young men while enthusiasm is fresh.

3. It seems to me it may be wise to add, annually, some percentage of the income to the principal, for whatever purpose the income may be used; thus possibly, through a present sacrifice, winning a later compensatory good by guarding against a fall in the rate of interest such as would seem probable in a more or less remote future.

I wish to emphasize the fact that I suggest, rather than condition.

Should you be pleased to accept the gift under the above terms, kindly notify me and I will promptly send you a check.

Yours truly,

F. C. SHATTUCK.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION

It was announced in the BULLETIN last week that President Eliot (presiding), President Lowell, and Thomas Mott Osborne, '84, would be among the speakers at the dinner of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs to be held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Friday, November 17, at 7 P. M. The Hon. David F. Houston, A.M. '92, Secretary of Agriculture, and Professor H. A. Yeomans, Dean of Harvard College, are now added to the list of speakers.

The business meeting on Friday will be held at 2.30 P. M. at the Harvard Club of Boston. On Saturday morning those who wish to visit the University will assemble in the Faculty Room, in University Hall, at 9.45. For those who prefer to visit the Oakley Country Club on Saturday provisions will be made at the Harvard Club of Boston on Friday afternoon. The luncheon (without charge) at the Harvard Union will be given from 12 to 1.30 on Saturday. The Brown game will begin at 2 P. M.

This repeated notice will reach BULLETIN readers only in the vicinity of Boston. It is hoped that they will be largely represented at the Federation meetings.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

The Harvard Travellers Club has deposited in the library of the Harvard Club of Boston the works on travel and exploration which have been collected by the former club. The books are on the shelves of the library where

the members of the Harvard Club have access to them.

The catalogue includes works on Africa, the Arctic regions, Central and South America, the Antarctic, the far East, and miscellaneous volumes.

The following Sunday afternoon concerts, at 4 o'clock, to which ladies will be admitted under the usual conditions, are announced by the Harvard Club:

Dec. 3.—Organ recital by Richard Keyes Biggs, organist of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 17.—Concert by the Hoffman Quartet: Jacques Hoffman, first violin, Adolf Bak, second violin; Karl Rissland, viola; Carl Barth, violoncello.

Jan. 7.—Recital by Ralph Osborne, '00, basso, and Marjorie Church, pianist.

HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago has elected the following officers: President, George H. Ingalls, '93; vice-presidents, Robert M. Lovett, '92, Rudolph B. Flersheim, '98, Charles H. Schweppe, '02; secretary-treasurer, Joseph B. Husband, '08; directors, Edwin P. Dewes, '02, Perry H. Keeney, '06, George Higginson, Jr., '87; chorister, Robert B. Whiting, '08; member of the scholarship committee, John S. Miller, Jr., '11.

The Yale, Princeton, and Harvard clubs of Chicago had a joint reunion at the University club in that city on Friday, November 10, the day before the Princeton-Harvard football game.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

A member of the Society of Friends of the Fogg Art Museum has just purchased an early fifteenth century Spanish "Annunciation" by the little-known master, Juan de Burgos, and has sent it to the Museum as a permanent loan.

The picture comes from the collection of Sir Charles Robinson, and was publicly exhibited in 1880 at the Royal Academy, in 1908 at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and in 1913 at the Grafton Galleries, London. The original carved frame, of an elaborate Gothic design, is well preserved. The picture, which was discovered in Madrid about 1870, is signed beneath the figure of the Angel of the Annunciation on a cartellino: "Maestre ju de Burgos pitor."

Beginning November 15, and continuing for two weeks, a special loan exhibition of Flemish paintings will be held at the Fogg Museum. The exhibition is intended to cover, in

an unusual way, the field of early Flemish painting, and examples will be shown by Roger van der Weyden, Memlinc, Mabuse, Hugo van der Goes, Moro, and others.

Professor G. H. Edgell will hold a conference on the pictures in this exhibition on Tuesday afternoon, November 21, at three o'clock.

MATHEMATICAL LOGIC

Dr. Henry M. Sheffer, lecturer on philosophy, will give a series of six lectures, entitled "A Survey of Mathematical Logic", in Emerson A at 4.30 P. M. The dates and titles of the separate lectures are as follows:

Nov. 20—The Classification of Relations.

Nov. 22—Incomplete Deductive Systems.

Nov. 27—Complete Deductive Systems.

Dec. 4—Problems in Postulate-Theory.

Dec. 6—Logical Symbolism.

Dec. 11—The Foundations of Logic.

These lectures are intended for students of philosophy and of mathematics, but presuppose no acquaintance with mathematical logic. They are open to members of the University and of Radcliffe College.

RECITAL BY MME. MERCIER

Under the auspices of the Department of French and other Romance Languages and Literatures and the Department of Music, a recital will be given in the John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, on Monday evening, November 27, at 8.15 o'clock, to introduce Mme Zoé Lassagne-Mercier, wife of Mr. Louis J. A. Mercier of the French Department. The programme will consist of compositions for pianoforte and for violin, and French recitations.

Tickets for this recital, at \$1, fifty cents, and twenty-five cents each, are on sale at Amee Brothers' bookstore, Harvard Square, at Herrick's in Boston, and at the Music Building.

HARVARD MEN AT WESTERN CAMP

The following Harvard men attended the business men's training camp held, under the direction of the War Department, from August 28 to September 23 at American Lake, Tacoma, Wash., and Fort Lawton, Seattle, Wash: Thomas Nickerson, '99, of Seattle; Corbin Edgell, '02, of Eagle Point, Ore.; George T. Otis, '04, of North Yakima, Wash.; Edward B. Collins, '14, of Seattle; Henry W. Treat, L. '87-88, of Seattle; Everett B. Stackpole, G. '00-01, of Seattle; Roy K. Terry, LL.B. '13, of Portland, Ore.

At the University

Professor W. B. Scott, of the Department of Geology at Princeton University, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Relations of South America to other Continents, especially North America", in the Geological lecture room yesterday afternoon.

Professor G. A. J. Ross, of Union Theological Seminary, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. A. P. Fitch, president of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach next Sunday.

Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, of the English Department of Princeton University, spoke at a "Kneipe" of the Deutscher Verein last Saturday evening. Professor Spaeth is known also as a successful coach of the Princeton crews.

Senator La Fontaine, of Belgium, spoke at a joint meeting of the Socialist Club and the International Polity Club last Monday afternoon. His subject was: "The Relation of Internal to External Preparedness."

Fitzroy Carrington, A.M., lecturer on the history of engraving, gave an address at the Fogg Art Museum last Monday on "German Engraving: The Master of the Amsterdam Cabinet, and Albrecht Durer."

Professor H. W. Holmes and Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Ph.D. '14, director of statistical measurements in the Boston public schools, spoke at a meeting of the Graduate Education Club last Tuesday evening.

At the Physical Conference next Friday afternoon, Mr. E. C. Kemble, 4G., of Cleveland, will give the second of his addresses on "Recent Progress in Connection with the Quantum Theory."

The freshman eleven defeated the football team of the University School of Cleveland, 42 to 0, on Soldiers Field last Saturday. The freshmen were much heavier than their opponents.

The Dramatic Club will produce at its fall production "The Mission of the Damned", a four-act play by Miss Mary M. E. M. Wright, of Lewiston, N. Y., a special student in Radcliffe College.

Mr. G. H. McCaffrey, Jr., assistant in government, spoke on "Boston's First Experience with the Segregated Budget System" at the Conference on Municipal Government this week.

The Cercle Francais gave a reception for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt last Tuesday afternoon at the Colonial Club. Mme. Bernhardt made an informal speech.

At the Chemical Colloquium this week, Mr. L. T. Fairhall, assistant in chemistry, spoke on "The Magnetic Properties of Solutions."

The Peabody Museum has received from Arthur Bowditch, Jr., '03, a large collection of spears, household articles, and wearing apparel of the Bagoba, Manoba, Moro, and other tribes of the Philippine Islands. The collection was made by Bowditch in 1914.

"Eddie" Morris, whose wig-wagging for the score-board in the Stadium has made him a familiar figure to recent Harvard men, has been elected to the Massachusetts Senate.

Rev. Samuel R. Harlowe, '08, who has recently been a teacher in Roberts College, Turkey, spoke at the weekly meeting of the Christian Association last Sunday morning.

Mr. E. E. Lincoln, instructor in economics, spoke at the Seminary of Economics last Monday evening on "The Results of Municipal Electric Lighting in Massachusetts."

The delegates to the meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs will visit the University next Saturday morning and have luncheon at the Union.

The Sunday School, conducted under the auspices of the University Board of Preachers, will open on Sunday, December 3, at 9.45, in Phillips Brooks House.

Dr. L. T. Troland, 5G., S.B. (M.I.T.) '12, A.M. '14, Ph.D. '15, of Malden, will speak at the meeting of the Zoological Club next Friday afternoon.

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday, Mr. J. B. Brinsmade, assistant in physics, spoke on "Houstoun's Theory of Color Vision."

President Lowell was elected president of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at its annual meeting last week.

W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, of Stoneham, Mass., has been elected captain of the wrestling team. Snow is a member of the football squad.

Last Saturday's issue of the *Crimson* consisted of 28 pages, eight of which was an illustrated supplement printed on sepia paper.

At the meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club last week, Professor Kirsopp Lake spoke on "Some Problems of the Future."

At a meeting of the History Club last Saturday evening, Sir Edward Pears spoke on his experiences in the Orient.

Princeton defeated Harvard, 4 goals to 2, in the association football match on Soldiers Field last Saturday.

D. W. Rich, '18, of New York City, has been appointed assistant manager of the Musical Clubs.

W. P. Belknap, Jr., of New York City, has been appointed manager of the freshman football team.

Alumni Notes

'69—Dr. Francis G. Peabody, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, Emeritus, spoke on "Personal Preparedness" before the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago on October 29.

'80—Frederic Allison Tupper has contributed a poem, "The Heir of all the Ages", to the *Journal of Education* for October 26.

'84—Rome G. Brown's address on "The Necessity of Federal Water Legislation", delivered before the Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul, Minn., on October 9, is printed in the November number of the *Bulletin of the Affiliated Societies of Minnesota*.

'91—Maurice H. Wildes, who has been in business in Everett, Wash., for many years, has sold his business there and is now associated with Philip M. Tucker, '99, in the management of the latter's business in investment securities, 201 Devonshire St., Boston. He is living at 500 Randolph Ave., Milton.

'93—T. H. Soren has resigned from his position with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., where he has been since his graduation, and is assistant to the vice-president of the Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn. His home address is 43 Concord St., Hartford.

'94—A daughter was born on September 24 to Homer L. Holcomb and Grace (Dickerman) Holcomb at Fredonia, N. Y.

'00—Clarence Eugene Klise died on October 27 at the Waltham (Mass.) Hospital. He had been principal of the high schools of Maynard and Belmont, Mass., and North Yakima, Wash. He had a fruit farm at Selah, Wash., where he lived as his health began to fail.

'00—A daughter, Suzanne, was born on May 10 to George Manierre, 3d, and Katharine (Newbury) Manierre, in Milwaukee, Wis.

'01—N. H. Batchelder is headmaster of Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn., which dedicated its Founders Hall on November 4. The building was designed by Murphy & Dana, New York, a firm of which Richard H. Dana, Jr., '01, is a member.

'01—William T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., and president of the Oregon Social Hygiene Society, had an article on "State-Wide Education in Social Hygiene" in the July number of *Social Hygiene*, which is published by the American Social Hygiene Association, New York.

'01—Edwin W. James, who is now Chief of Maintenance, U. S. Office of Public Roads, has an article in the *Richmond Motorist* for October entitled "Road Maintenance and its Significance", and another in the October number of *Southern Good Roads*, on "The

Real Cost of a Road", in which the engineering and economic factors of highway costs are analyzed and compared.

'01—James Lawrence has become a member of the firm of McFadden, Sands & Co., cotton merchants, of Philadelphia. He is in their Boston office at 141 Milk St.

'01—Joseph O. Procter, Jr., has been elected secretary of the class to succeed Harold B. Clark, who resigned. Procter is a member of the firm of Goodwin, Procter & Ballantine, lawyers, 84 State St., Boston.

'02—E. W. Mills and J. F. Manning, '03, who have been gold mining in Korea since their graduation, spent last summer in the United States.

'02—A son, Thomas Huntington, was born on October 13 in Cambridge, Mass., to Arthur F. Whittem and Ellen (Huntington) Whittem.

'03—Langdon Warner has gone to China in charge of field work for the Cleveland Museum of Fine Arts.

'04—Two daughters were born on April 22 to Harold H. Bennett and Susan (Farwell) Bennett.

'04—Gilman Corson Dolley died of pneumonia on October 21 at Manila, P. I. He graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, in 1907, specializing in tropical diseases. He had been a 2d lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., and was stationed for a time at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Later he had practised medicine in San Domingo and Chili. Since December, 1915, he had been resident physician and surgeon at Culion, P. I.

'04—Mahlon Fay Perkins has returned to Shanghai, China, after six months' vacation in the United States. He is deputy consul at the U. S. Legation, Shanghai.

'04—William Swan is with the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Co. as superintendent of their suburban and rural telephone exchanges for the Gulf Coast country of Texas, with headquarters at Houston.

'05—William MacLeod was married on June 24 at Newport, R. I., to Miss Elizabeth Waldron Weaver, Bryn Mawr, '15. They are living at 78 Washington St., Newport.

'05—Announcement has been made of the engagement of C. R. D. Meier to Miss Dorothy Niedringhaus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Niedringhaus of St. Louis. Meier is vice-president and treasurer of the Heine Safety Boiler Co., St. Louis.

'05—Francis B. Scheuber is with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation at Fort Worth, Tex.

'06—Laurance I. Neale is president, Roger H. Clarke, '06, treasurer, and William Jones, '82, is librarian of the University Glee Club of New York City.

'07—A second son, Huntington Sanders, was born on September 11 to Ernest H. Gruening and Dorothy (Smith) Gruening.

'07—A daughter, Jane, was born on August 14 to William G. Howard and Georgia (Walter) Howard.

'07—W. Carson Ryan, Jr., is the author of a Bulletin of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., entitled "Education Exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition."

'08—John D. Brewer was married on October 13 to Miss Marion L. Mack in Dorchester, Mass.

'08—Twin sons, Gorton, Jr., and Winthrop Allen, were born on May 27 to Gorton James and Margery (Allen) James.

'08—John Lodge was married on September 23 in Swampscott, Mass., to Miss Elizabeth F. Sargent. They are living at 248 Barclay St., Flushing, N. Y.

'08—Austin B. Mason is commander of Section VIII of the American Ambulance Corps in France. He will return to this country on January 1, when his address will be 391 Marlborough St., Boston.

'08—Welles VanNess Moot was married on September 23 to Miss Caroline Clinton Everett, daughter of Oliver H. Everett, '73, M.D. '77.

'09—David Carb is training the members of the Artists' Guild in St. Louis for some plays to be produced at the dedication of a "Little Theatre" built by the Guild.

'09—Otto Lyding is minister of the Third Religious Society (Unitarian), Dorchester, Mass. His address is 12 Butler St., Dorchester Lower Mills.

'09—A son, R. Foster Reynolds, Jr., was born on May 24 at Providence, R. I., to R.

Foster Reynolds and Eleanor (Andrews) Reynolds.

'09—Paul Withington, M.D. '14, E. W. Soucy, '16, J. A. Doherty, '16, and R. S. C. King, '16, are coaching the Wisconsin football team. Withington is Assistant Professor of Physical Education, with supervision over the injuries of athletes at Wisconsin. This year he will be at Wisconsin only during the fall, returning to the Boston City Hospital in December to finish his term as a surgical house officer. Doherty is taking work in the department of Sanitary Engineering at the University of Wisconsin.

'10—Daniel Thomas Curtin has contributed to the London *Times* a series of articles, beginning October 9, under the heading, "Ten Months in Germany: an Eye-Witness's Report."

'10—Henry L. Wilder has been appointed district traffic chief of the Long Liner Department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. His district covers the states of Iowa and Nebraska and part of South Dakota. His address in Omaha is 654 Brandeis Theatre Building.

A.M. '13—Harrison R. Hunt, Ph.D. '16, is instructor in zoology at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

'16—William Symmes Coggins was killed on November 7 in the disastrous fall of a South Boston street-car into an open draw on a bridge crossing Fort Point Channel, Boston.

'16—Edward S. Esty is with Stone & Webster Management Association, 147 Milk St., Boston. His home address remains 97 Adlington Road, Brookline, Mass.

'16—Maurice Taylor is a special agent for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 43 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. His home address remains 187 Dudley St., Boston.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89,

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '96,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '80, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '81, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Feusden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follasbee, '92, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richard Coe, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1916.

NUMBER 9.

News and Views

The War Memorial Discussion.

It is well to take occasion now and then to point out a fact of which many readers of the BULLETIN must be aware, that we are constantly printing communications with the tenor of which we are not in sympathy. This will be inevitable so long as these pages continue to offer that medium for a free discussion of Harvard matters which seems to us one of the justifications for their existence. At the present time we are printing letters quite at variance with the opinion regarding a memorial to Harvard men fallen or still to fall in the European war which we expressed when the subject was first broached. Some such memorial seemed to us, and still seems, entirely desirable. In so far as it is to be a comprehensive memorial, the form and the placing of it may best be decided upon, according to our way of thinking, when the war is done.

With memorials to individual Harvard men the case is different. These are already beginning to take form, and detailed accounts of one or more of them may soon be expected to appear. It has been suggested that the best place for certain memorials will be in Europe, where the men have fallen. In a certain sense one of the projects now taking form fulfils this suggestion. It will perpetuate a Harvard name through a fund raised for the maintenance of a fellowship for French students, coming to Harvard

from France. This is the very moment for planning and furthering such projects. They will do honor both to Harvard and to the men whose names they will hold from oblivion. For the present the larger plan for a memorial to many will suffer no harm from being talked about. Its execution may safely be entrusted to the future.

* * *

The Federation Dinner.

The annual dinner of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, over which President Eliot presided at the Harvard Club of Boston last Friday night, afforded a capital example of what such a gathering of Harvard men may advantageously be. It was not a mere glorification of Harvard, in scholarship, athletics, or anything else. On the contrary it took the intelligence of the company for granted, and brought together as speakers a small number of Harvard men who had really done something and were willing to talk about it. Secretary Houston, of the United States Department of Agriculture, gave some account of the far-reaching work under his charge. Thomas Mott Osborne, '84, introduced by President Eliot as the prophet and seer of prison reform, spoke to a purpose which verified this definition of him; Howard Elliott, '81, grappled frankly with the problems with which the passage of the Adamson law has confronted the railroads; and Dean Yeomans of Harvard College, in discussing the work of the Dean's office, all un-

consciously gave his hearers the truest reasons for carrying home with them the conviction that the work is done with an effective sympathy and force. It was President Eliot's function to unify the varied deliverances in such a manner as to give the evening a distinctively Harvard flavor—not overpowered, as it sometimes is, by a wearying exuberance of personally conducted cheering.

Is not this indeed what a gathering of Harvard men, even on Commencement Day, may really prefer to the bill of verbal fare to which they are often treated? The question may profitably be considered. A toastmaster of President Eliot's skill and authority in the unifying process is not always to be found, but the recent dinner has set a standard to be borne in mind.

* * *

Training Reserve Officers. As Harvard has been reproached, especially by members of its own community, for not being among the first to organize one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, authorized by Act of Congress on June 3, 1916, we have been at some pains to ascertain the facts of the matter.

Readers of the BULLETIN will remember that a committee of college and university presidents met with representatives of the War Department at Washington on October 17 for a discussion of a practicable adjustment between the regulations of the Department for military instruction at the colleges to which the Act applies and the curricula of those colleges. According to the regulations, given out in General Orders, No. 49, of the War Department, the relative stress laid upon practical and theoretical training was represented by the proportion between a weight of 20 for practical against 8 for theoretical in the freshman and sophomore years, and of 26 for prac-

tical against 22 for theoretical in the junior and senior years. In all this work there was much that appeared of questionable utility in the training of future officers to whom Plattsburg is accessible.

It may well be supposed that a natural desire to "standardize" all college military training as closely as possible with the training provided at the "land grant colleges", at which drill under army officers is compulsory, accounts in some measure for the heavier emphasis laid upon the practical training. The presidents' committee, representing colleges of quite another type, naturally enough preferred an emphasis on the theoretical, the more purely scholarly, element in military education. Accordingly they passed resolutions in favor of rendering the curriculum contained in General Orders, No. 49, more elastic; of permitting qualified students, approved by the professor of Military Science and Tactics and the president of any institution, to enter the advanced courses without taking all those which go before; of introducing modifications in the courses, subject to the approval of the War Department; and of providing that the required drill may be taken in whole or in part in summer military camps.

Perhaps it was too much to expect that the War Department would approve such radical departures from the program laid down in its orders given out so recently as September 20, 1916. Fortunately, however, on September 19, 1916, the Department issued General Orders, No. 48, providing for a scheme of education in colleges and universities not electing to maintain units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Under these orders the Department stands ready to detail officers of the regular army to conduct theoretical courses in military training, and to provide every facility for college

students who take these courses to receive abundant instruction in the practical work of soldiering at the camps of which Plattsburg affords the most familiar example. By a slight modification of General Orders, No. 48, the essential desires of the committee of college presidents will be met, and the provisions of General Orders, No. 49, for colleges wishing to maintain units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, will remain intact.

At Harvard no application for the establishment of a unit in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has yet been made. There is a clear alternative to the filing of such an application, namely to proceed under the provisions of General Orders No. 48. With Captain Cordier already at Harvard, and Captain Bjornstad soon to come, there can be no dearth of facilities for instruction in both the practical and the theoretical branches of military science. More than two hundred men are already enrolled in the course in this subject announced at the beginning of the year. The announcement in the "Elective Pamphlet" must have given many of them the impression that a unit of the Training Corps was clearly in sight. At that time, however, the government program for instruction in the "R. O. T. C." was so newly issued that the details of its relation to the courses leading to a Harvard degree had still to be worked out. The stand taken by the committee of presidents indicates that not only at Harvard but elsewhere this program left much to be desired, even after there had been opportunity to study it for some weeks.

As for the alternatives now presented, it may be said that there appears to be no special advantage in Harvard's being among the first to establish a unit of the "R. O. T. C.", if after all such a unit is not going to provide the training which

bears the best possible relation to the training of Harvard in general. It ought to be the object here to work out a plan by which the most valuable Reserve Officers are likely to be trained—under the surrounding conditions. Sober Harvard sentiment will probably approve an insistence upon stiff intellectual work, in military as in other fields, if the work is to be counted towards a degree. If a student has a genuine desire to become a Reserve Officer in the United States Army, he will presumably care enough for the enterprise to acquire a large part of his practical knowledge in such a voluntary organization as the Harvard Regiment, which might be revived with this end clearly in view, or at Plattsburg, or through both. For it should be borne clearly in mind that the failure to establish a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard not only will not prevent Harvard men from becoming Reserve Officers, but may even serve to place Harvard in the front rank of colleges undertaking to teach military science. Students who pursue the course outlined in General Orders, No. 49, are merely eligible for appointment as such officers. Those who study military science under the contemplated modification of General Orders, No. 48, should be exceptionally qualified to pass the army examinations admitting candidates to the rank of Reserve Officers. This door of entrance to the service should invite the more ambitious, who are those most likely to go beyond mere admission.

The foregoing attempt to define the present status of the question of military instruction at Harvard was made during the past week. At the moment of going to press we receive from President Lowell the letter printed on a later page. It will be found to throw a light of special clearness and value on the whole matter.

New England Federation of Harvard Clubs

THE ninth annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs was held in Boston on Friday the 17th, and in Cambridge on Saturday the 18th of November. A special committee of the Harvard Club of Boston represented the Club in its capacity of host. The business meeting of the Federation, consisting of the reading and discussion of reports, was held in the library of the Boston club house at 2.30 on Friday, with President Eliot in the chair. The room was well filled.

The secretary, Hermann F. Clarke, '05, in closing his fourth and final year in office, reported a membership of twenty-seven clubs in the Federation, composed originally of nine, and the addition of two, those of Watertown, Mass., and of Keene, N. H., during the past year. As chairman of the Committee on Relations with the University, C. Chester Lane, '04, presented a report to be printed hereafter. In commenting upon it, President Eliot urged the addition of professors in Harvard University to those in Harvard College as speakers at Harvard Clubs.

For the Committee on Relations with Secondary Schools, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., '92, chairman, advocated efforts in the direction of removing the "impression among the larger New England preparatory schools that other colleges maintain closer and more personal relations with these schools than Harvard does and make greater efforts to assist these schools in their work of preparing students for college." In the discussion that followed Dean Yeomans expressed the appreciation of this problem in Cambridge, and President Eliot spoke a word of warning against the sending of "juiceless people" to the schools from the College.

F. C. Weld, '86, chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported the admission of the Watertown and Keene

Clubs to the Federation, and the endeavors to press the establishment of new clubs in other quarters. For the Committee on Prizes, Joseph S. Ford, '94, reported the offer of prize books, Thayer's "Life and Letters of John Hay" and Dana's "Two Years before the Mast", to high schools of Portland, Maine, Hartford, Conn., Lawrence and Fall River, Mass.; to Phillips Academy, Andover, Phillips Exeter Academy, Worcester Academy, and the Moses Brown School, Providence. For the Committee on Scholarships, W. E. Castle, Jr., '00, chairman, reported the assignment of one Federation scholarship this year, and urged a firmer financial provision for this form of aid.

The annual dinner of the Federation took place in Harvard Hall, in the Harvard Club of Boston, at 7 o'clock on Friday. The attendance of about 200 was considerably larger than the usual number at these gatherings. President Eliot presided, commending the men with black cravats as supporters of the Cambridge as distinguished from the Oxford tradition, and introducing with characteristic commentary the following speakers: Howard Elliott, '81, Thomas Mott Osborne, '84, David Franklin Houston, A.M., '92, and Henry Aaron Yeomans, '00. The character of their remarks is indicated elsewhere. President Lowell was obliged, by reason of his brother's death, to withdraw from the list of speakers. Between the courses of the dinner there was excellent singing by a quartette from the Harvard Club of Boston Glee Club.

Bartlett H. Hayes, '98, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented the following list of officers for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected:

President, William B. C. Stickney, '65, Rutland, Vt.; vice-president, Joseph S. Ford, '94, Exeter, N. H.; secretary, Charles D. Davol,

'06, Fall River, Mass.; director of the Alumni Association, Charles G. Saunders, '67, Lawrence, Mass.; treasurer, Martin A. Taylor, '89, Haverhill, Mass.; Honorary Vice-Presidents: President A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, Harvard University; Howard Elliott, '81, Boston, Mass.; Homer Gage, '82, Worcester, Mass.; J. Putnam Walker, '61, Bangor, Me.; Henry G. Chapin, '82, Springfield, Mass.; Daniel B. Fearing, '82, Newport, R. I.; Walter W. Simmons, '85, Manchester, N. H.; Charles T. Billings, '84, Belmont, Mass.; Edward A. Harriman, '88, New Haven, Conn.; James G. Blaine, Jr., '11, Providence, R. I.

Delegates to the meeting were informed that on Saturday morning visitors to the University would find special facilities provided for inspecting the Freshman Halls, Germanic Museum, Law School, University Press, Widener Library, University Museum, Astronomi-

cal Observatory, Bureau of Business Research, and the University grounds in general. A smaller number of men appeared at the Faculty Room in University Hall on Saturday morning at 9.45 than was expected. Effective arrangements had been made for showing them about in groups, and when the visitors assembled at the Harvard Union between 12 and 1.30 for lunch, there was a general expression of interest and satisfaction in the morning's enterprise. It was not felt, however, that the full possibilities of a visitation day for alumni have yet been put to the test.

After the luncheon many of the delegates proceeded to the Brown game, at which provisions had been made for their sitting together.

Letters to the Bulletin

PRESIDENT LOWELL

ON MILITARY TRAINING AT HARVARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

On June 3, 1916, Congress passed "an act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense", which provided (Section 42) that units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps might be established in colleges which agreed to maintain a two years' elective or compulsory course in military training, "which course when entered upon by any student shall, . . . as regards such student, be a prerequisite for graduation"; and by the following section the Secretary of War was authorized to prescribe the courses of theoretical and practical military training for these units. Harvard University was planning to establish such a unit, but in September last, the War Department issued General Order 49 prescribing the course of training. This was based upon the course of training hitherto pursued in the State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. It provides for three hours a

week of work for the first two years, of which two-thirds is practical, being largely drill, and one-third theoretical, and of an elementary character. These first two years of training are compulsory in the Land Grant and State Institutions and hence do not give an alternative credit, or replace some other subject, but are required over and above the curriculum of study for a degree.

The regulations go on to provide that students may continue military training in their third and fourth college years devoting to it five hours a week of which three are practical and two theoretical.

The work of the first two years is by no means such as to qualify a man for a commission; in fact it hardly begins an officer's training, which is supposed to be given in the work of the last two years. It involves a great deal of drill but takes no account, gives no credit, for anything done at Plattsburg or the other summer training camps.

Clearly such a system is unsuited to Harvard. Under it the student must begin his training at the opening of the

freshman year and continue it for four years in order to qualify himself for a reserve commission; with a small amount of instruction in the specific duties of an officer, and a rather wearisome amount of drill, throughout the period; with no inducement, moreover, to attend the camp at Plattsburg. Clearly it would be more in accordance with our conditions to have the drill done in the main at Plattsburg, where there is a military atmosphere and a far larger proportion of army officers to the number of men; and to devote more time, not less than a full course a year, to the principles of military science and art, thereby acquiring the knowledge necessary for a second lieutenant's commission in a couple of years.

A meeting of college presidents at Washington in October unanimously requested the War Department to authorize a curriculum more elastic and more rapid, to permit changes to be made subject to the approval of that Department, and to allow the drill to be taken in whole or in part at the summer military camps. The Department felt that it would be a mistake, during the experimental stage, to change the curriculum laid down for the Land Grant Colleges, and therefore for the units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; but that under Section 56 of the Act of June 3, 1916, it would detail officers and provide equipment; and that in this case the curriculum described above might be modified with the approval of the Department, and the drill might be done in whole or in part at the summer camps.

This appears to give all that we need, or requested, except that the students under instruction do not form a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which means that they cannot be appointed reserve officers without examination. If the men who shall have been instructed here cannot pass the examination they ought not to receive a commission, if, indeed, any officers ought to be appointed without examination. The conditions

leave us free to give a training for officers more complete and more rapid than under the compulsory regulations for the Land Grant Colleges; to give in two years more than they give in four, and in the case of students who wish to do so, to carry specialized instruction still farther in the remaining college years; for it must be remembered that the number of hours devoted to practical instruction in a single camp at Plattsburg is greater than in the first two years under the prescribed curriculum, and that a single full course at Harvard, properly conducted, will comprise nearly as many hours of theoretical military study as is prescribed for the whole four years by the regulations. Most people think of drill and evolutions as the beginning and end of military education. It is in fact the beginning, but it is no more. In the present condition of war an officer, who may at any moment find himself in command of a company, on patrol or in an advanced trench, must know much of the science and art of modern war.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

THE WAR MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In reading the communications in your issue of November 9 on the subject of the War Memorial, it has occurred to me that we should not lose sight of the fact that these young men were, above all else, Harvard soldiers, standing for Harvard ideals and truth. They are not to be regarded as soldiers in a foreign army. It is sought to commemorate them, not the European War. If they have died for the truth as they saw it, question not why and where they died, but set up in Soldiers Field, or somewhere on Harvard ground, an appropriate memorial, that the world may know that Harvard is not indifferent to the fate of any one of her sons who has fearlessly fallen for a cause which he believed to be righteous. Many martyrs we have in this life to many causes, both

noble and ignoble. To have met death bravely on any battle-field is distinction enough, second only to that of having died for one's own country.

CHARLES F. SEYBOLD, '71.

Cincinnati, O.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Lee, '86, Mr. Alexander, '99, and Mr. Davidson, '16, have written letters to the BULLETIN which must cause sincere regret to the vast majority of Harvard men. The first two have been fittingly characterized in your last number by Mr. Pier, '95; the third is very young and has time to repent. Such men utterly fail to grasp the true significance and character of this war. Americans who volunteer in the cause of civilization and humanity are by no means to be classed with the soldiers of fortune of former days.

Let us hope that the Harvard volunteers will be commemorated in a worthy and enduring manner and that our discussion henceforth may be confined to the question of a fitting site.

GARDNER W. ALLEN, '77.

Boston.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Would it not be possible to form a representative committee of the alumni of Harvard University to solicit subscriptions to a Memorial to the Americans, who have died for the right, as they see it, in the European War?

The Memorial Hall, erected forty years ago, in honor of our martyrs of the Civil War, has been outgrown, and the College has been compelled to hold its Commencement exercises in the open air for several years.

The students now have to take their meals in many different places, where formerly the bulk of them dined in Memorial Hall.

One result has been that it is more difficult to hear the speakers at Commencement, than it would be in a hall designed with due regard to acoustics,

and the success of the College Commencement is more than formerly dependent upon the weather.

Incidentally I regret to note that the singing at the Commencement exercises is no longer joined in by the whole mass of alumni present. Somehow we feel sort of lonesome so far away from the trained chorus that leads us. I believe that this singing would be more effective in a hall, and that it would be possible to design a hall, which would serve well for a students' dining hall, during term time, and be converted each year by a few hours of carpenter work into a suitable meeting place for the Commencement exercises, on Commencement Day.

We may regret, but we cannot alter the fact, that the noble spirit of self-sacrifice, which has prompted, and is prompting, so many Harvard men to give service in Europe, at the risk of their lives, finds no responsive chord in the hearts of some graduates of Harvard. We may, nevertheless, rejoice that Harvard has taken the lead over other American colleges in the number and distinguished services of her many children who have gone forth to serve in the hospitals, in the ambulances, and in the flying squads, and have given to France fresh pledges of our remembrance of a friendship that dates back to a time when this nation was not.

Why is it necessary that the University, through its administration, should consider a movement of this kind, at its present stage? Why not leave the matter wholly in the hands of the alumni, in the belief that by the time the war is over, a fund will have been collected, adequate to reasonably fulfil the purposes which I have tried to suggest? The trustees of this fund can then acquire real estate, erect the building, after informal conference with the University authorities, and when the time comes to dedicate it, it is hardly likely that any considerable body of the alumni will object to the University accepting an adequate and appropriate gift.

Such a gift, accepted after the conclusion of the war, will no more contribute to promote bitterness and strife, than does the present Memorial Hall tend to embitter our hearts against the brave antagonists who strove fifty odd years ago in the cause of state sovereignty. It will serve only to show that too much prosperity has not palsied the hearts of all of us, and that we can still recognize the truth of the sacred words: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

GODFREY L. CABOT, '82.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the BULLETIN of November 16, Mr. A. S. Pier, '95, refers to letters of Mr. E. T. Lee, '86, and myself in regard to the War Memorial, as "shameful", and by inference, denounces the writing of them as "unworthily, uncalled for, and indecent."

Perhaps I could, with some justice, return the compliment. However, I think Mr. Pier misses the point. There is no need or intention to impugn the motives of anybody, but it is fair to point out that the enthusiasm of some Harvard students for one side or the other of the European War is not to be compared with the patriotism of Harvard in War of the States, and further, that in the present state of our American opinion, it would not be wise for Harvard to glorify either the war or any aggregation of belligerents.

EDWARD F. ALEXANDER, '99.

Cincinnati.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The letters in the BULLETIN of November 9 about the proposed Soldiers Field memorial "to the Harvard dead in Europe" challenge comment. One correspondent questions whether any man engaged in this war should be honored because "a large, perhaps the largest, part of intelligent American opinion is gradually crystallizing in a belief that the

present European War is a stupid criminal nightmare for which all the European nations are responsible and of which all will shortly be ashamed." This sounds more like disapprobation of all war,—which most Americans no doubt share with the suffering peoples of Europe,—than an opinion as to the merits of either cause in the present war. If war ever bred heroes, why may they not be brought to light by the greatest war of history?

Another correspondent thinks that while some foreigners who fought in the Revolution may have done so because they believed in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, very many Americans who have enlisted abroad have done so merely from sporting instincts. No man patient enough to read and consider the available evidence can fail to have some opinion as to how this particular war came to start, and if he believes that it started because of the aggressive intentions of the central powers and their determination to establish dominance in Europe, he must conclude that the principles of the declaration were menaced far less by George III in 1776 than by William II in 1914.

Let us honor as best we can those who have shown that Harvard men can still die for a cause. Soldiers Field is big enough and broad enough to commemorate not merely those who fell in our own wars—little wars we must call them now—but also Harvard men who have fallen in another war in which the great interests of humanity are at stake. Let us take that step at least in the direction of internationalism which is our hope for the future.

ARTHUR A. BALLANTINE, '04.

Boston.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read with great interest the letters from Mr. E. F. Alexander, '99, and Mr. Edward T. Lee, '86, in your number of November 9. If one much their junior in years may be permitted to

criticize their opinions, I may venture to state that to the thinking of youth these gentlemen have entirely missed the point of the discussion. When one speaks of "sportsmen who died for the sake of a fight", he speaks as one who has never lived with the soldiers of France and those Americans who have chosen to share their lot in the dressing-stations and dugouts along the battle lines. One finds no "sportsmen" there, save the true sportsmen who have chosen to play their lives against the chance to aid the cause of a people fighting, backs against their door-posts, to guard republican France against the military imperialism of an ancient foe. In Alsace Reconquise, where one American gave his life for France last Christmas, they rejoice at the return of "the principles of self-government."

The gist of the matter, however, goes deeper than this. Few of us have the calmness to weigh Bülow and Treitschke while Louvain still lies in ruins. Few care to search through a maze of words for the true sources, historical and immediate, of the war. The "sportsmen" prefer to act, perhaps in the dark, but not ignobly. They are the men who, had they lived in other generations, might have sailed with Drake and Hawkins or fought with Garibaldi. History has not yet set them and the cause they chose to make their own in the abstract realm of justice. The soldier is long dead before the political philosopher comes to analyze the reasons why he chose to give his life, and in the analysis to miss the point. Perhaps, though many of us in New England will never believe it despite "the crystallization of public opinion", our Harvard dead followed blind prejudice and died for a popular untruth. But in their possibly unreasoned sincerity to what they believed, they found the truth of faith, truer than the barren and abstract truth of historical argument.

Few of us could give, as fair and learned historians, the sources of the

Crimean War, yet scarcely a child does not

Honor the charge they made,
Noble six hundred.

I doubt if Byron studied the intricacies of the Eastern Question and the possible misfortune that awaited those little nations. Had he done so, decided Turkish rule might reform and be best after all, and stayed quietly in England according to our creed of neutrality, the world would never have known the inspiration from the death of a noble soldier-poet.

Shall Harvard, narrow in Wilsonian broadmindedness, refuse to commemorate its sons who died true to what they held to be the right, true to her motto *Veritas*? As one who has had a little glimpse of France at war, I heartily approve of the proposed memorial, if not on Soldiers Field, then perhaps where the Brunswick Lion has stood. It would honor Harvard, by writing high the names of those who have already honored her. Seeger did not ask a tribute; it is for us to give.

Yet asked they neither recompense nor praise,
Nor to be mentioned in another breath
Save their blue-coated comrades whose great
days

It was their pride to share, ay, share even
to death.

MELVIN F. TALBOT, '16.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The letters against the war memorial, especially the first one in the November 9 issue of the BULLETIN, have aroused my indignation. I wish that Mr. Lee, the writer of the first letter, could read three or four pages of the last *Red Cross Magazine*, October 1916, an article entitled "Ten Days at Verdun." I think his query as to whether the Harvard dead in their life and in their death properly deserve the distinction which this commemoration would bestow upon them would be answered. They have by their life and death expressed the spontaneous if not official sympathy of the United States

for those who have suffered in the European war, for those who are fighting in defense of their country.

Those too, who died not in the ambulance corps but in other branches of the French service also expressed the true appreciation of this country for what France did for us and for those who are fighting in defense of the Fatherland when attacked. It is characteristic of Englishmen, and perhaps also of their Puritan descendants in this country, never to profess to act from high motives; the motives are there nevertheless, and should be recognized by others. And just as the memorial to those musicians who went down in the *Titanic* is a constant lesson in the Symphony Hall lobby, so the present memorial will have untold influence for good on future Harvard men. For that reason there should be such a memorial.

ALFRED C. LANE, '83.

CARNEGIE PENSIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The indignation started by that first letter caused me to write, but while I am about it I want to mention one or two other matters. One is the subject of the Carnegie Pensions. I am heartily in sympathy with the resolutions on page 130. But I am also a signer of the report of the Association of University Professors which takes a position radically antagonistic to President Pritchett's plan. This is not because I do not believe in contributions from the professors, for I think it would be an admirable idea if in return, as of course would be the case, they got a definite and fair contract. I agree also with President Pritchett's report that pensions are a form of wages, deferred of course, but none the less wages. But I have reason to believe that any qualified acceptance of any portion of the plan is being taken as endorsement of the same. Certain features seemed to me radically wrong and certainly looked as though

by agreeing to continue the present system to all men, who, like myself were over forty-five, the attempt was to be made to influence us to abandon the rights of our younger colleagues.

In so far as any system of insurance or annuity is compulsory, by all odds the most economical and safest and most satisfactory plan is that of assessment such as is used in the Boston Stock Exchange. If, for instance, the average rate of mortality of the Faculty is that of people at the age of forty then, according to the United States life tables, \$9.87 per thousand should pay the cost per thousand apart from administration expenses. In a certain society which I know of, where the lives of course are selected by medical examination, and the average age is about thirty-eight, the rate of mortality per annum has averaged near, but mainly under, seven per thousand, so that an annual assessment of \$7.00 per thousand would, expenses apart, carry the insurance. This principle would not apply at all in case of non-compulsory insurance, which includes especially unselected lives. There would then be a tendency for the older and weaker lives to continue and the younger to drop out, producing the steadily increasing rates which have wrecked so many societies. It must be remembered, too, that if we once adopt the principle that pensions are wages, then compulsory contributions are practically paying a man his wages, only taking it back from him and giving it to him in a different form. The legal effect in some cases would undoubtedly be beneficial.

It is also to be considered that we have many mutual insurance companies already organized. The only saving that could be made over such companies would be a possible saving in administration (whereas most such companies earn higher rates of interest than the Carnegie proposes to) and the saving of insurance agents' fees for obtaining policies. It has occurred to me that it would be a feasible proposition if the

members of a faculty should agree to take their policies altogether in some one of the first class companies, some member of the faculty acting as agent, taking the agents' fees, and using them for the benefit of those professors who are unable to obtain insurance, and for those special cases of need which arise outside any regular system.

ALFRED C. LANE, '83.

BOOKS BY HARVARD MEN

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

Following your suggestion in the BULLETIN for November 16, I have made a classification of the recent books by Harvard men mentioned in your list in the same number. The scheme of classification I made up on the spur of the moment. It is entirely unsatisfactory; I never saw such a scheme that was not. I hope that the writers of Harvard fiction will pardon my not classing them with those who deal with Belles Lettres :

History, government, economics and sociology,	21 works
Fiction, travel, and adventure,	17 "
Religion, philosophy, and education,	16 "
Belles Lettres,	12 "
Medicine,	8 "
Applied science and arts,	7 "
Pure science,	4 "
Law,	3 "
Art,	2 "

J. L. COOLIDGE, '05.

THE BROWN FOOTBALL GAME

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

At a time when the Harvard clubs and alumni are using their best efforts to direct our schoolboys' attention toward the benefits of Harvard, it behooves us to keep ourselves above criticism in all things, not because we fear it, but that these efforts may not be wasted.

If this be granted, does it not seem about time to abandon the Brown "second team" farce?

Intercollegiate football has no reason for being, if it does not inspire everyone connected with it to put forth his best efforts continuously.

It is demoralizing, to say the least, to see the cheer leaders, who a week past were working their heads off, lounging around in a "devil-may-care" attitude before practically the same crowd; and to witness the pitying—and a little superior—smiles of the cheering section whose "second" team is getting unmercifully licked; and, worst of all, to hear the same old footless "second-team alibi" from partisan graduates. Particularly demoralizing is it, if one is not at all convinced that the "first" team would have fared any better than the "second."

Let us lose a few men by injuries, and even a few Yale games, rather than foster this attitude among the undergraduates, and encourage criticism from the "public", who, fortunately, we no longer think can "be damned."

DANA SOMES, '08.

Boston.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

The game last Saturday cannot have failed to bring forcibly to the minds of many Harvard men the unpleasant conviction that Harvard went down to a dishonorable defeat. No blame attaches to the players who did their best to win. The dishonor falls on the whole College for permitting a pernicious custom to exist—the custom of nursing on the sidelines able-bodied, first-string players so that our team will be in better condition for the Big Game than Yale's. Tradition, courtesy, desire—all contrive to compel Yale to play Princeton for all she is worth. We shall have to acknowledge that every son of Eli considers the game with Princeton as almost, if not quite, as important as the game with Harvard. Yale neither dares nor cares to play substitutes in the Princeton game. We have scorn for the man who always contrives to compete with us when we are at a disadvantage—yet that is exactly what Harvard is doing with Yale. Let us beat the Elis if we can, but let us do it with no stigma of poor sportsmanship to tarnish the lustre of victory.

There is another side to this matter. If Brown is worthy to be on our schedule, then she is worthy of our best efforts to beat her. It is nothing short of insult to send a substitute team against such an eleven as came up from Providence last Saturday. It increases the popular belief that Cambridge atmosphere is thick with Harvard indifference. I believe that no true Harvard man in his heart considers a win over Yale as sufficient excuse for defeats at the hands of other colleges. Looked at from the narrow viewpoint of the man who delights in a Yale downfall as he does in the punishment of a despicable enemy, the triumph of the Crimson over the Blue is the only thing in the athletic

program worth while. But who is proud to be that sort of bigot?

Many thousands of minds last Saturday framed the question: "Why doesn't the Harvard cheering section wake up?" It needed only a glance at the cheer leaders languidly reclining in the hay at the side-lines to discover the answer. The time is ripe for a change in our method of selecting cheer leaders. It is ripe, too, for Harvard men to dig the grave of that tottering old fetish, "Anything to beat Yale." In its place let us raise the standard, "Victory with honor." Success will be all the sweeter then, and defeat, should it come our way, the easier to endure.

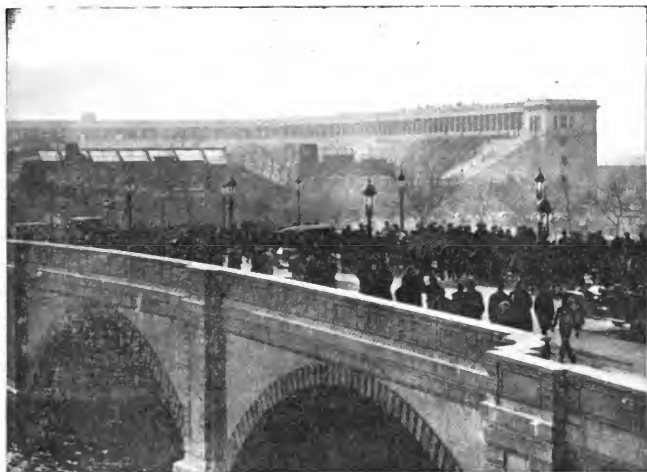
CLAYTON H. ERNST, '10.

Brown Defeats Harvard, 21 to 0

BROWN defeated Harvard, 21 points to 0, at football in the Stadium last Saturday. Harvard was outplayed in almost every particular and beaten by a larger score than any other crimson team of recent years. Pollard, the Brown halfback, almost literally ran rings around his opponents and was by far the largest factor in the victory of his eleven; his speed, dodging, and quickness in "shifting the field" made it almost impossible to stop him after he had started, and he also gained many yards through the rushline. If his performance on Saturday is a fair criterion of his play, he is the best running-back ever seen in this part of the country. He was by no means alone, however; the Brown team as a whole was admirably trained and coached and gave a brilliant exhibition of football. It is true that the Harvard team was made up almost wholly of substitutes, but the first and second-string men this year are so nearly on a par that there is no reason to suppose the result of the game would have been different if the regulars had been in the line-up.

The playing was in Harvard's territory most of the time. The home team had only one chance to score, and that came at the very end of the second quarter, when two long runs by Bond carried the ball from Harvard's 23-yard line to Brown's 20-yard line. Unfortunately for Harvard, the whistle blew for the end of the first half just after those two plays. In the last period Harvard, by a series of short gains, advanced from its 23-yard line to Brown's 38-yard line, but there the ball was lost on an incomplete forward pass. The Harvard players more than once put up a stubborn defense when they were pushed back to their goal-line, but their offensive strength was not to be compared with Brown's. A large crowd saw the game, the last one in the Stadium this year.

Nothing sensational happened in the first dozen plays, but then Purdy, the Brown quarterback, made a run of about twenty-nine yards around Harvard's right end and placed the ball just inside Harvard's 30-yard line. On the next four plays, in spite of a fumble,



GOING TO THE BROWN GAME LAST SATURDAY.

Brown made a first down, but Harvard fought hard on the succeeding downs and recovered the ball on the 9-yard line. After one fruitless attempt to run, Flower tried to kick, but the ball was blocked and recovered by Brown on the 7-yard line. Once more Harvard made a gallant defense and recovered the ball. Flower soon punted, and the ball went to Pollard on Brown's 42-yard line; Pollard ran back twenty-five yards before he was thrown, and, after one intervening down, gained thirty-five yards around the end, carrying the ball to the 4-yard line. On the second play Pollard made a touchdown. During the rest of the first period and most of the second period, the ball went back and forth near the middle of the field, but then, Brown began a succession of steady gains which gave four first downs and carried the ball from Brown's 21-yard line to Harvard's 28-yard line, where a penalty for holding set Brown back fifteen yards and

compelled Hillhouse to punt. The ball went across the goal-line. At this point Bond made two brilliant gains; starting on the 20-yard line, he broke through and ran nineteen yards, and on the next play he made thirty-nine yards. Harvard had made eight yards on four downs when the first half ended.

The second half opened with a pretty run by Minot, who carried the ball back twenty-five yards after the kickoff. The next few plays did not accomplish much, but soon Pollard made the most spectacular run of the game. The ball was passed to him when he was standing on Brown's 48-yard line, and away he went, along the side-line; half-a-dozen men seemed to have him stopped, but he broke and squirmed away from them, one after another, and ran clear to the goal-line for another touchdown. After the next kick-off, Harvard made one first down, but then had to punt, and Brown began another steady advance; at the end of the

third period the ball was in Brown's possession on Harvard's 17-yard line. Harvard was penalized five yards for holding at the opening of the last period, but Brown could not gain and finally lost the ball on a fumble. Harvard here made three successive first-downs, but had to resort to forward passes and Brown got the ball on the 36-yard line. A first down was quickly made, and then Hillhouse made a pretty forward pass to Pollard, who caught the ball on Harvard's 22-yard line, and then, although apparently surrounded by Harvard players, went on to the 4-yard line before he was stopped. Three plays carried the ball across. Each side repeatedly tried forward passes during the brief time which remained, but none of them gained much.

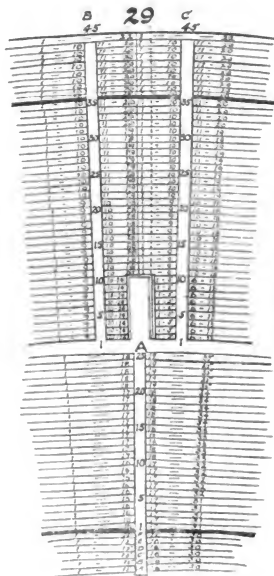
The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	BROWN.
Brewer, l.e.	r.c., Marshall, Ormsby
Lovell, Lancaster, l.t.	r.t., De Vitalis, Ward
Duncan, Day, l.g.	r.g., Farnum
Taylor, Wiggins, c.	c., Sprague
Clark, Dean, r.g.	l.g., Wade
Sweetser, Hartley, r.t.	l.t., Williams
Phinney, Gaston, r.e.	l.e., Weeks, Donovan
Murray, Felton, Gardner, q.	q., Purdy, Murphy
Bond, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Pollard, Brooks
Burnham, Hitchcock, Willcox, r.h.b.	
	l.h.b., Jemal, Annan
Flower, Minot, f.b.	f.b., Hillhouse

Score—Brown, 21; Harvard, 0. Touch-downs—Pollard (2), Purdy. Goals from touchdown—De Vitalis (3). Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—G. N. Bankhart, Dartmouth. Head linesman—W. N. Morice, Pennsylvania. Field judge—S. Pishon, Dartmouth. Time of periods—15 minutes.

The final test of the Harvard team will come next Saturday, when it will play the Yale eleven in the Bowl at New Haven, and a hard test it will be. If there has been over-confidence among the Harvard undergraduates it has probably been removed by the games of the past two weeks. When Brown beat Yale, 21 to 6, some of the younger Harvard supporters were inclined to hold

the New Haven eleven rather lightly, but Harvard's defeat, without scoring a point, at the hands of Brown has convinced most people that it was Brown's strength, rather than Yale's weakness, which decided the game in New Haven a week ago last Saturday. Although



SPECIMEN SECTION OF THE YALE BOWL.

Harvard played many substitutes against Brown last Saturday, Yale had quite as many in its line-up the week before, and it is generally admitted that the margin of effectiveness between the first- and second-string men is, to say the least, no greater in Cambridge than in New Haven. Yale's performance against Princeton last Saturday does not give Harvard grounds for encouragement; not only

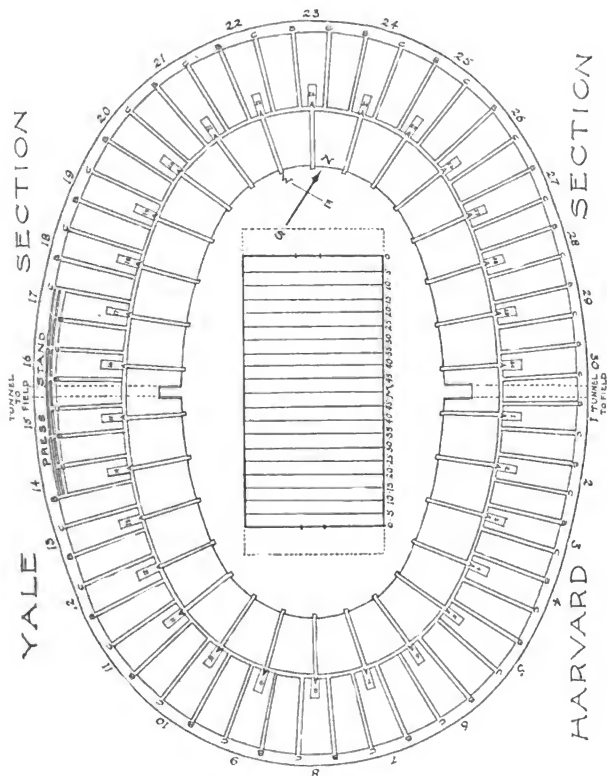


DIAGRAM OF THE YALE BOWL.

was Yale's score larger than Harvard's against the Princeton team, but Princeton had practically no chance of making a touchdown against Yale, whereas Princeton twice seemed about to cross Harvard's goal-line when penalties intervened.

The Harvard coaches and other men

who have closely watched the eleven this year have realized from the beginning that it was an "off-season" in Cambridge; so many dependable and experienced players graduated last June and so few were left in the squad that the task of developing a first-class eleven seemed almost impossible, and nothing

has happened in the past few weeks to change that opinion. No matter how efficient a coach may be, he can hardly be expected to turn out a winning eleven unless he has adequate material to work on. One of the necessary qualifications of a good football player, particularly under the method of coaching used in Cambridge, is experience—for the Haughton "system", as it is called, rests to a large extent on many minute details which cannot be absorbed by the candidates in one year. Only two men who began the Princeton and Yale games last year are now on the Harvard eleven, and most of the others have obtained all of their university experience during the present season. Yale, on the other hand, has a sufficient nucleus of veteran players.

The Harvard eleven will probably be made up for the Yale game as follows, just as it was for the Princeton game: C. A. Coolidge, left end; Wheeler, left tackle; Dadmun, left guard; Harris, centre; Snow, right guard; Sweetser, right tackle; Harte, right end; Murray, quarterback; Casey, Thacher, and Horween, backs. Only two places are at all in doubt. It is possible that Robinson, who was the first choice for quarterback but has been on the sick-list for two weeks may start the game at quarterback, and Bond may be put in Thacher's place. The latter substitution is improbable; for, although Bond is a better ground-gainer than Thacher, the latter's ability in interference and offense and his experience in the Cornell and Princeton games will, it is believed, hold his position for him. There seems to be little difference between Robinson and Murray, but the coaches and players have rather more confidence in the former; that feeling, however, may not outweigh what Murray has gone through in the past two weeks.

As has been pointed out many times in these columns, Captain Dadmun and Harte are the only Harvard men who began the important games of last year.

C. A. Coolidge, Harris, Horween and Taylor played part of the time in the Yale game, but they were substituted only after it had been won. There is every reason to expect, however, that Coolidge will play as well as most of the ends who have been on Harvard teams in recent years. Harte is one of the most valuable players on the eleven. Phinney, Brewer, Batchelder, Gaston, and Likins will substitute on the ends when new men are needed there. Phinney has become a capable player.

Tackles were plenty when the season began, but some of them have been lost. If Taylor had not been hurt he would doubtless have filled one of these places, but repeated injuries deprived him of practice when he needed it most, and he is now being tried as a substitute centre. Batchelder seemed one of the most promising tackles, but injuries kept him also on the side-lines and he has been shifted to end. Caner, who was at the head of the list, has not played since the Cornell game, and may not be in condition next Saturday. Lovell, Richards, Hartley and Lancaster are other substitute tackles.

If Clark had not been hurt just before the Cornell game he would probably be one of the first-string guards, but his absence cost him dear, and his place has been taken by Snow. Clark is well again, but Snow has outstripped him. The latter is not a showy player, but is steady, reliable and safe; his advancement gives an example of what persistent, hard work will accomplish. Captain Dadmun seems to be playing as well as he played last year, when he was regarded as one of the best guards Harvard has had. Clark is an excellent substitute. Another guard who may play part of the Yale game is Duncan, who was on the squad last year and has recently returned from the Mexican border, where he served in the militia. Day, one of the several men who have been moved up from last year's second eleven, may have a chance this fall to win his

"H" as a substitute guard, or possibly centre, for he has had experience in the latter position on the second team.

Harris plays well at centre, but he is light, and, without much doubt, will not be able to last through the Yale game. There is a lack of competent centres. Sagar and Thorndike, the two leading substitutes, have been injured, and, for the past few weeks, Wiggin, a very light man, has been the only one available. As has been said, Taylor has recently been tried at centre, and, as he did well in the Brown game, he will probably take Harris's place if the latter has to leave the game. Taylor weighs almost 200 pounds and played centre some of the time in the Princeton game of last year; he was a substitute guard in the Yale game of 1915.

Horween, the only veteran among the backs, has developed into an excellent punter and will do most of the kicking in the Yale game; he can also kick goals from the field, as he showed in the Princeton game, and is the best line-plunger on the squad; a few weeks ago, the coaches thought he had "slowed-up", and he was moved back with the substitutes, but the change put him on his mettle and before long he won his old place. Casey is a brilliant runner, particularly in the open field, and, although he is very light and not fast, his opponents have found it difficult to stop him; if he could kick, he would be one of the most useful men on the squad, but his capabilities are limited to running with the ball. Thacher, on the contrary, does not often run with the ball, and consequently does not have his name in the newspapers; in the Cornell game, for instance, he ran only twice with the ball. He is, however, of great value to the team in the same way in which Boles was last year. If Bond had not been hurt early in the season he would have been one of the first-string backs, but his injury set him back; he is a good ground-gainer and the best drop-kicker on the squad. Hitchcock and Minot have im-

proved lately as much as any of the candidates for the backfield, and the chances are that both will play in the Yale game; Hitchcock is a hard line-plunger, and Minot runs well in the open field and is, perhaps, the best punter on the field. Willcox is another fast runner, and can kick fairly well. Flower, who was one of the regular backs in the early games, has been passed by other men.

In former years, Haughton and his assistants, have developed the team with a particular style of play in mind. A few years ago they almost built the eleven around Wendell's running; then it was Felton's punting. Brickley's drop-kicking, or Mahan's punting and drop-kicking, and last season the "hidden-ball" plays which were particularly relied on for advancing the ball. No new style of play has been shown this year, but the eleven has been brought along without special emphasis on any kind of offense; the result is that continuous ground-gaining must not be expected in the Yale game. The defense seems to be reasonably satisfactory. Harvard's success in scoring will depend on what the team can do when fortune gives Captain Dadmun's men the ball within "striking distance" of the Yale goal.

THE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD

The following are the statistics of the members of the university football squad:

G. L. Batchelder, '19, of Medford, end, prepared at Volkmann School, and played on his freshman team. He is 19 years old, 6 feet tall, and weighs 185 pounds.

R. H. Bond, '19, of Everett, back, prepared at Everett High School, and played on his freshman team. He is 19 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 171 pounds.

E. S. Brewer, '19, of Milton, end, prepared at Milton Academy, and played on his freshman team. He is 20 years old, six feet tall, and weighs 162 pounds.

S. Burnham, '19, of Gloucester, back, prepared at Gloucester High and was a substitute on his freshman team. He is 19 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 163 pounds.

G. C. Caner, '17, of Philadelphia, tackle, prepared at St. Mark's School, and played on his freshman team. He is 22 years old, 6

feet 4 inches tall, and weighs 178 pounds. Second year on the squad.

E. L. Casey, '19, of Natick, back, prepared at Exeter, and played on his freshman team. He is 21 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 155 pounds.

C. A. Clark, Jr., '19, of Milton, guard, prepared at Milton Academy, and played on his freshman team. He is 18 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 211 pounds.

C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston, end, prepared at Groton School, and has been a member of the university squad for three years. He is 21 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall, and weighs 165 pounds.

H. Coolidge, '19, of Brookline, end, prepared at Groton School. He is 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 167 pounds.

H. H. Dadmun, '17, of Arlington, captain and guard, prepared at Arlington High School. He is 22 years old, 6 feet tall, and weighs 212 pounds.

W. Davis, '18, of New York, N. Y., tackle, prepared at Groton School, and played on his freshman team. He is 21 years old, 6 feet 3 inches tall, and weighs 193 pounds.

L. B. Day, '17, of Brookline, guard, prepared at Stone School, and was a member of the second team for two years. He is 26 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weighs 193 pounds.

F. B. Dean, '17, of Flushing, L. I., N. Y., guard, prepared at Pawling School, and played on the second team for two years. He is 21 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall, and weighs 192 pounds.

W. B. Felton, '19, of Haverford, Pa., quarterback, prepared at Milton Academy, and played on his freshman team. He is 19 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall, and weighs 158 pounds.

H. C. Flower, Jr., '19, of Kansas City, Mo., back, prepared at Middlesex School, and was captain of his freshman team. He is 19 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 158 pounds.

A. W. Gardner, '18, of New York, N. Y., quarterback, prepared at St. Paul's School, and played on his freshman team. He is 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 153 pounds.

W. A. Gaston, Jr., '19, of Boston, end, prepared at St. Mark's School, and played on his freshman team. He is 19 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall, and weighs 167 pounds.

J. C. Harris, '17, of Brookline, centre, prepared at Country Day School, and played on his freshman team. He is 21 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 171 pounds. Third year on the squad.

R. Harte, '17, of Philadelphia, end, prepared at Pomfret School, and played on his freshman team. He is 22 years old, 6 feet 2

inches tall, and weighs 174 pounds. Second year on the squad.

P. H. Hartley, '18, of Stockton, Mo., tackle, prepared at Carthage High School. He is 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighs 168 pounds.

R. H. Hitchcock, '19, of Pukoo, Hawaiian Islands, back, prepared at Exeter. He is 23 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 166 pounds.

M. W. Horne, '18, of Santa Barbara, Cal., back, prepared at St. Mark's School, and was a substitute on his freshman team. He is 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 170 pounds.

R. Horween, '18, of Chicago, Ill., back, prepared at Francis W. Parker School, and played on his freshman team. He is 20 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighs 186 pounds. Second year on the squad.

V. F. Likins, '18, of Cambridge, end, prepared at Andover. He is 22 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds. Second year on the squad.

D. G. Lovell, '17, of Garrison, Md., tackle, prepared at Marston's University School. He is 21 years old, 6 feet 1 inch tall, and weighs 184 pounds.

H. W. Minot, '17, of Boston, back, prepared at Noble and Greenough School. He is 20 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds.

W. J. Murray, '18, of Natick, quarterback, prepared at Andover, and was a substitute on his freshman team. He is 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighs 155 pounds.

M. Phinney, '19, of Medford, end, prepared at Middlesex, and played on his freshman team. He is 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds.

C. R. Richards, '19, of Chevy Chase, Md., tackle, prepared at Central High School, and played on his freshman team. He is 19 years old, six feet tall, and weighs 162 pounds.

W. F. Robinson, '18, of Philadelphia, quarterback, prepared at Pomfret, and played on his freshman team. He is 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighs 155 pounds. Second year on the squad.

G. A. Sagar, '17, of Methuen, substitute centre, prepared at Andover, and has been a member of the University squad for two years. He is 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 174 pounds.

W. B. Snow, '18, of Stoneham, guard, prepared at Stoneham High, and played on his freshman team. He is 19 years old, 6 feet 3 inches tall, and weighs 198 pounds. Second year on squad.

H. L. Sweetser, '17, of Cambridge, tackle, prepared at Noble and Greenough's, and was captain of his freshman team. He is 22 years



Back row—Murray, Likins, H. Coolidge, Gaston, Taylor, Richards, Woods, Flower, Davis, Sweetser, Day;
 Second row—Coach Leary, Zach, Brewer, Wheeler, Phinney, Hitchcock, Burnham, Clark, Sagar, Lovell, Manager Burbridge.
 Third row—Wiggin, Horween, Thacher, Caner, Harte, Dadmun, C. A. Coolidge, Robinson, Harris, Wilcox, Hartley, Minot.
 Front row—Felton, Thorndike, Casey, Gardner, Bond, Horne.

HARVARD FOOTBALL SQUAD.

old, 6 feet 3 inches tall, and weighs 184 pounds.

Moseley Taylor, '18, of Boston, tackle, prepared at Andover, and played on his freshman team. He is 21 years old, 6 feet 1 inch tall, and weighs 187 pounds. Second year on the squad.

T. C. Thacher, Jr., '18, of Boston, back, prepared at St. Mark's School, and played on his freshman team. He is 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 171 pounds. Second year on the squad.

A. Thorndike, Jr., '19, of Boston, centre, prepared at Country Day School, and was a substitute on his freshman team. He is 20 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 172 pounds.

W. H. Wheeler, '18, of New York, N. Y., tackle, prepared at Worcester Academy, and played on his freshman team. He is 20 years old, 6 feet 3 inches tall, and weighs 185 pounds.

M. Wiggin, '18, of Brookline, centre, prepared at Noble and Greenough's, and played on his freshman team. He is 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 162 pounds. Second year on the squad.

W. Willcox, '17, of Norfolk, Va., back, prepared at Groton School, and played on his freshman team. He is 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighs 137 pounds. Third year on squad.

HARVARD FRESHMEN BEAT YALE

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen, 21 points to 6 at football in New Haven last Saturday. Harvard made a touchdown and goal in the second period and two in the third period. The backfield work of Horween and Church and the playing of the Harvard rush-line were too much for Yale. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD 1920.	YALE 1920.
Whitney, Cohen, l.e.	r.e., Ingalls
Hadley, Cheney, lt.	r.t., Hatfield
Caswell, Thorndike, Apthorp, lg.	

Aspinwall, c.	r.g., Sidenberg
Brocker, r.g.	c., Walters
Woods, McKittrick, r.t.	lg., Coole
Litchfield, Livingston, r.e.	lt., Lewis

Johnson, Geary, Coolidge, q.	l.e., Prizer, Williams
Church, l.h.b.	q., Kempton, Ashley

Hobbs, Lancaster, r.h.b.	r.h.b., Campbell, Murphy
Horween, Weld, f.b.	l.h.b., Henger, Wa'nev

	f.b., Schmeidell, Reinhardt
--	-----------------------------

Score—Harvard, 21; Yale, 6. Touchdowns—Horween (2), Woods, Murphy. Goals from touchdowns—Hadley (3). Referee—Butterfield. Umpire—Dorman. Head linesman—Davis. Time—15-minute quarters.

RETURNED FROM THE BORDER

The following undergraduates who have been serving on the Mexican border with Battery A or the Machine Gun Company of the Massachusetts Militia, are reported as having registered at the College Office. The arrangement of their courses of study with all possible consideration for the circumstances of their late return to Cambridge is going forward. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has been unwilling to credit service on the border as an equivalent for academic work, but there is an evident disposition to provide every facility for the returning soldiers to make a satisfactory adjustment of their courses.

Freshmen: H. W. Broughton, W. M. V. Hoffman, G. W. Walker.

Sophomores: D. Appleton, J. B. Cummings, E. M. Darling, C. W. W. P. Heffenger, O. P. Johnson, C. G. Parker, F. Parkman, G. H. Pendleton, B. P. Post, Jr., R. E. Strawbridge.

Juniors: C. B. Balch, F. G. Balch, R. Batchelder, P. Cunningham, F. J. DeVeau, D. Duncan, R. L. Goodale, H. P. Kidder, F. W. Knaeth, B. Lancaster, T. T. Mackie, E. C. MacVeagh, L. B. Means, S. E. Peabody, G. A. Percy, Jerome Preston, C. P. Reynolds, D. L. Richardson, S. Rollins, T. L. Storer, J. F. E. Stuart, G. Townsend.

Seniors: P. A. Bedard, C. R. Cabot, T. H. Eckfeldt, G. B. Emmons, T. K. Fisher, F. B. Foster, J. A. Goldthwait, J. A. Machado, W. A. Otis, W. P. T. Preston, H. G. Reynolds, R. D. Rognere, W. S. Simpkins.

HARVARD MEN AT PLATTSBURG

Harvard was well represented in the August training camp at Plattsburg.

Julian Codman, '02, and J. L. Motley, '02, qualified as first-lieutenants in the Quartermaster's Corps.

Frederick L. Huidekoper, '06, was a corporal in H. Troop, 2nd Cavalry; he served in D. Co., 1st Regiment last year.

Reginald S. Huidekoper, '08, Washington, was in F. Co. 6th Regiment.

The following '04 men were identified with the units opposite their names: Henry T. Eaton,

New York City, Co. H. 8th Regiment; Arthur I. Hoe, Bedford Hills, N. Y., artillery; Chalkley J. Hambleton, Chicago, Co. I., 8th Regiment; Ralph May, Boston, Co. B. 9th Regiment; Seney Plummer, New York City, Co. A. 8th Regiment; Theodore D. Robinson, Mohawk, N. Y., Co. G. 9th Regiment; Sidney L. Roberts, Malvern, Pa., Co. G. 9th Regiment; George P. Snow, New York City, Co. F. 9th Regiment; Herbert S. Welch, Philadelphia, Co. H. 8th Regiment; Roy S. Wallace, Philadelphia, Co. H. 8th Regiment. Hoe, Roberts and Snow had attended previous camps, as members of Companies B. D. and F., respectively, in the First Training Regiment.

Among the '03 men at the August camp were: William N. Taylor, New York City, artillery; Raymond S. Clark, Kensington-Great Neck, L. I., Co. D. 9th Regiment; William M. Clark, Ansonia, Conn., Co. G. 8th Regiment.

Gilbert Mather, '10, Haverford, Pa., was a sergeant in Co. H. 9th Regiment. He was in Co. K., 1st Regiment last year.

Although the roster of Company G, 9th Regiment showed that less than 50 per cent. of the company had attended any college, most of the officers were college men. Harvard was represented by the following: Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., '00, 1st lieutenant and battalion-adjutant; P. Erskine Wood, '08, 2nd lieutenant; James S. Howe, '03, 1st sergeant; Luther R. Bailey, '18, Benjamin Moore, '08, Sidney L. Roberts, '04, sergeants; Ernest E. Wheeler, '00, John H. Ricketson, Jr., '97, corporals.

Among the privates were Frederick W. Brune, '16, and Henry A. Sasserno, '15. Sergeant Bailey shot top-score for the company, making 242 out of a possible 250. Roosevelt, Wood, Howe, Moore, Roberts, and Wheeler, who had been members of the 1st Regiment in 1915, took the examinations for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps; Roosevelt as a major; the rest as captain of infantry.

George H. Wright, D.M.D. '03, who was a member of Co. D. 1st Regiment in 1915, later becoming a lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, attended the August camp as a 1st lieutenant with the Medical Unit.

1908 AMBULANCE

In the recent *Radcliffe*, edited by the Class of 1908, there was a description of the activities of the various 1908 men who have been connected with the European War, numbering seventeen in all. Of these, three, C. T. Brodick, D. P. Starr and E. M. Stone, have given their lives. This article in the *Radcliffe* proved to be of much interest to the members of the class, and at a recent

meeting of the class held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Friday, November 10, 1910, it was voted that the class should give the money for an ambulance to the American Ambulance Field Service,—this ambulance to be used, if possible, by Section 8 of the Field Service, now under the leadership of Austin B. Mason, '08. A great deal of enthusiasm was shown in the project, and a committee has been at work raising funds in subscriptions amounting to not over five dollars each.

OLIVER D. FILLEY, '06

The BULLETIN is informed that Oliver D. Filley, '06, Captain in the British Royal Flying Corps, was injured, though not seriously, on October 20 while on active service in France, and is now in a London Hospital. The Major of his squadron writes that he had a marvellous escape, largely due to his presence of mind and skill as a pilot. Another British machine returning after a flight collided with Filley's machine not far from the aerodrome. Both machines fell to the ground. The pilot of the other machine was killed instantly. Filley managed to keep his machine sufficiently under control to hit the ground with one wing and lessen the force of the impact. His machine was smashed into small pieces, but he escaped with a few slight face injuries and severe bruises. The accident occurred through no fault of Filley's, and his escape was all the more marvellous as it is reported that he had some bombs in his machine when he fell.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ATHENS

Thomas H. Mawson, Esq., of London, special lecturer on landscape design at the University of Liverpool and official adviser to the King and Queen of Greece, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Replanning and Reconstruction of Athens: an Example of Modern City Planning", Monday evening, November 27, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Fogg Art Museum. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the School of Landscape Architecture and the Graduate School of Business Administration.

THE "47 WORKSHOP"

The "47 Workshop" will open its fifth season with performances in Agassiz House on December 8 and 9. The plays will be: "Will-o'-the-Wisp", by Miss Doris Halman, and "The Colonel's Concequence" by Miss Katharine Clugston. Both authors are members of English 47a, the advanced course in playwriting at Radcliffe.

Price Greenleaf Aids

THE Committee on Scholarships and other Financial Aids has assigned aid from the Price Greenleaf Fund for the academic year 1916-17 to the freshmen in Harvard College whose names are given below. The assignments are based in each case on strong evidence of the candidate's character and scholarship furnished by the school from which he comes. A second assignment will be made in February, 1917, on the basis of the grades received by applicants at the mid-year examinations. The following list contains the names of the students to whom the assignments have been made, their residences, and the schools at which they prepared for college:

Aaron Solomon Aronson. Boston. Ansonia (Conn.) High, and Boston Latin.

Theodore Mayo Atkinson. Brookline. Brookline High.

Arthur Leslie Barber. Roxbury. Boston English High.

Earl Robert Beaman. Spencer, Ind. Spencer High.

William Procter Bell. Cincinnati, O. Hughes High, Cincinnati.

David Berman. Roxbury. Boston Latin.
Mon Fah Chung. Honolulu, Hawaii. Puna-hou Academy, Honolulu.

Eli Cohen. Roxbury. Boston Latin.

Merle Eugene Curti. Omaha, Neb. South High, Omaha.

William Allen Denker. Dorchester. Boston Latin.

Charles Estell Dickerson, 3d. East Northfield. Mount Hermon.

Paul Rice Doolin. St. Albans, Vt. St. Albans High, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Daniel Joseph Duggan. Wakefield. Wakefield High.

Walter Frederick Eastman. New Milford, Conn. New Milford High.

Robert Ephraim Eckstein. West Norwood, N. J. Englewood (N. J.) High.

Jacob Fine. Brockton. Brockton High.

John Alexander George, Jr. Middlebourne, W. Va. Tyler County High, Middlebourne.

Everett Frank Gordon. Gloucester. Gloucester High.

William James Hitchcock. Oxford, N. Y. Oxford Academy.

William Collar Holbrook. Cambridge. Roxbury Latin.

Samuel Bertram Horovitz. Chelsea. Chelsea High.

Clinton McCarthy Jones. Redwood, N. Y. Hammond (N. Y.) High, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Carl Smith Joslyn. Springfield. Springfield Central High.

Benjamin Kelson. Springfield. Boston Latin, and Springfield Central High.

Moses Kopel. Malden. Malden High.

Ralph Henry Lasser. Dorchester. Boston Latin.

Stanley McClatchie. Los Angeles, Cal. Hollywood High, Los Angeles.

Arthur William Marget. Roxbury. Boston Latin.

George Warren Mathews. Cherryfield, Me. Cherryfield Academy, and Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

Arnold Howatt Murray. Somerville. Somerville High.

Thomas Lloyd Pierce. Edinburg, Ill. Edinburg High.

Gordon Sparrow Pinkham. Watertown. Watertown High.

Correl Delos Pinney, Jr. Ripley, N. Y. Ripley High.

Albert Ogden Porter. Brookline. Brookline High.

Russell Lee Potter. Dorchester. Boston Latin.

Alvin Lochinvar Prichard. Princeton, Ky. Austin (Tex.) High, Memphis (Tenn.) High, and Princeton (Ky.) High.

Arthur Westgate Quimby. Windsor, Vt. Windsor High.

Kenneth Romaree-Row Raisbeck. Bloomington, Ill. Bloomington High.

George Morre Ramsey. Peterboro, N. H. Peterboro High.

Frederic Lincoln Reynolds. Cambridge. North Bend (Ore.) High and Bandon (Ore.) High.

Henry Sadolf. Dorchester. Boston Latin.

Edward Wheeler Scripture, Jr. New York, N. Y. The Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.

Leland William Smith. Springfield. Springfield Central High.

Melville Machol Smith. Bridgeport, Conn. Springfield (Mass.) Technical High.

Franklin Chester Southworth, Jr. Meadville, Pa. Meadville High, and Phillips Exeter Academy.

Arthur Francis Squires. Willimantic, Conn. Windham High, Willimantic.

Elbridge Fernald Stoneham. Portland, Me. Deering High, Portland.

Carl Preston Swinnerton. Meredith, N. H.
New Hampton (N. H.) Literary Institution.
Abraham Tumaroff. Roxbury. Boston
Latin.

Jacob Joseph Tutun. Chelsea. Chelsea
High.

Norman Blanchard Whittier. Cambridge.
Rockland (Me.) High.

David Vernon Widder. Harrisburg, Pa.
Harrisburg High.

James Samuel Wilson. Meriden, Conn.
Meriden High.

Harry MacGregor Woods. Roxbury. Pem-
broke (N. H.) High, and Colby Academy,
New London, N. H.

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTIONS

The following 18 seniors and eight juniors
have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa So-
ciety:

1917.

Robert W. Babcock, of Albany, N. Y.

Herbert H. Bell, of Cincinnati.

Harold S. Bennett, of Malden.

Francis H. Cabot, Jr., of New York City.

Chungtas T. Chu, of Chang Shu, China.

Thomas S. Derr, of Brookline.

Leopold J. Ferberstein, of Akron, O.

Louis Du B. Le Fevre, of Forest Glen, N. Y.

Leonard S. Levy, of Cleveland.

Leonard Opdycke, of New York City.

John A. Sargent, of Westminster, Mass.

Arthur L. Schur, of Boston.

Francis T. Spaulding, of Minneapolis.

Benjamin Strauch, of Memphis, Tenn.

Bascom H. Torrance, of Atlanta, Ga.

Fletcher J. Towler, of Lyons, N. Y.

James H. Townsend, of Newton.

James P. Warburg, of Hartsdale, N. Y.

1918.

Emanuel Amdursky, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

David M. Brunswick, of New York City.

Hallowell Davis, of Brookline.

Henry V. Fox, of Dedham.

Harry J. Leon, of Woonsocket, R. I.

Joseph Low, of Boston.

Rexford S. Tucker, of Arlington.

Allen L. Whitman, of Cambridge.

The society has elected Charles L. Sher-
man, '17, of Newport, R. I., first marshal, and
Walter Silz, '17, of Cleveland, second marshal.

The Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa
will hold its annual dinner in the Harvard
Union on Monday, December 4. The dinner
will be preceded by a business meeting of
the Chapter, and the new members from the
senior and junior classes will be received into
the Society. All P. B. K. men are asked to
consider themselves invited, even if no further
announcement should reach them.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Moving pictures in a tunnel—taken in the
Dorchester subway tunnel recently completed
under Fort Point Channel, Boston—were the
feature of the second regular meeting of the
Harvard Engineering Society of New York,
held November 2 at the Harvard Club in New
York City. These pictures and a number of
lantern slides illustrated an interesting talk
given by Mr. A. A. Cahill, chief engineer for
Patrick McGovern & Company, builders of
the tunnel.

The annual dinner of the society will be
held on December 7 at the Harvard Club.
Among the speakers will be President Lowell
and Dr. Ira N. Hollis, president of Worcester
Polytechnic Institute.

BUSINESS SCHOOL DINNER

The 75 alumni and former students of the
Harvard Business School in the vicinity of
Greater New York, will have a dinner on
Thursday, November 23, at 6.30 P. M., at the
Garrett, 90 West Street. Several important
matters, including plans for a permanent lo-
cal association, will be discussed.

The committee in charge of the meeting
earnestly requests every Business School man
to be present and to communicate at once
with T. A. Fritchey, Jr., 138 East 38th Street,
New York City.

PERCIVAL LOWELL, '76

The death, at Flagstaff, Arizona, of Percival
Lowell, elder brother of the President of
the University, on November 12, 1916, deprives
the world of one of the very few men of
independent fortune who have devoted their
lives to pure science.

Dr. Lowell was born in Boston on March 13,
1855. He prepared for college at "Noble's"
School, and graduated from Harvard in 1876.
The elder Peirce spoke of him as one of the
two most brilliant mathematicians of all who
had come under his observation at Harvard.

After a year of travel abroad Lowell en-
tered an office in Boston. He was gifted with
the rare combination of scientific abilities of
the first order and a marked instinct for
business. Throughout his career he never
abandoned his hold on the world of affairs,
where he held positions of responsibility and
trust.

From 1883 to 1893 he devoted himself chiefly
to literature, and journeys in the Far East.
During this time he wrote several delightful
books of travel; and two more serious vol-
umes, which showed a remarkable insight into
the Oriental mind.

Lowell was a man of the world, who en-

joyed a good dinner and told a good story. But only to a few intimates did he reveal the complete charm of his personality, or the true humility of spirit that underlay a somewhat uncompromising attitude of mind.

In 1894 he founded at Flagstaff an observatory for the study of the planets. Here for many years he accomplished a mass of research work of the highest class, which entitles him to an honorable place in the history of astronomy. Just what that place will be undoubtedly depends on how time deals with his better known theories of the presence of intelligent life on Mars.

In any discussion of this question it must be remembered that his observatory is the only one that has been placed with reference to the fact that a plateau offers a far better site than a mountain top. The "seeing" at Flagstaff is exceptional. No one of open mind who has studied there, and the number is now considerable, doubts the correctness of the essential facts observed; it is purely a question of their interpretation.

That Lowell's theory should have met with determined opposition is only human. But the objections brought forward are of precisely the character of those that have been used in the past to discredit any idea that has tended to diminish the cosmic importance of the earth or belittle man's place in nature. If the advancing march of science ever places the plausible hypothesis that Mars is inhabited within the realms of ascertained fact, then Percival Lowell will stand for all time in the forefront of the learned men of the world.

G. R. A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY

The performances of "The Mission of the Dammed", the play which the Dramatic Club will produce this fall, will be given on December 12, 13 and 14. The coaching is in charge of a committee consisting of J. W. D. Seymour, '17, of New York City, E. P. Goodnow, '17, of Brookline, and W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York City. No professional assistance is being used.

The following seniors have been appointed a committee to nominate candidates for the class officers: J. W. D. Seymour, of New York City, R. N. Cram, of Kennebunk, Me., L. B. Day, of Boston, J. K. Hoyt, Jr., of New York City, W. G. Mack, Jr., of New York City.

R. L. Buell, '19, of Rochester, N. Y., won the annual consolation cross-country run which was held over the Belmont course last Friday. R. T. Whitehouse, Jr., '19, of Portland, Me., was second, and G. A. Furness, '18, of Brookline was third.

At the meeting of the Zoölogical Club on Friday afternoon, Selig Hecht, 3G., of New York City, will speak on "The Movements of *Ascidia atra*", and D. E. Minnich, 3G., of Oxford, O., on "Circus Movements in Certain Bermuda Gastropods."

The Brown and Harvard second football teams played a tie game, 0 to 0, on Soldiers Field last Friday afternoon. A forward pass which apparently resulted in a touchdown for Harvard was not allowed as the ball grazed the goal-post.

The Fogg Art Museum has just received as a gift from Arthur Sachs, '01, a "Madonna and Child" by the early Venetian painter, Jacobello del Fiore (1385-1439)—the first painting by the master in any American public or private collection.

Professor George P. Baker, of the English Department, and assistant Professor Edward B. Hill, of the Music Department, have been elected members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, president of Andover Theological Seminary, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday, is conducting morning prayers this week, and will preach next Sunday.

Mr. E. C. Kemble, 4G., of Cleveland, will give at the Physical Conference on Friday evening his third address on "Recent Progress in connection with the Quantum Theory."

The association football eleven defeated Cornell at Ithaca on Wednesday of last week, 4 goals to 2, and was beaten, 3 to 2, by Pennsylvania on Soldiers Field, last Saturday.

Professor Sheldon spoke on "Recent Theories of the Origin of Epic Poetry in France," at the Modern Language Conference last Monday evening.

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday afternoon, F. W. Loomis, '10, A.M. '13, 6G., of Boston, spoke on "A Theory of Ionisation by Collision."

At the meeting of the Mathematical Club this week, Dr. T. A. Pierce spoke on "Binary Quadratic Forms in Number Theory."

The annual fall collection of clothing, books, etc., has just been completed by the Phillips Brooks House Association.

The Harvard Aero Society is conducting a competition for designs of strut fittings for a military tractor biplane.

Leave of absence for the second half of the academic year has been granted to Professor Wallace C. Sabine.

There has been a daily attendance of more than 60 men at the athletic class in the Hemenway Gymnasium.

The candidates for the hockey team will begin practice soon after December 1.

Alumni Notes

'77—Professor Barrett Wendell has been elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

'89—W. H. Siebert has the leading article in *The New Armenia* of November 1, entitled "The Justice of Granting Autonomy to Armenia." He also published a paper on "The Refugee Loyalists of Connecticut" in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* for 1915.

'96—Robert Grosvenor Valentine died of heart failure in New York on November 14. He was assistant in the English department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1896 to 1899, and after spending two years with the National City Bank of New York, returned as instructor in the English department. For three years he was secretary to Commissioner Francis E. Leupp of the Indian service, and was subsequently appointed supervisor of Indian schools, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, and commissioner. In 1913 he was made chairman of the first Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board.

'97—Lombard Williams, who has been a director of the Port of Boston for the past two years, is now with the banking house of Pettigrew, Bright & Co., 75 State St., Boston.

'99—A daughter, Elizabeth Mason, was born on October 9 to Henry Demarest Lloyd and Elizabeth (Mason) Lloyd.

'01—Peter Goelet Gerry was elected to the U. S. Senate from Rhode Island on November 7. He defeated Senator Henry F. Lippitt, Rhode Island's present senior senator, by nearly 4,000 votes, thus giving his state a Democrat in the upper branch of Congress for the first time in more than 40 years.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, conducts two speech clinics, one at the Massachusetts General Hospital, the other at the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston.

'01—Chester W. Wright has just returned from a year's trip through the Orient, during which he visited Japan, China, the Philippines, Java, Ceylon, India and Burma. He has resumed his work in the Department of Political Economy at the University of Chicago.

'02—J. W. Adams, who is secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, New York, made several speeches in support of the Republican candidates during the recent political campaign.

'02—Arthur E. Goddard has become a member of the law firm of Cullen & Dykman, of which Edgar M. Cullen, LL.D. '15, is the senior member. Its offices are at 177 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 2 Wall St., New York.

'03—Ralph Kirkham Safford, who is 1st lieutenant in Co. B, 2d Massachusetts Infantry, spent four months at the border with his regiment. Two months of that time he was detailed as acting captain of Co. H, 17th U. S. Infantry.

'04—Arthur Schwab was married in New York on October 2 to Miss Edna Bryner.

'04—Edward C. Smith has joined the selling staff of S. W. Straus & Co., specialists in first mortgage bonds, 312 Crocker Building, San Francisco.

'06—A third daughter, Benita Davenport, was born on July 13 to Clifford M. Holland and Anna (Davenport) Holland at Brooklyn, N. Y.

A.M. '06—Oscar Henry Peters died at the Mattapan Hospital, Boston, on November 13. He had studied at the University at Giessen, and at the University of Heidelberg. On his return to this country he taught at Wooster University and later was superintendent of schools in Canton, O., and Continental, O. For the last nine years he had taught in the Boston High School of Commerce.

'07—Ralph S. Richmond and his wife, Edith (Waterman) Richmond, have gone to France to work for the American Fund for French Wounded. Their address is care of Hottinguer et Cie., 38 Rue de Provence, Paris.

'10—Arthur T. Derry was married at Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 4 to Miss Elizabeth Edson Pierce. They will live in High Bridge, N. J., where Derry is with the Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Co.

'10—F. Burnham McLeary was married on September 30 in New York City to Miss Florence Fern Larrabee. They are living at 550 West 153d St., New York City. McLeary is with Doubleday, Page & Co., on the editorial staff of the *World's Work*.

'10—A son, Lucien Wulsin, Jr., was born on September 21 to Lucien Wulsin and Margaret (Hager) Wulsin at Cincinnati, O.

'11—Charles Francis Crowley is spending his third year as athletic instructor at the University of Dallas, Dallas, Tex.

'11—Edward W. Ellis was married on June 17 to Miss Florence Smith at Hubbard Woods, Ill.

'11—Roscoe R. Hess, LL.B. '16, is tutoring in the family of H. R. Johnstone, '94, and preparing for the California bar examinations. His address is 703 South Pasadena Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

'11—Hoffman Nickerson was married in New York City on July 11 to Miss Ruth C. Comstock of South Orange, N. J.

'11—James C. Savery, '11, has written a

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

farce-comedy "In for the Night", which will soon be given by the Empire Producing Corporation, of New York City. Savery wrote the book of "The Crystal Slipper", the Hasty Pudding play in 1911, and was president of the Dramatic Club in his senior year in College.

'11—A son was born on June 20 to Arthur Pieper Smith and Maryan (Wheeler) Smith. Their address is 3141 Aldrich Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.

'11—Edward C. Sortwell died in Salonica, Greece, November 12, of injuries received in an automobile accident. He joined the American Ambulance Service last May, and was transferred about a month ago from Paris to Salonica. Before the war he was a buyer for the Ludlow Manufacturing Co., at Calcutta, India; he left this position to go to France in the Ambulance service.

'12—Ralph E. Boothby is headmaster of St. Stephen's School, Colorado Springs, Col. Last summer he led a party of boys on a 900-mile horseback camping trip to the Mesa Verde and San Juan Basin.

'12—Samuel Mixer was married on October 7 to Miss Anne Dudley Williams in Brookline, Mass. They are living at 39 Pilgrim Road, Fenway, Boston.

'12—A son, Benjamin Pitman, Jr., was born in New York on April 29 to Benjamin Pitman and Harriet (Taylor) Pitman. Their address is now 103 East 75th St., New York.

'13—John B. Judkins was married at Wolfboro, N. H., on October 5 to Miss Elizabeth Willard Smart, Wellesley, '15, of Merrimac, Mass. They will be at home after December 1 at 171 Union St., Flushing, L. I.

'13—Howard Williams is with Frazar & Co., importing and exporting industrial chemicals, 50 Church St., New York. His home address is 37 East 60th St., New York.

L.L.B. '13—Harold M. Stephens was elected judge of the Third Judicial District of Utah

on November 7. He was the nominee of the Democratic and Progressive Parties. Since his graduation from the Law School he has been practising law in Salt Lake City.

'14—John R. Abbot and William G. Rice joined the American Ambulance Service in France in July for a six months' period of service.

'14—A. D. Chandler, Jr., is with the Baldwin Locomotive Works as an erecting engineer for the West Indian district. His present address is 520 National Bank of Cuba Building, Havana, Cuba.

'15—S. F. Greeley has been on the Texas border during the summer with Battery C of Chicago, Ill.

'15—A son was born on September 4 to Lionel de Jersey Harvard and Mary (Barker) Harvard. Lieutenant Harvard has come out of the hospital where he made a good recovery from the chest wound received September 25 at the front.

'16—H. S. Barnes is with the Texas Lumber Co., New York.

'16—Standish Hall is with W. R. Trace & Co., Lima, Peru.

'16—Hugo A. Leander is in the comptroller's office of the Union Pacific System, New York City. His present address in New York is 318 West 57th St.

'16—Harold A. Larrabee and George Mair are studying at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. Their address is 600 West 122d St., New York.

'16—Bertram T. McCarter is with the United Fruit Co., Banes Oriente, Cuba.

'16—Silas B. McKinley is studying at the Columbia University Law School, New York.

'16—Frederic C. Nelson is teaching English at Dartmouth College. His address is 2 Sargent St., Hanover, N. H.

'16—P. D. Stevens is an instructor in French at Lehigh University. His address is 139 Wall St., Bethlehem, Pa.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLUMSTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '06,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Byrdon, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.
George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Clegg, '81, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '00, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '91, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '08, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

NUMBER 10.

News and Views

**The Yale
Game.**

In the recent years of Harvard football victories over Yale, the BULLETIN has tried to do its share towards holding the relation between the game and the rest of human existence in something like a just balance. In this year of defeat it is no less important to remember that many things besides football contribute to the fulness of life in our universities, and that even after Yale has beaten Harvard, much is left to live for.

No Harvard man can look back with anything but melancholy feelings upon the years through which a Yale victory was about as sure to come in the autumn as the leaves were sure to fall. The present century has changed all that. Beginning with 1901 and ending with 1915, Harvard had won six games, Yale seven, and there were two scoreless ties. If Harvard had won this year, the score for the century would have been precisely even, instead of eight to six, as it now stands. Let Harvard revert for the next few years to the results of the years just passed, and the contest between these "dearest foes" will maintain that equilibrium which is most conducive to keen sport.

The result of this year's game with Yale does not in the least diminish the belief that Harvard football is in a position of great strength. Mr. Haughton's method of coaching has again been amply justified, for it brought out of ma-

terial which could not be regarded as promising a team of which Harvard may well be proud. For him and his assistants in coaching, and for the team which fought so hard a battle on Saturday against so powerful an opponent, there should be, and we believe there is, just as hearty a recognition of whole-souled, spirited endeavor as if the final score had stood in favor of the Harvard team.

There is one thing about the game which provokes a comparison with one of the aspects of the recent national election. Just as in that gigantic contest, one side, in this more concentrated opposition of forces, was precisely as anxious to win as the other. The victory in each case was gained by the narrowest margin. Small circumstances might have turned the tables. But they did not. First the Democratic party, and then the Yale football team won the day. First the American public, and then the college public, accepted the result as the inevitable conclusion of a struggle hotly contested in accordance with the rules of the game. It would be a poor sort of sportsmanship both in politics and in athletics if the moaning over defeat were too audible and long protracted.

The analogy may be carried a step farther. The political parties are already thinking of 1920. We may be sure that both Yale and Harvard have already begun to calculate upon the possible outcome of the 1917 game in the Stadium.

**Commence-
ments of Old.**

A pamphlet entitled "Harvard Commencement Days, 1642-1916", by Albert Matthews, '82, recently reprinted from the "Publications" of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, presents an incredible array of first-hand information about the two hundred and seventy-five Commencements celebrated at Harvard. There has hitherto been no record so accurate even in the matter of the dates on which the day has fallen. With the patience characteristic of a true antiquarian, Mr. Matthews has gone to every possible source of illumination upon this point and a multitude of others. Here we find, for example, a record of the successive attempts by the authorities to regulate the amount not only of strong drink dispensed by "commencers", but also of "Plumb-cake or roasted, boiled or baked Meats or Pyes." The early New Englander's conflict with alcohol is suggested by a quotation from a letter written by the Rev. Francis Higginson in 1629: "whereas my stomacke could onely digest and did require such drinke as was both strong and stale, now I can and doe often times drink *New England* water verie well." The imperfect success of the community in this conflict was responsible for many of the worst difficulties encountered by the authorities in dealing with Commencement. When the day became too unruly, the celebration was made "private", and the date was fixed at the last practicable moment. Not even in the years of private Commencements could the crowd be kept away, for in 1735 it appears that "the Meeting House was so prodigiously crowded, that the Galleries were in danger of falling; and several persons were so apprehensive of their Danger, that they jumped out at the Windows, and others with great Difficulty got out thro' the Doors!"

In the final years of the Revolution the poverty of the students led to unavailing requests for further "private" celebrations. At an earlier time, in 1684, there was a request to change the date of Commencement in order to avoid that of "a grand Eclipse of the Sun", which, in the opinion of the petitioners, would be "obstructive . . . as to the business of the day."

The general obstruction of the business of Boston and Cambridge was taken for granted. When it began to diminish, a Boston newspaper said, in 1832: "At the Custom House and Banks it is a holiday, and some stores are closed; but there has been none of the morning stir and bustle, and the mid-day stillness, which formerly prevailed in the city on this occasion."

These symptoms of a Harvard "occasion" are now transferred to the day of a Yale football game in New Haven. This, however, is a mushroom institution compared with the celebration of Commencement, and for one reluctant to be submerged in the Harvard present there is much satisfaction to be found in Mr. Matthews's gleanings from the past.

* * *

**Early
Yale.**

Mr. Edwin Oviatt, the editor of the *Yale Alumni Weekly*, has chosen the most timely of moments for bringing out what he calls his "easy-going chronicles" of "The Beginnings of Yale." The two-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Yale in New Haven was precisely the time for reminding his special audience of the events that led up to this establishment and immediately followed it. He should have an audience among Harvard men also if only for the reason that in the preliminaries of Yale, with which so many pages of the book are concerned, as in the beginnings themselves, Harvard is seen to have borne an intimate rela-

tion with the project of a Connecticut college.

Time was when the Harvard view that Yale owed its form of government to Harvard men out of sympathy with "the Tutorage of Latitudinarians" at Cambridge was vigorously opposed in New Haven. It is characteristic of Mr. Oviatt's treatment of such points of contention that he evidently believes President Quincy in his "History" and its Yale critics of "the forties" were equally extreme in the maintenance of their positions. The book brings home, with distinctness, the days of small beginnings both for Harvard and for Yale. The whole spirit in which it is written bears evidence that the historic unity of interest between Yale and Harvard is a force surviving many differences in the years that have passed between 1701 and the present time.

* * *

The Poetic Interest.

The BULLETIN expressed regret last winter that when Mr. John Masfield was lecturing at Yale and other American colleges there appeared to be no effective piece of machinery in our own arrangement of things for bringing him to Harvard. We are still of the opinion that it ought to be easily possible to afford the undergraduate community at Cambridge every opportunity to experience contacts with men like Mr. Masfield, who represent the best in contemporary literature. Apparently this year the undergraduates, at least those who constitute the Harvard Poetry Society, are taking the matter into their own hands, for last week this organization joined with the Poetry Society of New England in arranging a reading and talk by the English poet, Mr. Walter de la Mare, at the Harvard Union. Mr. de la Mare has come to America to receive at the hands of the Yale authorities, on be-

half of living representatives of Rupert Brooke, the Howland Prize, a substantial sum of money, awarded at the Yale Commencement of 1916 in recognition of Brooke's contribution to the poetry of our common tongue. This award, accepted by Mr. de la Mare just before his coming to Harvard, was a delightful expression of the unity of spirit in the more sensitive youth of England and America. Let us not despair of the vitality of the poetic interest at Harvard while our own youths are stirring themselves to do honor to the genuine poet who has come to our shores on a mission of such significance.

A Chicago "Bouquet."

The BULLETIN is not often tempted to blow its own trumpet, and still more infrequently yields to the temptation. But when the postman brings to our office a copy of the *Chicago Evening Post*, inscribed, "From E. R. T. (Princeton, '88)", and when we find within a marked editorial on "Harvard Fair Play", there is certainly no reason for concealing from our readers the fact of its dealing with the *Post's* belief "that it is possible to report college football in a collegiate rather than a professional manner", and its pointing to the BULLETIN's account of the Princeton-Harvard game in proof of that contention.

"The whole story", says our friendly critic in Chicago, "is so generously worded that it might well have been written for the *Daily Princetonian* instead of for the official publication of 'the enemy.' Furthermore, it has nobody 'going down to defeat' or doing any of the routine things which the professional sports writer puts into his football stories. It is a model of fair, sensible, interesting writing about a football game played between two universities. Mighty few journalistic professionals write anything at all like that."

Having thus frankly exhibited the "bouquet", we must not be surprised if it is promptly followed by a "brickbat."

The School For Health Officers

BY GEORGE C. WHIFFLE, GORDON MCKAY PROFESSOR OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

THE School for Health Officers of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has begun its fourth year with an increased registration, and, what is better, with an accelerating enthusiasm. Three facts have already become established,—the graduates of the school are making good; the demand for trained men in the public health service is increasing and has thus far exceeded the supply; the school is becoming known as a place where men can get the training which they need for this service.

The registration in the first year was six, the second year, twelve, the third year, fifteen, and the present year, twenty-four. The Certificate in Public Health (C. P. H.) has thus far been awarded to nineteen men, of whom fifteen already held the degree of Doctor of Medicine, two the degree of Bachelor of Science, one Bachelor of Arts, and one Bachelor of Philosophy. This year there are already sixteen candidates for the certificate, one of whom is a woman. Ten of the candidates have the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Of the fifty-seven persons who have been registered in the school forty-three are from our own country and represent thirteen different states; seven are from other countries, three from China, one from Colombia, one from Italy, one from Canada, and one from Siam. This student is Mahidol of Siam, Prince of Songkla, brother of the present ruler, who purposes to spend several years in the school in order to fit himself for promoting public health in all its phases in his own country.

The graduates of the school are already becoming widely scattered, not only geographically but in nature of service. Seven have become health officers in cities or towns, and are located in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Alabama, Texas, and Ohio;

two are district health officers in the service of the Massachusetts State Department of Health; one is at the Leper Settlement at Penekese Island, Massachusetts; one is epidemiologist for the Indiana State Board of Health. Two are with the International Health Board and located in the West Indies; one former student is employed to look after the sanitary conditions of a large industrial establishment in Massachusetts and the health of the operatives; one is in Belgium engaged in relief work; one is in charge of the American Red Cross work in the Balkans. Four graduates are engaged in public health instruction,—one is Professor of Preventive Medicine in the University of Iowa, one is instructor in Hygiene and Bacteriology in Western Reserve Medical School, one is instructor in Public Health Administration in the School for Health Officers, another was for a year at the Harvard Medical School in China. Five of the students in the school volunteered to go to Serbia with Dr. Strong and did excellent service in the campaign against typhus fever.

Such facts as these are most significant. They indicate that the movement to elevate the character of the public health service throughout the country and throughout the world is taking definite shape. At the recent convention of the American Public Health Association at Cincinnati one of the key-notes was the need of the "full-time health officer." Medical associations are also urging this idea. It is being recognized that public health officers need special training not only in hygiene, sanitation and preventive medicine, subjects related to but yet apart from the field of medicine, but also in administration in educational methods and in the enforcement of laws. It is becoming more and more evident that a successful school for the education of



Professor George C. Whipple, Secretary. Professor Milton J. Rosenau, Director. Professor William T. Sedgwick, Chairman of the Administrative Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE SCHOOL FOR HEALTH OFFICERS.

health officers must be grounded in a great university.

Our school is about to have a vigorous, friendly rival, the Institute of Hygiene at Johns Hopkins University, recently endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Friends of Harvard and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology naturally regret that Boston was not chosen to be the home of this new school so richly endowed, but those who believe that the cause of public health is of more importance than that of any one institution will see in these two schools not only an opportunity for friendly rivalry, but an opportunity for coöperative work. Johns Hopkins with its traditions for research may naturally be expected to turn its energies in that much needed direction, while Harvard and Technology, with their well equipped departments

of engineering, law, and government, may well emphasize the idea of administration.

In 1914 in an address given at the Conference of Sanitary Officers of the State of New York the writer after describing the objects of our school said, "The School for Health Officers calls to the young men of the country and says, 'the field is ripe for the harvest'; and it calls to the other universities and says: 'join us in this great movement to secure men for the public health service'."

Accordingly the School for Health Officers of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology extends its greetings to the new Institute of Hygiene at Baltimore and welcomes it as an ally in the cause.

To achieve the ideal of our school, which is a place where a student may fit

himself adequately for any field of public health service, financial support must be provided. If a million dollars is needed at Johns Hopkins, something more than tuition fees is needed for the School for Health Officers in Boston. The Administrative Board of the School makes no appeals for funds but patiently waits for friends of the cause to witness the steady growth of the School and to ap-

preciate the unique opportunities for public health instruction which exist in Boston. Two generations ago the state of Massachusetts led the states in establishing a State Board of Health which has long been a model to the country. The opportunity now exists for establishing here in Boston the strongest school in the country for training men for the public health service.

Letters to the Bulletin

THE WAR MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Percy B. Davidson, '16, for his letter in the BULLETIN of November 16, deserves the thanks of all of us who, like myself, have not taken sufficient interest in the suggestion of a War Memorial, or have been in doubt as to its desirability. Of course, neither Harvard, Princeton, nor any other institution of learning, can fairly be held responsible for the views of every single one of its graduates, "even the youngest of us." Nevertheless, Mr. Davidson, or some others of his way of writing or talking, might impose on someone. The proposed Memorial would be Harvard's complete and enduring answer to any such calumny. The appropriate inscription is obvious:

"THESE MEN WERE NOT SO PROUD."

W. K. POST, '90.

New York.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Stripped of its exotic verbiage the communication of Mr. Percy B. Davidson, '16, appearing in the November 16 issue of the BULLETIN, reveals the clammy statement that the erection of a memorial on Harvard grounds to the sons of Harvard who have fallen gallantly in this war is a blot upon our escutcheon and a defilement of our grounds. This libel upon those men, some dear friends of the writer, and others dear friends of many others of us Harvard men, cannot

stand unanswered; for libel it is that the names of these men, and the deeds of these men should be so desecrated.

Says Mr. Percy B. Davidson, '16, it is a defilement of "Harvard sacred realms" for us, their friends, to express our love and respect for these men. Why? Because, says Mr. Percy B. Davidson, '16, it is our duty, national and collegiate, to have no opinion on this tremendous war, destroying men, devastating countries over seas.

If George Washington had had clam juice in his veins instead of good blood, he would have answered the call of his country to lead her men, against his king, with the cold remark that his duty was to be neutral, strictly neutral, and he would not have been our first president. Bunker Hill would be historically unknown, and the rest of us, but surely not Mr. Percy B. Davidson, '16, would now be fighting England's battle, side by side with the Canadian legions. If Martin Luther had been a neutral as regards his conscience and his church, if Abraham Lincoln had had no opinion as to right and wrong, if in an hundred historical incidents men had been made of water—why go further?

Mr. Percy B. Davidson, '16, writes the sentiment of far too large a class in this our country, the calculating, controlled passion and impulse people. They dare not weigh right and wrong in the balance, they do not express an opinion, be-

cause the agony and the blood of others mean to them nothing so long as they are safe. These other men who go forth to war, are adventurous men, dangerous men. They disturb the peace of the calculating, controlled passion beings.

I say to Mr. Percy B. Davidson, '16, that we, the friends of these men fallen in this fight, regard them in as high a light as those of our forbears who had an opinion, right or wrong, in the fight of 1861 between brother and brother, and those others who had an opinion, right or wrong, in that long struggle between king and country to which we owe our national being, and we, the friends of those men now dead, or ready to die in the great fight abroad, are proud that we also are Harvard men, and that these men came from amongst us, and that they laid down their lives gallantly, as they had lived them gallantly, for a cause, right or wrong, but concerning which they had an opinion.

SIDNEY W. FISH, '08.

New York.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

After reading the letters of Edward T. Lee, '86, E. F. Alexander, '99, and Percy B. Davidson, '16, opposing the War Memorial, I cannot refrain from casting my vote in favor of it.

These gentlemen are worried about the motives that impelled the Harvard men to take part in this conflict, and Mr. Davidson suggests that some were merely interested in "great game hunting 'somewhere in France'." Putting aside my anger that men who have fallen in battle should be questioned as to their sincerity of purpose, I fail to see what motive has to do with the question, or how it affects courage. A brave deed is a brave deed, no matter what the spirit animating the doer, and true bravery is not lessened because the performer may not have been inspired by the loftiest of motives. So sacrifice of life is none the less sacrifice of life, and, consciously or unconsciously,

ly, the sacrifices of the lives of Victor Chapman, Norman Prince, Dillwyn Starr, and Alan Seeger (to name but a few) were in a great cause and should not be dimmed by a smug search for the motives behind the offering of these lives.

None of these writers seem to see anything in this war save that several nations are fighting, and they fear that the Harvard Volunteers may have imperilled the official neutrality of the United States. They have merely acted as individuals, and the question being fought out is so great that an individual who is really neutral is incomprehensible to me. As individuals we can, and should, express our opinions; we can make and sell munitions of war; we can give aid to one of the belligerents by loans, rescuing wounded and feeding the homeless, and even by bearing arms; and we can do these things without affecting the technical official neutrality of our government.

Harvard men, I am proud to know, have done all these things on behalf of the nations fighting the cause of democracy and humanity. They have aided in many ways one side in this conflict, and, as individuals, some have taken up arms against a country which Mr. Lee and Mr. Davidson call friendly. Doubtless the Harvard Volunteers were unable to call friendly a nation that has killed their fellow-citizens on several occasions, that has violated pledges made to their government, and that has plotted to work destruction in their own country. Many individuals protested in voice against these unfriendly acts of a "friendly nation"; a few have been able to utter a more potent protest, and this should be to their everlasting honor.

In building a memorial to the Harvard men who have died in the European War, Harvard will be doing nothing that can possibly affect the international relations of this country, as seems to be feared. If individuals can build memorials, as Mr. Davidson says, surely a group of individuals can, and a college

can build one to its sons "whose only distinction", according to Mr. Alexander, "is that they died on a foreign battle field in a foreign army." This is a rare distinction, for a tremendous question is being decided on the foreign battle fields by those foreign armies, a question that vitally affects the whole world.

The Harvard Volunteers have been true to their Harvard training. They have seen the difference between right and wrong, and, not being content to sit by and let others right the wrong, they have done their share in the great work. I shall not stoop to question the motives of those who died. Surely Harvard can see the difference between right and wrong, and surely it can honor her sons who fought for the right. Through them Harvard has played a glorious part in this war. The Surgical Units have done honor to the name they bore, though perhaps some will demand to know the motives that animated these doctors and surgeons, and will ask whether they went because they burned with a desire to help the Allies or merely to obtain a broader field for interesting and unusual cases. So the Harvard men in the American Ambulance (out-numbering men from any other college), in the Belgium and other relief work, and in the armies, have lived up to the teachings and traditions of their college.

Some have lost their lives. Doubtless others will before the struggle is over. Consciously or unconsciously they have died as men, some as true heroes. Whatever the spirit behind their sacrifice, they have sacrificed their lives in a great cause, and for Harvard not to remember them, to pass them coldly by and forget them, would be to disown her sons and her disciples. We have many glorious traditions, and constantly the name of Harvard is brightened by performances of infinite variety by Harvard men. A real tradition has been established since 1914 by the sons of Harvard who knew the right from the wrong, who aided

the right in many ways, even by the supreme sacrifice, that right might live. A memorial is a small tribute to these men.

MONTGOMERY S. LEWIS, '11.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Percy B. Davidson's letter in the BULLETIN for November 16 makes one wonder just what his conception of Harvard's "policy of free speech" is like. One feels somehow that Mr. Davidson imagines that Harvard College is bound to watch a thing like the most terrible war of all time, and never have an opinion about its causes and effects.

If Mr. Davidson thinks that Harvard's "fair realms" are "defiled" by a memorial to her brave sons, who have died to help save the world, I can only disagree. If it is "un-American" to have a sense of right and wrong, there are those of us who beg to be called utopian or humanitarian—or un-American.

But of course the proposed memorial is not un-American any more than a memorial in Paris to Lafayette or Rochambeau would be "un-French." It is not un-American to have an opinion and to be influenced by fine feeling,—unless it is an indication of Americanism to be ashamed of one's conscience.

FREDERIC C. NELSON, '16.

Hanover, N. H.

THE BROWN GAME

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It is with a feeling of deep regret that I read the account of the Brown-Harvard game, played last Saturday. It was not that our team was soundly trounced, but because we saw fit, for reasons of policy, to place a second-rate line of men against a team which had proven itself to be of first calibre. We deliberately sacrificed all possibility of a victory in order to save our best men for the Yale game.

This may be tactically good policy,

but to my mind it savors too much of the spirit of jockeying for the advantage of position—it lacked the quality of true sportsmanship.

It was a discourtesy to Brown University with which we had arranged this game and whose representatives were worthy of, and deserved, a contest with the best men we could put forward.

It is also unfair to Yale, who had the manliness to put her best men into a gruelling contest with Brown only a week before and then play an equally hard game with Princeton, while we deliberately courted a defeat in order to have the advantage over Yale by playing fresh men against her at New Haven.

I hope Harvard will never be guilty of such tactics again.

CHARLES A. BROWN, '86.
Framingham Centre, Mass.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

Perhaps the lack of enthusiasm among the undergraduates complained of by Mr. Haughton is due to the playing of a substitute eleven against Brown. It is pleasant to beat Yale, but not necessary for our salvation; and the public, and true sport, are disregarded in the wish to down our dearest foe.

JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT, '76.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

The somewhat unpleasant prominence given to the attitude of the Harvard athletic authorities, relative to the Harvard-Brown game, is perhaps not lessened by further discussion. However, a loyal graduate of Harvard, who has for many years lived in Providence in close association with Brown University, may be justified in expressing an opinion on the subject.

We may accept as facts: first, that the Harvard management definitely told the Brown management some time ago, when the Brown-Harvard game was arranged, that Harvard would play her second team, or at least probably do so; second, that the Harvard management, in notify-

ing the season-ticket holders of this fact last week, was honestly trying to protect these ticket-holders and nothing more.

Dealing with this first fact: if Harvard meant that she would play a second team, provided she believed this second team was good enough to give Brown a hard contest, and to beat her, no one can complain of her sportsmanship. It is all Brown could ask, or the public demand. The game should not be played for the spectators, and the so-called stars and first-string men should not be placed in the field as an exhibit, but rather for the purpose of fairly winning the game. If the second team is good enough to accomplish this, and Harvard wishes to save the first-string men for the Yale game, well and good.

If, however, the management knows or thinks that the substitutes are not strong enough to give a first-class battle and win, it is wretchedly poor sportsmanship to put them in to save the first-string men.

That is what actually happened on November 18, I believe, as do many other loyal Harvard men.

This plan gives Brown a victory robbed of much of its glory, whereas, if by chance Harvard had won the game, the Brown disgrace would have been redoubled. I speak for a number, and I believe for most of the Harvard men here in Providence, when I say that we do not believe Harvard gave Brown a square deal on November 18, in not placing on the field the strongest combination of players.

We all want most to win the Yale game, but we don't want to accomplish it by unsportsmanlike methods before the game any more than by unfair play in the game. Our system carried to such an extreme is demoralizing to the undergraduates (they cared so little who won as hardly to cheer the team), and distinctly mortifying to the graduate who is constantly urged to carry the good name of Harvard abroad in the land.

The Brown comment on both the facts

to which I have referred would perhaps best be left unsaid. Much of it was just, and much unjust—all of it unfortunate to the minds of those of us who, at a distance from Harvard and Boston, believe it well worth while for our greatest of all American universities to play fair, and keep friendly with her small, but not always weaker sisters.

HALSEY DEWOLF, '92.

Providence,

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Is it good sportsmanship to invite the Brown team to Cambridge for a late-season game, sell tickets to the public and then send in a team of substitutes, because, forsooth, first string men are gaining another unsportsmanlike advantage over Yale by watching them play Princeton?

Of course we all want to see the goal posts burst into flaming crimson H's when the last game is over, but is it necessary to sacrifice courtesy and self-respect to achieve this end?

Yale and Princeton play their big games on succeeding Saturdays. Their Varsity men can't watch us perform. Brown, too, is entitled to the best we have, and if it be withheld, we detract from the joy of their victory and no implied "alibi" (it is sometimes expressed) can make our disappointment less keen.

Incidentally the public pays for a substitution that is not "just as good", coaches' prior reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Is this thing "cricket?"

LOIS C. LEVISON, '12.

New York.

[The following communication was written to the *Crimson* by Fred W. Moore, '93, Graduate Treasurer of Harvard Athletics, in reply to criticisms of the Harvard football coaches for playing substitutes in the Brown game. The letter appeared on November 23.]

The policy of the Harvard coaches in not playing against Brown last Saturday any of the men who are likely to start the

Yale game, and that of the management in offering to redeem tickets purchased in the expectation of seeing some of the first string men in action, have come in for much unmerited criticism. The different critics have taken two apparently utterly inconsistent positions. Some admit that Harvard was entitled to make up her team with substitutes if she saw fit, but had no right to announce this in advance, and thus belittle Brown's victory. The others admit that Harvard properly notified purchasers of tickets of her intention, but had no right to put other than first string men in the game, because Brown was entitled to meet the best team Harvard could put on the field.

In answer to both lines of criticism, I wish merely to state the facts.

For the past several years it has been thoroughly understood by the Brown management, when the games were arranged, that the Harvard team would be largely made up of substitutes, and, while they naturally would have preferred to meet the first string men, they have made no particular objection to our policy. This was the understanding when the game was arranged for this year.

As a matter of fact, the Brown game some years ago was moved from an earlier date to the place it now holds on the schedule to take the place of the Dartmouth game, because our coaches wished to have a game on that day in which they would have the right to play as many substitutes as they thought best, with the Yale game in mind.

The division of receipts some years ago was changed from a percentage basis to a flat guarantee, largely in order that Brown might have no ground for complaint in case Harvard, by playing substitutes greatly reduced the receipts. In fact, the first year that Harvard announced a substitute line-up the gross receipts fell off nearly \$10,000 solely on this account.

Up to this year no announcement that a substitute team would play has been made, except through the news columns

of the papers. As a result of this, in spite of the fact that we won the games, a great many complaints have been received from graduates and the public, who had failed to read these news items and expected to see the first string men in the game.

This year, because the Yale game promises to be a much harder contest than for many years, it was decided, if possible, to take no chances in the Brown game with any of the first string men. As the unusual strength of the Brown team made it seem probable that the second team would be defeated, I thought it best formally to notify by mail all those graduates who had been allotted tickets, and the public who had purchased them, so that no such complaint could be made.

The policy of the present Harvard coaching staff is to plan its schedule to develop the team primarily for two games. These are, of course, at present, those with Princeton and Yale. We are not playing for a "Championship." We do not believe there is, or can be, any such thing in football, except as a matter of opinion, and to the best of my knowledge no man officially connected with Harvard football has even claimed the championship.

The Brown game has had its present place on our schedule because, in the judgment of the coaches, it was the best possible game to develop the substitutes who have been a very necessary part of the teams which have played Yale the following week. It is probable that if the coaches had realized the strength of Brown at the time the schedule was made out, the game would have been arranged for an earlier date, when the first string men could have played without taking chances of having some of them unfit to play against Yale. However, the fact that Brown did develop a much more powerful team than was anticipated did not seem to the coaches a sufficient reason for changing their established policy.

I do not believe the undergraduates and graduates in any considerable number would have wished the coaches to run risks which might lose the Yale game, for the sake of possibly avoiding, last Saturday's defeat.

FRED W. MOORE, '93.

Graduate Treasurer.

FROM AN ATTENTIVE READER

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Far be it from me, not an alumnus of any university and only an A.M. of a plain college by honorary conference, to animadvert upon the rhetoric of a publication of your class, even in its lowest register; but I should like to make an inquiry concerning the expression of an advertisement appearing in the current BULLETIN. This is an advertisement of The Tavern at Mansfield, Mass., calling attention to a Thanksgiving dinner, special, at \$2, and adding a footnote to this effect: "In event of inclement weather The Tavern is 39 minutes *via* N. Y., N. H. and H., and two minutes walk from the station." This, sir, if you will pardon me, is the obstacle in my path to a clear comprehension of the writer's meaning. I am not criticizing his grammar, his logic, or his esthetics, but his ethics "gets my goat", and I want to know if The Tavern is 39 minutes from somewhere, not stated, and two minutes walk from the station "*in inclement weather*", how far is it when the weather is fine? Is it that the Thanksgiving dinner is a movable feast, or what the dickens is it?

Kindly elucidate for the benefit of more than one who is deeply interested in the clarity of advertising matter and oblige,

Yours most sincerely,

W. J. LAMPTON.

New York,

November 20, 1916.

[This communication is cheerfully printed in evidence of the careful reading given to the BULLETIN's advertising pages, even outside the Harvard circle. EDITORS.]

Yale Wins the Football Game, 6 to 3

YALE defeated Harvard, 6 points to 3, in the football game in the New Haven Bowl last Saturday. Harvard made a goal from the field late in the first period of the game, and Yale scored a touchdown, but missed the goal, at the end of the second period. Neither team scored afterwards, although, in the third period, Yale had the ball inside Harvard's 5-yard line. The contest was close and exciting, but Harvard was clearly outplayed, and, as a glance at the accompanying diagrams will show, the ball was in Harvard's territory practically all of the time after the first period. Both teams were strong on the defense, and, consequently, neither could gain much ground.

Strangely enough, a misplay by Yale resulted in the only touchdown of the game. After one of Horween's punts, Yale caught the ball almost in the middle of the field and then, on four rushes, made a first down on Harvard's 42-yard line. In the next scrimmage one of the Yale backs dropped the ball and it bounded straight up into the arms of Gates, who had gone ahead as an interferer; he dashed down the field, and before the Harvard players, who had their eyes on the back who first took the ball, could get at Gates and force him outside, he had run to Harvard's 13-yard line. Yale had to try eight times before it could push the ball over the goal-line; it took four rushes to make a first down on the 3-yard line, and four others to force the ball across from that point. The Harvard defense was superb.

Harvard had other misfortunes also. At the very beginning of the second period, Casey broke through the Yale rushline and ran from Harvard's 28-yard line clear across Yale's goal-line. The play was beautifully executed in every particular; Harvard's interference disposed of most of the Yale back-field men and Casey dodged the others. That touchdown would, without doubt, have

given the game to Harvard, as the score would have been at least 9 to 0. The officials, however, said that one of the Harvard players had tripped an opponent; consequently, Casey's run was not allowed to stand, and the ball was brought back from behind the goal-line, where he had touched it down, to Harvard's 19-yard line—a decision that was most distressing to the Harvard supporters. Yale made its touchdown a few minutes later.

Well on in the third period, a pretty forward-pass gave Yale the ball on Harvard's 7-yard line and another touchdown seemed imminent, but Harvard's defense was impregnable, and, on the fourth down, after Yale had gained only two yards and had twice resorted to forward passes, Harvard recovered the ball on the 21-yard line. These exhibitions of defensive strength were the best features of Harvard's play and they roused great enthusiasm on the Harvard stands, where the wearers of the crimson loyally and strenuously cheered the team during and after the game.

Defeat was by no means unexpected by those who had followed the season and had been compelled by force of circumstances to recognize the fact that the team was not as strong as its immediate predecessors. As has been said many times, the material was inexperienced and had limited physical capabilities. Evidence of the lack of a powerful offense was at hand long before the Yale game. Harvard did not score a touchdown after the Virginia game on November 4; thus, if the Tufts game be included in spite of the fact that it was played early in the year, Harvard failed in three of the contests, which preceded the Yale game, to cross its opponents' goal line and was twice beaten. Haughton and his associates knew that the Harvard players, almost without exception, would be lighter and less enduring than their opponents last Saturday, and

the coaches did their best to make quick-ness and resourcefulness compensate for the want of physical qualifications, but the time and material at their disposal were not sufficient.

For the reasons given above, few of the older coaches were at all confident of victory on Saturday, and some of them did not hesitate to predict that Yale would win. Nevertheless, after Robinson had kicked the goal from the field, and, as Yale, although favored by the strong wind, had not scored when the second period seemed to be almost over, the Harvard supporters were beginning to think that the team might, after all, be able to win the game. But the second period dragged through what seemed to be endless minutes, and Yale scored its touchdown two plays before the first half ended. There was a marked difference between the first period, during which Harvard played with the wind at its back, and the other periods, if they are measured by the number of plays in each; the first period had only 28 scrimmages, but the second had 47, the third had 43, and the fourth had 51.

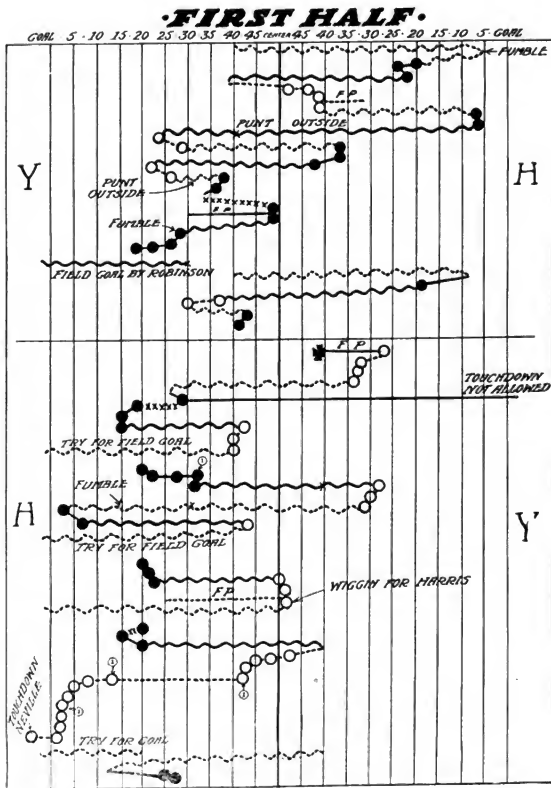
No unfavorable criticism of the playing of the Harvard team can be made; every man on it fought hard to the end of the game and performed quite up to what had been expected of him. The score gives, perhaps, a correct measure of the strength of the two elevens. All the men on the field seemed to be in excellent condition. Almost 80,000 people watched the game.

Harvard won the toss, and chose the side favored by the wind. Yale kicked off to Casey, who fumbled the ball, but recovered it and ran out to the 24-yard line. There, after two tries at advancing the ball, Horween kicked to Yale's 40-yard line, and La Roche ran back to Harvard's 48-yard line. Yale could not make a first down in four attempts and LeGore made a very effective punt which landed the ball on Harvard's 7-yard line. The next play gained no ground, and so Horween went back of the goal line

to kick; he gave the ball tremendous impetus and it went on the fly past the middle of the field and rolled out on Yale's 24-yard line. It was a remarkable punt, even when allowance is made for the wind. An exchange of kicks followed. On the last of these, LeGore punted poorly, and the ball went outside on Yale's 37-yard line. It looked as though Harvard had a chance to score, but on the next play the team was set back fifteen yards for holding. Horween then made a short punt; LeGore fumbled the ball, and Snow fell on it on the 28-yard line. Three plays gained about nine yards, and then Robinson, standing on the 30-yard line, kicked a goal from the field. Yale again kicked off, and Casey once more dropped the ball, but Robinson recovered it and ran out to Harvard's 18-yard line. Here Horween made another mighty punt, which sent the ball fifty yards ahead from the line of scrimmage. LeGore lost seven yards on a "fake" kick, and then made another poor punt, which gave the ball to Harvard on Yale's 43-yard line just as the quarter ended and the teams changed sides.

At the opening of the second period Harvard tried a forward pass, but Neville caught the ball on the 32-yard line. After LeGore had punted to Harvard's 28-yard line, Casey broke through for his long run which was not allowed. Repeated exchanges of punts followed; Neville once tried for a drop-goal from the 48-yard line and then for a placement goal from almost the same spot, but both attempts failed. Although the ball was constantly in Harvard's territory, there seemed to be no chance of a score until Yale, starting from its own 47-yard line made a first down ten yards ahead. Then came the fumble by a Yale back, Gates's recovery of the ball, and the series of plays which, as already described, resulted in Yale's touchdown.

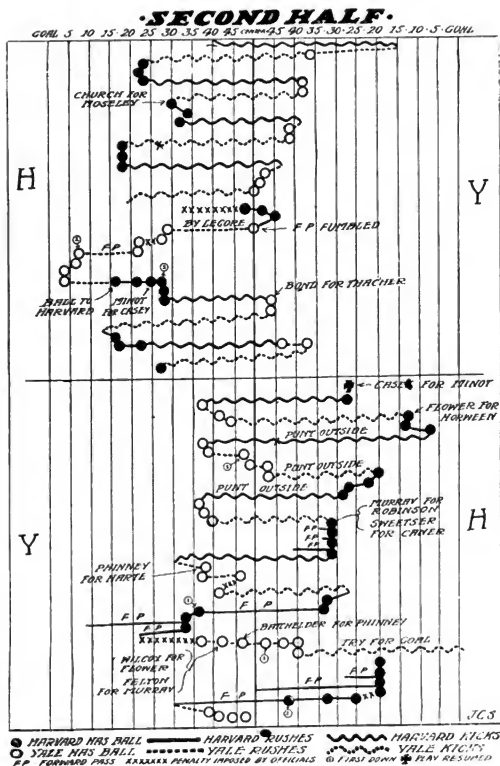
Yale had the advantage of the wind in the third period. Four exchanges of punts took up the first part of this period,



and nothing of consequence happened until Yale was penalized for tripping and the ball was given to Harvard in the middle of the field. On the next play, however, Robinson tried a forward pass to Casey, who held the ball for an instant but dropped it where a Yale man fell on it in the middle of the field. LeGore then ran twenty-one yards around Harvard's left end, carrying the ball to Har-

vard's 29-yard line. Yale could not gain, but Harvard was penalized for off-side play, and a forward pass gave Yale the ball on the 7-yard line. Harvard then recovered the ball on downs, and advanced to the 28-yard line. After two exchanges of punts, the third period ended.

Harvard's supporters hoped that the Crimson team, having the wind at its



back, might score in the last period, but it was soon apparent that nothing but an error by Yale would enable Harvard to accomplish anything; the wind had almost died out, and the players, especially those in the rushline, were so exhausted that neither side could gain ground. One punt followed another, and the ball went back and forth, but Yale always had the advantage in spite of

the numerous substitutions in the Harvard backfield. Finally Murray, who had gone in for Robinson, tried a succession of forward passes but all of them failed. After another exchange of kicks, Casey threw a long forward pass and Coolidge caught the ball on Yale's 36-yard line, but Harvard could not advance the ball and, after trying two long passes, was again penalized for holding.

LeGore attempted to kick a goal from the 48-yard line but failed, and a few minutes later the game ended.

The summary follows:

YALE.	HARVARD.
Moseley, Church, Lc.	r.e., Harte, Phinney, Batchelder
Gates, Lt.	r.t., Caner, Sweetser
Black, Ig.	r.g., Snow
Callahan, c.	c., Harris, Wiggin
Fox, r.g.	lg., Dadmn
Baldridge, r.t.	lt., Wheeler
Comerford, r.e.	lc., Coolidge
LaRoche, q.	q., Robinson, Murray, Felton
Neville, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Casey, Minot
LeGore, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Thacher, Bond
Jaques, f.b.	f.b., Horween, Flower, Wilcox

Score—Yale, 6; Harvard, 3. Touchdown—LeGore. Goal from field—Robinson. Referee—N. T. Tufts, of Brown. Umpire—D. Fultz, of Brown. Head linesman—C. Williams, of Pennsylvania. Field judge—W. N. Morice, of Pennsylvania. Time of quarters—15 minutes.

TWO TRAGIC DEATHS

Two Harvard graduates, Livingston Cushing, '79, and Ernest L. Gay, '97, who went from Boston last Saturday to see the football game at New Haven, did not live to return. Mr. Cushing died in New Haven while he was hurrying for an electric car to the Bowl, and Mr. Gay died on a special car of the University Club on the trip back to Boston. Heart disease was the cause of death in both instances.

Mr. Cushing was born in Boston about 60 years ago. After his graduation from College he entered the Law School, and in 1882 received the degree of LL.B. He had the same degree from Boston University. He practised his profession in Boston and was a well-known member of the Suffolk bar. While he was in College he played on the university football eleven, and his interest in athletics lasted through his life.

Mr. Gay studied in the Law School for a year after his graduation from College and then attended the New York State Library School at Albany. He inherited a fondness for books and during his life-time he built up a library which, in its particular lines, can hardly be equalled. He was particularly interested in the writings of John Gay, author of "The Beggars' Opera." In spite of the identity of their names, there is no evidence of relationship between the two men. Ernest Gay possessed every known edition of "The Beggars' Opera", barring a few variants of only bibliographical significance, and was pre-

paring a bibliography of Gay's writings which was not far from completion.

Mr. Gay's collection of New England primers ranks third in quantity and includes some of the best examples known. His collection of the writings of Cotton and Increase Mather is extensive and the examples are in the finest possible state. He rarely added to his collection any but absolutely perfect copies. The same is to be said of his New England primers. Mr. Gay's collection of seventeenth century American almanacks included almost all the issues of Tulley, among them the only perfect copy of the rare issue of 1694. Examples of the Boston and Cambridge press previous to 1700 are also represented. Mr. Gay was a member of the University Club, the Harvard Club of Boston, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Bostonian Society, the Prince Society, the Club of Odd Volumes, the American Antiquarian Society and the Bibliographical Society of London. He was a brother of Frederick L. Gay, '78, and Dr. Warren F. Gay, '90, both of whom died recently.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The fall meeting of the Harvard Club of New Jersey was held at the Essex Club, 44 Park Place, Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, November 17. As John Reynolds, '07, president of the club, was unable to be present on account of military service with Squadron A of New York City on the border, Vice-President F. L. Crawford, '79, was master of ceremonies.

The guests and members were supplied on their arrival with crimson caps, bearing the name and class of the recipient. An informal turkey supper was served. At each cover was an original poster containing not only what purported to be a program for the evening's entertainment but also illustrations caricaturing various members of the club, and several original poems.

Vice-President Crawford first read a telegram from President Reynolds, in which the latter, after sending his best wishes, said: "We got the returns of the Princeton game, play by play, over the wire here in camp, and the Texas border resounded with Harvard cheers. Under our present orders, we shall be scattered on outpost patrol work along the river the day of the Yale game." Suitable replies to the telegram were sent.

The speakers were: Justice Francis J. Swayze, '79; E. L. Katzenbach, '05; Gerrish Newell, '08, who talked of his experiences while he was serving on the Texas border as an officer of the 1st New Jersey Infantry; R. T. P. Storer, '14, who was captain of the

football eleven in his senior year; and Walter H. Trumbull, Jr., '15, who played on three winning football teams and had taken the trip from Cambridge in order to inform the members of the club about the prospects of this year's eleven.

Among those present were the following:

W. W. Richards, '55, Elwyn Waller, '67, C. H. Wight, '67, C. G. Kidder, '72, R. C. Newton, '74, F. W. Smith, '77, F. J. Swayze, '79, F. L. Crawford, '79, E. H. Lum, '80, C. P. Frey, '86, Carlton Greene, '89, W. L. Griffin, '91, Randall Salisbury, '89, W. H. P. Oliver, '92, M. H. Ewer, '92, R. H. Bowles, '93, C. E. Hutchison, '93, C. E. Moody, '93, C. C. Wilson, '94, W. E. Cate, '95, F. L. Gilman, '95, W. H. Smith, '95, A. R. Wendell, '96, E. J. Marsh, '96, H. S. Colton, '96, C. N. Wheeler, '96, J. H. Thayer Martin, '96, F. A. Burlingame, '97, G. H. Noyes, '97, E. D. Mulford, '97, A. K. Moe, '97, W. L. Harrington, '98, R. S. Boardman, '98, Gerrish Newell, '98, Alan Johnson, '98, H. D. Bushnell, '98, Cameron Blaikie, '99, F. C. Sutro, '99, F. N. Brown, '99, W. C. Roper, '99, E. K. Haskell, '99, H. F. Whitney, '99, C. F. Speare, '99, D. W. Cranberry, '99, A. B. Holden, '00, J. C. Lord, '00, G. A. Whittemore, '00, G. W. Swift, '00, R. R. Rumery, '00, W. L. Holt, '00, H. H. Tucker, '01, G. E. Huggins, '01, G. A. Sawin, '01, W. L. Cropley, '01, A. V. Hersey, '01, H. H. Noyes, '02, J. F. Gough, '02, C. G. Montross, '02, G. C. Hirst, '02, R. A. Grosenbaugh, '02, E. B. Boynton, '02, J. E. Ashmead, '03, C. H. French, '03, R. S. Foss, '03, A. W. Belcher, '04, H. C. Davidson, '04, Charles Gilman, '04, M. E. Henry, '04, W. A. Phillips, '05, E. L. Katzenbach, '05, Bryant White, '05, J. R. Trimble, '06, G. H. Chace, '06, R. E. Cropley, '06, T. B. Dorman, '06, J. L. White, '06, F. M. Chadbourne, '06, C. D. Loomis, '06, P. S. Worth, '07, R. D. Murphy, '08, W. T. Bostwick, '08, A. G. Deane, '08, Lemuel Bannister, '09, M. V. Hitt, '09, C. W. Ten Broeck, '09, T. S. Sampson, '09, J. E. Waid, '10, H. F. Brigham, '10, H. W. Cleary, '10, R. M. Page, '10, J. L. Eisner, '11, Oliver Andrews, '11, R. S. Hopkins, '11, A. F. Pickernell, '14, K. Reynolds, '14, J. F. Evans, '15, R. C. Williams, '16, A. H. Brainard.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY

At the regular meeting, on November 17, of the Harvard Club of New York City, Eliot Wadsworth, '98, acting chairman of the American Red Cross, spoke on the work of that organization. He stated that Edgar H. Wells, '97, would soon join him and have charge of the organization of local chapters.

President Appleton presided. He called first on Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, M.D., '84,

who spoke briefly and then introduced Mr. Wadsworth. Col. William C. Sanger, '74, who represented the United States at the Red Cross Conference at the Hague, gave an outline of the organization of the Red Cross.

On Thursday, November 9, A. Piatt Andrews, A.M., '95, Ph.D., '00, gave an illustrated talk on "The American Ambulance Field Service, the American Aviation Corps, and Soldier Life on the French Front."

On Friday evening, December 1, at 9 o'clock, Captain Ian Hay Beith, M.C., will speak on "The Formation of Kitchener's Army and its Performance in War."

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

The Harvard Club of Boston will hold on Thursday, December 7, at 9 o'clock, a reception to all those Harvard men who, as members of the National Guard of Massachusetts, went to the Mexican Border last summer. It is hoped that all such Harvard men in Massachusetts may be present. Service uniform will be worn.

The bulletin of the Club contains also the following announcements:

Friday, December 8, at 8.30 P. M., Lieutenant Vinovi Pechikoff of the French Army will talk on the European War.

Sunday, December 17, at 4 P. M., concert by the Hoffmann Quartet.



W. B. C. STICKNEY, '65,
President of the New England Federation
of Harvard Clubs.

At the University

The first session of the Sunday School, which is to be conducted under the auspices of the Board of Preachers, will be held at 9.45 A. M., next Sunday in Phillips Brooks House. Professor Henry W. Holmes, of the Division of Education, will have supervision of the school, and Dr. A. T. Davison, the College organist and choir-master, will be in charge of the music.

Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, '00, President of Andover Theological Seminary, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots, '91, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Hankow, China, will preach next Sunday.

At the Geological Conference this week, Mr. A. S. R. Wilson spoke on "The Iron Ores of Texada, B. C.," and Professor Wolff reviewed Weinschenk-Johannsen's "Principles of Petrology," and W. J. Miller's "Origin of Foliation of Pre-Cambrian Rocks of Northern New York."

Cornell won the intercollegiate cross-country run in New Haven last Saturday, with a score of 38 points. Yale was second, Syracuse, third, and Harvard fourth. King, '18, who finished in sixth place, was the first Harvard man to cross the line.

C. D. Murray, '19, of New York City, and G. R. Young, '19, of Great Falls, Mont., have been appointed, respectively, second assistant manager of the university football eleven and second assistant manager of the second team.

Professor Kuno Francke will give a lecture on "Germany's Future" in Emerson D, at 8 o'clock next Friday evening. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Deutscher Verein, and will be open to the public.

A Faculty lunch room has been established at the Medical School in Room 6, Building A. It will be open from 12.45 to 2 P. M., except on Saturdays and Sundays, to persons engaged in teaching or research at the school.

Professor Kuno Francke will speak in Emerson D at 8 P. M., on Friday, December 1, on "Germany's Future." The address will be given under the auspices of the Deutscher Verein and will be open to the public.

Dr. Ralph S. Lillie, of Clark University, spoke on "The Influence of Concentration and Temperature upon the Rate of Activation of Starfish Eggs by Butyric Acid" at the Physiological Colloquium this week.

At the Physical Conference next Friday evening, E. C. Kemble, 4G., of Cleveland, will give the fourth in his series of addresses on "Recent Progress in Connection with the Quantum Theory."

The International Polity Club gave a reception in Randolph 2, on Thursday, November 23, for Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Professor Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College spoke at a meeting of the club last Tuesday evening.

The Phillips Brooks House Society has arranged an entertainment on the evening of Thanksgiving Day for those members of the University who will be in Cambridge. A musical program will be given, and refreshments will be served.

The Harvard Commission on Western History has placed on exhibition in the Treasure Room of the Widener Library a collection entitled "New England Materials for the History of the West."

Grover C. Loening, chief designer of the Sturtevant Aeroplane Co., of Boston, spoke at a meeting of the Aero Society last Thursday evening. His subject was "Problems of Steel Construction."

At a meeting of the Poetry Society and the New England Poetry Club in the Union on Thursday evening of last week, Walter de la Mare spoke on "Rupert Brooke, and Magic in Poetry."

Hovey Jordan, 3G., of Jericho Centre, Vt., will speak at the meeting of the Zoological Club next Friday afternoon on "The Rheotropism of the Grouper, *Epinephelus striatus* Bloch."

At the meeting of the Menorah Society last Monday evening, I. N. Thurman, '04, and Allan Davis, '07, spoke on "The Spirit of the Founders of the Menorah."

Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, '00, spoke on "When Tolerance Ceases to be a Virtue" at the weekly meeting of the Christian Association last Sunday morning.

At the Conference on Municipal Government this week, Professor G. C. Whipple spoke on "The History of Municipal Sanitation in Massachusetts."

The collection of clothing, books, and magazines which has just been completed by the Phillips Brooks House Association was the largest of recent years.

At the Seminary of Economics last Monday evening A. L. Dunham, '14, 2G., of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., spoke on "Economic Conditions in France."

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday afternoon, Dr. I. C. Gardner, Ph.D., '16, of Reynolds, Ind., spoke on "The Mechanical Equivalent of Light."

Harvard defeated Yale, 2 goals to 0, at association football in New Haven last Saturday.

Alumni Notes

'61—Frank W. Hackett published in the April number of the *Yale Law Journal* an article entitled "The Constitutionality of the Graduated Income Tax Law."

'72—George F. Babbitt has been appointed a trustee of the Brookline, Mass., public library.

'73—Isaac Sharpless has resigned from the presidency of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; his resignation will take effect next June. He has been instructor and professor of mathematics at Haverford, was dean from 1884 to 1887, and became president in 1887. At Commencement in June, 1915, he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. He has received honorary degrees also from the University of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, and Hobart.

'75—William Frederick Kimball died at his home in Chelsea, Mass., on November 21, after an illness of more than two years. He received the degree of LL.B. from Boston University in 1877, and since then had practised law in Boston. He had served in the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council of Chelsea.

'76—Joel C. Bolan died of heart disease at his home in East Boston on November 16. While he was in College he was well known as a member of the victorious university crews of which W. A. Bancroft, '78, was captain. Bolan taught for some time in West Acton, Mass., after his graduation, and then went to the Eliot School in Boston. At the time of his death he was headmaster of several public schools in East Boston. For thirty-one years he was organist of the First Parish Church in Charlestown.

'79—Charles Luke Wells, Ph.D. '93, who was rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Macon, Ga., is now professor of Church History at Sewanee, Tenn. He delivered a course of lectures last summer in Cuba.

'81—Carleton Sprague died at his home in New York City on November 19 after an illness of only a few days. He had spent most of his life in Buffalo. He was a member of the board of directors of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901, and had been president of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy and of the Buffalo Society of Artists. He was a member of the Buffalo Association of the Blind and a trustee of the Charity Organization Society.

'87—Professor George P. Baker delivered a lecture on November 10 in New Bedford, Mass., under the auspices of the New Bedford Woman's Club, on "The Difficulties of Play-writing."

M.D. '89—Allen Greenwood and Daniel B. Reardon, '02, M.D. '03, spoke on their ex-

perience while in France with the Harvard Surgical Unit, at a meeting of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Bankers on November 16.

'92—G. Franklin Brown, whose address has been 45 Bay State Road, Boston, is now living at "Stonebridge", Needham, Mass.

'94—Albert Edward Bailey is director of religious education in Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

'95—Henry Adsit Bull was married in San Francisco on June 3 to Mrs. Mary Stuart Turner. Their western address is Carson City, Nev.; eastern address, Hornell, N. Y.

'98—H. S. Patterson is local manager in Baltimore for the Sprague Electric Works, a division of the General Electric Co.

'99—Robert McC. Marsh has been reelected to the New York State Assembly. For several years his assembly district, the 25th of New York County, has been represented by Harvard '99 men. From 1908 to 1912 it was represented at Albany by Artemas Ward, Jr., '99, in 1912, 1914, and 1915, by Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., '99, and in 1916, by Marsh.

'00—A son, Buckingham Chandler, 2d, was born on August 13 to Buckingham Chandler and Rebecca (Smith) Chandler at Winnetka, Ill.

'01—Dwight D. Evans, who has lived for a number of years in St. Paul, has moved to 135 Blue Hill Parkway, Milton, Mass., and is in business at 52 A Central St., Boston.

'01—Gordon Ireland is 1st lieutenant, Company B, 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., and spent last summer with his company at McAllen, Tex. On August 13 he completed ten years of service in the national guard; his first enlistment was in the 1st Corps Cadets, M. V. M., while he was at the Harvard Law School.

'01—Frank S. White has been elected a director of the State Street Trust Co., Boston.

'02—R. H. Bland, LL.B. '05, has withdrawn from the law firm of Bartlett, Poe, Claggett & Bland, and is now secretary of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., of Baltimore, Md.

'02—Charles Platt, of Philadelphia, took part in the naval training cruise for civilians last August.

LL.B. '03—F. G. Dorety has been appointed attorney of the Great Northern Railway Co. in Oregon and Western Washington. His headquarters remain in Seattle. Since 1909 he has been assistant to the counsel for Western Washington.

'04—Kingman Nott Robins and J. W. Johnston, '05, president and secretary of the Har-

vard Club of Rochester, N. Y., respectively, recently addressed assemblies of the boys of the East and West High Schools of Rochester on matters pertaining to Harvard College and the scholarship of the Harvard Club of Rochester.

'04—Abbot A. Thayer is secretary and treasurer of the Oakley Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, O.

'05—Louis R. Fuller is president of the Maison de Santé, 147 Summer St., Boston.

'05—H. Henneberger, Jr., is a lieutenant in the Naval Militia of California.

'05—George W. Outerbridge, M.D. (U. of P.) '07, of Philadelphia, took part in the naval training cruise for civilians last summer.

'05—A daughter, Mary Palmer, was born on September 21 to Owen Eugene Pomeroy and Mary (Wyman) Pomeroy at Canton Christian College, Canton, China.

'06—Philip W. L. Cox, who has been since 1913 superintendent of schools at Solvay, N. Y., is now head of the geography and history department of Harris Teachers' College, St. Louis, Mo. His home address is 2105 Blendon Place, St. Louis.

'06—Carl Paige Wood, A.M. '07, is college organist and assistant professor of music at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. His address in Northfield is 416 East 5th St.

'07—W. W. Aldrich and Harrison Tweed, both graduates of the Law School in 1910, have become members of the firm of Byrne, Cutcheon & Taylor, 24 Broad St., New York.

'07—A son, Nathanael Babcock, was born on July 15 to N. B. Groton and Anna (Heffern) Groton at Whitmarsh, Pa.

'07—Charles A. Haskell, after six years' residence in St. Louis, has transferred his office with Kistler, Lesh & Co., to 632 Rookery Building, Chicago.

'07—Ralph W. Smiley has resigned his position as advertising manager for the Knox

Motors Associates, Springfield, Mass., and has become sales-promotion-manager of the Regal Shoe Co., Boston. His home address is 37 Clark St., Newton, Mass.

'07—F. E. Storer has left the McClure Publications, Inc., of 251 Fourth Ave., New York, and is now with Hambleton & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York.

'08—Rudolph Altrocchi contributed to the *Chicago Literary Magazine* of October 16 a poem, "Midway Plaisance, 1893-1916."

'08—Stuart Thomson was married on September 23 at Lynn, Mass., to Miss Dorothy Louise Faunce. They will live in Schenectady, N. Y., where Thomson is with the General Electric Co.

'08—Fred E. Westlake was married on October 28 to Miss Mary Isabella Miller, Vassar, '11, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They are living at 176 Merrick Ave., Detroit, Mich. Westlake represents Lee, Higginson & Co. in Detroit, and has an office at 722 Ford Building.

D.M.D. '08—Roger B. Taft has been appointed dental surgeon of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

'09—William G. Wendell represents the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in Boston. His address in Boston is 50 Congress St.

'10—Winthrop P. Haynes, Ph.D. '14, is assistant professor of mineralogy and petrology at the University of Kansas, Lawrence.

'11—G. Manson Glover is studying in the Harvard Graduate School. His home address is 90 Corey St., West Roxbury, Mass.

'11—A daughter, Barbara, was born on November 16 to Joseph Murdoch and Maude (Russell) Murdoch in Boston.

'16—Victor H. Barwood is chemist for the American Glue Co., Everett, Mass. His home address is 31 High St., Stoneham, Mass.

'16—Arthur L. Greeley is teaching chemistry and physics at Tufts College. His home address is 20 Westcott St., Dorchester, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87.
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91.
Ellery Sedgwick, '94.
E. M. Grooman, '96.
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston
William Hooper, '86, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '81, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '85, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '91, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Fretz, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1916.

NUMBER 11.

News and Views

The War Memorial Project.

On a later page of this issue we are printing a recent vote of the Corporation which marks the first definite step towards the erection of some permanent memorial to the Harvard men who have given their lives in the present war. The dissent of what we believe to be a small minority of the alumni from the idea of making any such memorial has been freely expressed in the correspondence pages of the BULLETIN. Doubtless there will be other expressions of the same sentiment. We believe, however, that one of our correspondents last week truly defined the heavily preponderating Harvard sentiment when he wrote of those who have already given their lives: "Consciously or unconsciously they have died as men, some as true heroes. Whatever the spirit behind their sacrifice, they have sacrificed their lives in a great cause, and for Harvard not to remember them, to pass them coldly by and forget them, would be to disown her sons and disciples."

The project adopted by the Corporation, however, does not make any demand upon those who differ from this view of the matter. It has not been felt that the time has yet come for a decision upon the form and scope of the commemoration; nor is it likely to come until the war is done. But from the first receipt of news that Harvard men were falling in Europe up to the present

time, individual graduates have signified their wish to contribute to some perpetuation of their memory. The appointment of a committee to deal with the matter in due season, and the authorization for the Treasurer of Harvard College to receive contributions even before the taking of active measures to collect funds and to fix the form of the memorial, may be regarded as assurances from the Corporation to those who would act at once upon the impulse to commemorate the Harvard dead that their contributions will be fittingly spent at the proper time. Meanwhile there will be abundant opportunity for weighing the merits of the various suggestions sure to be made with regard to the most appropriate place and character for the memorial.

* * *

Professor C. P. Parker.

The death of Professor Charles Pomeroy Parker, chronicled on a later page, removes from the teaching force of the University a sound scholar and instructor in the classics. But in the administration of the College he was much more than that, for he had filled also the important post of secretary of the Faculty Committee on the Choice of Electives, and filled it so admirably that in the moment of his loss it is difficult to estimate its full measure. Last February he wrote for the BULLETIN an article, "How Electives are Chosen." In the application of the present system of concentration and distribution of studies, the

choice of electives is a matter of surpassing moment, both to the individual student, and to the College which is trying to meet the educational needs of the individual in the most effective way. Professor Parker's article gave the reader some idea of the multiplicity of detail in the work he directed, and of its far-reaching human implications. The reader could see for himself that its successful performance demanded infinite patience, tact, and sympathy. These qualities of a gentleman, together with a true understanding of the ends of education, were what Professor Parker brought to his work, and imparted to it unstintedly. It was not one of the pieces of work which displayed itself to the public eye. But the daily life of the College owed so much to it that the debt demands the amplest recognition.

* * *

Entrance Honors.

The list of freshmen who have entered College with honors is issued this year without the division into two groups which has previously appeared. Nevertheless it is possible to draw some interesting comparisons between the showings of this year and last. The total list is reduced from 77 to 54. Of this number 27 each have come directly to Harvard from public and from private schools, though in a number of cases the freshmen have had their early training in the public schools, with a year or two in such a school as Phillips Exeter before entering College. It is apparent, however, that private and public schools do not stand far apart in their capacity to prepare candidates for entrance with high standing.

The brief statistical table for this year, showing the ten schools from each of which two or more boys have entered with honors, was prepared by the BULLETIN. In comparing it with the longer

table of last year issued from the College Office, it appears that seven of the first ten schools providing honor freshmen in 1915 are represented in the first ten of 1916. The places of the schools not represented in both lists are filled in 1916 by the Somerville High, the Newton High, and Phillips Academy, Andover. It is notable that in both lists the Springfield Central High School has won the highest percentage of honor standing, and that this year St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., takes the next highest place in its proportional representation of freshmen with entrance honors. How much these variations from year to year are due to the quality of teaching, how much to the good fortune which in any year may happen to give to any school a graduating class of uncommon ability, and how much to the mere chance of falling a point below or above the marking which means honors, are questions beyond the illumination of statistical tables. If the Springfield school goes on standing where it does for a year or two more, the public school system of that city and the influences of the Connecticut valley should both be investigated. Meanwhile there is no doubt that a healthy competition amongst the preparatory schools for representation in the list of honor freshmen, not only at Harvard but everywhere else, is an excellent thing for the colleges themselves.

* * *

Memorials of Dean Thayer.

The Harvard Law School Association has recently published a pamphlet devoted chiefly to reprints from the *Harvard Law Review* of the writings of Ezra Ripley Thayer, but containing also the glowing appraisals by Dean Pound and William H. Dunbar, '82, of Thayer's remarkable work and character. There has also been printed a small volume,

"Proceedings at the Meeting of the Bar in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in Memory of Ezra Ripley Thayer, July 7, 1916." Here are brought together a Memorial Address to the Court by a distinguished committee of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, the remarks of individual members of the Bar and of Dean Pound on this occasion, and the response of Mr. Justice Braley on behalf of the Court. Taken together the two publications preserve a whole-hearted recognition of a career so notable that it is bound to become one of the great traditions of the Harvard Law School. In the November issue of the *Harvard Law Review* the changes in instruction which have come about at the opening of the first year begun under Dean Pound's administration of the School are set forth. Here, too, the abiding effect of Dean Thayer's influence is to be noted, not only in the Teaching Fellowship that bears his name, but also in the introduction of systematic treatment, through a series of lectures by Judge Swayze, of a subject, Professional Ethics, to which Thayer himself made important contributions. In many forms the effects of Dean Thayer's too brief tenure of his office are clearly destined to endure.

* * *

Town and Gown.

The idea of a course for policemen at Harvard, announced more than a month ago, was seized upon by the newspapers of the country as a morsel of infinite humor. An Indianapolis paper made it the subject of a comic cartoon in which the local chief, not to be outdone, was represented as addressing a squad of "the force": "Boys, we gotta go to school, that's all!" In another journal of the middle west a despatch from Cambridge was headed: "'Cop 1' New Course." A Baltimore newspaper ex-

claimed: "Think of being arrested by a suave and elegant person who employs the broad 'a' with so much effect that the plebeian 'billy' (the Baltimore espantoon) will not be necessary! Think of being arrested by a genuine Harvard man with the authentic manner!"

What it all comes down to when the facts of the matter are considered is that Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge asked the College to provide a short series of conferences for the officers of the Cambridge police department, to be conducted by Mr. Raymond E. Fosdick of New York, a recognized expert in police administration, and the College cheerfully complied with this request. The work is in no sense a part of the college course at Harvard, and indeed is open only to Cambridge police officers designated by Mayor Rockwood to attend the conferences.

The circumstance in general illustrates two significant points: first the quickness of the newspapers to "fall on the ball" of amusing possibilities, and, second—a point of far greater importance—the tendency of the College to coöperate with the municipal authorities in projects of civic usefulness. Still another illustration of this tendency is seen in the "Play and Recreation Committee" of the City of Cambridge, formed last May by Mayor Rockwood and already to be credited with much fruitful activity on behalf of municipal needs and interests. Professor George E. Johnson, of the Division of Education, is chairman of this committee, with which Professor J. H. Beale and Professor George P. Baker are also associated. The city and the College, each drawing upon the resources of the other for the solution of problems both theoretical and practical, are manifestly awake to what may be done for the community by means of intelligent coöperation.

The Farnsworth Room

BY GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP, '93, WIDENER LIBRARIAN.



HARVARD'S first memorial to its sons who are offering their lives for France is now in use. A room in the College Library has been given the name of Henry W. Farnsworth, '12, of the Foreign Legion, killed in action at Tahure in Chanipagne, on September 29, 1915. This room has been furnished by his parents for the undergraduates and other students who want to read.

When the tentative plans for a library building to take the place of the outgrown Gore Hall were being discussed, long before anyone knew how they were to become a reality, a "Standard Book Room" was one of the things set down as a necessity for the satisfactory college library of the future. The name, with certain general, rather more hope-

ful than definite, ideas which accompanied it, was carried into the plans for the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, when this building began to assume actual form. The name was given to the most accessible large room in the building, but as the purpose for which it was intended was not essential to the customary, every-day use of the library, this room remained closed except for occasional temporary administrative needs. The attention of the library officials was fully occupied with the more immediate problems of the new building, and they put aside the question of what to do with this room until it could be answered with adequate funds and the incentive of opportunity. The opportunity came when Mr. and Mrs. Farns-

worth undertook to furnish a room in which coming generations of Harvard men might learn primarily to love books.

Henry Weston Farnsworth of Dedham came to Harvard from Groton and took his degree in 1912. "Always a runner after the picturesque", as he expressed it, he went abroad after graduation, with an eye out for chances to shoot in unspoiled regions or to see strange peoples. He wanted to do and see such things as were written about in the books he liked to read, such things as might enable him to write books that others would read. His fondness for Sir Richard Burton best explains what he was after. He replied to his class secretary's first call for news that he was "on his way to the Balkans, where he hoped to do work as a newspaper correspondent." He went about his job in a boyish, business-like way, and told the whole story in "The Diary of a Would-be War Correspondent", published in 1913.

As a reporter on the regular staff of the *Providence Journal*, Farnsworth learned some of the fundamentals of newspaper routine, and when the United States occupied Vera Cruz, he was sent there as that paper's representative. He was in Mexico, looking for news, when the European war broke out. This was not a correspondent's war, and in January, 1915, he wrote that he was "trying to join the Legion." In June he reported to his class, assembling for their triennial, "stationed in the barracks at Paris, expecting to be sent to the front shortly." Mr. Howe's "Harvard Volunteers" contains extracts from his letters of the next three months. The "would-be correspondent", not quite sure of himself, his fellows or his grammar, had become a man and a writer of more than ordinary vigor, style, and insight.

"I have of late been reading Charles Lamb, Pickwick, Plutarch, and a deal of cheap French novels, and 'War and Peace' over again", Farnsworth wrote on September 23, within sound of the cannon; "and I have read Milton, Shakes-

peare and Dante." Far afield or looking out on the new Yard, these are books better worth reading than studying. These and such-like are the books that line the walls of the Farnsworth Room.

It is a room, the first within the entrance, into which visitors may look but not intrude. Studying, likewise, of an obvious note-taking sort, will be discouraged and if necessary forbidden. Inevitably there will be a considerable amount of "required reading" done in this room, but it will be such reading as is best done in a comfortable chair or the corner of an ample lounge, with portraits by Copley and Blackburn above, and the walls below lined with publisher's cloth or warm morocco bindings, all within comfortable reach. There are no numbered labels to destroy the individuality of the volumes. Those who use the room will scan the shelves unhampered by regulations, and there will be no slips to fill out for the compilers of library statistics. It is hoped that such surroundings may neutralize some of the objections to the use of "classic" prose and poetry for required tasks.

The volumes which are being selected for the Farnsworth Room are such as he, or any undergraduate, might have bought. They are books which he and other college boys are apt to read if they meet with them. Nothing has been taken because of its place in literary history or for its bibliographic fame. Rare and precious volumes have been avoided. There are no "first editions" except such as are to be had in any book shop.

The selection does not represent anyone's ideal of the "best" reading. It is merely a good collection in which to browse, where an hour may be passed with pleasure and a chance of profit. It ought never to become a permanent collection. Many volumes have been put on the shelves until a better edition can be purchased or with a hope that some day a better will be printed. Some authors are there on trial, until the users of the

room show whether these are books which are still being read. In the future it is expected that new fashions will come and that new writers will claim a temporary or a permanent place on the shelves.

The collection does not attempt to go much beyond the English language. Other tongues are represented by such translations as North's Plutarch, Chapman's Homer and Jowett's Plato. The Russian novelists, of whom Farnsworth was particularly fond, make an especially strong showing. The names of the writers of English literature whom everyone would expect to find are here—Browning, Bunyan, Burke and Byron, the Eversley Chaucer and the Tudor Translations Bible—as well as Mark Twain, Joseph Conrad, E. S. Martin, Hopkinson Smith and W. B. Yeats. Occasionally the complete works appear, but the plan is to have in most cases only the books of each author which continue to be read for their own intrinsic interest.

A number of special subjects furnish groups of selected works. "Philosophy 4" and Birkbeck Hill's volume are characteristic of the shelf of Harvard books. Another shelf is rapidly filling with books by Harvard men who have described their personal experiences in the present war. A handful of books tell about Cambridge, Boston and eastern Massachusetts. There are atlases and a globe, a dictionary and an encyclopedia.

Stanley, Sven Hedin, the Hon. Robert Curzon, Peary, Nansen, and Scott are on the travel shelves alongside of Hakluyt and Purchas, Augustus J. Hare and De Amicis. For science there is a row of the books of Fabre and Frazer's "Golden Bough." History embraces Arber's "Pilgrim Fathers" and Gilbert A'Beckett, as well as Froude, Bury's Gibbon, Parkman and Macaulay. Biography shows Agassiz and Phillips Brooks, Cellini and Vermeer, Pepys and Coke of Norfolk, Redesdale and Morley's Gladstone, and the letters of Lowell and Norton.

The young men who are led, by curiosity or the chance need of passing away an hour, into handling the volumes on these shelves are likely to learn several things not set down in print. It is a part of education to know by sight and feeling the Chapman and Hall Dickens, Moxon's Lamb or a Pickering Walton, Putnam's Washington Irving or the New England writers as printed at the Riverside Press. It is equally desirable to know the charm that is added to Shaftesbury's "Characteristics" or to Laurence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" by reading them in editions printed early or late in the eighteenth century. Hugh Thomson's illustrations for "Cranford" are in their way as important as the Ballad Society's edition of Bishop Percy's famous folio manuscript, and the Harvard degree would be worth more in the world if every man who receives it knew both by sight.

The Farnsworth Room does not pretend to hold all the books printed in English which an educated man ought to know about. It would lose much of its charm and most of its usefulness if it did. All that is hoped for is that this room will add year by year to the pleasure with which some men look back upon their undergraduate days, because they, like Henry Farnsworth, learned to fill in their leisure with reading, in or out of the trenches.

A THACKERAY GIFT

The College Library has recently received, through the good offices of a chance visitor, as a gift to the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Room, a copy of "Vanity Fair" with an inscription written by Thackeray's daughter:

"This volume, at the suggestion of an old friend, is sent to the Widener Library in the Harvard University, in recognition of the fine collection of memorials of W. M. Thackeray there to be seen. It is sent by his daughter Anne Thackeray Ritchie, as a token of her interest.

"The Porch, Freshwater Bay,

"May 21, 1916."

The War Memorial

ACTION BY THE CORPORATION

In order to meet an increasing interest on the part of the alumni in a memorial to the Harvard men who have died in the present war, the Corporation at their meeting in Boston on November 27, passed the following vote:

Voted to authorize the Treasurer of Harvard College to receive contributions for a fund to be known as the Harvard War Memorial Fund to establish at Harvard University a fitting memorial to the Harvard men who gave their lives in the European War of 1914, at such time and in such form as shall later be determined, with the approval of the Corporation, by a committee consisting of President Lowell, Major Higginson, Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, Messrs. E. S. Martin, G. D. Markham, W. C. Boyden, M. A. DeW. Howe, W. C. Forbes.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Your correspondent, Percy B. Davidson, '16, says that the men who have died in this war "have neglected American neutrality in taking up arms against an official friend of their country." American neutrality, it should be unnecessary to point out, is a strictly national matter, involving the individual only as our neutrality laws forbid certain specified acts such as fitting out vessels for belligerent service. To say that our volunteers have "neglected" American neutrality is, therefore, somewhat inept.

Still referring, one surmises, to Harvard volunteers, your correspondent says that this "body of men have taken upon themselves the rectification of a predicament that America, a better informed party than the individual, implored her loyal sons to abstain from." America does not implore. The better informed "party" to whom this graduate vaguely points, is probably the President. Mr. Wilson has indeed suggested a "neutrality of heart and mind" unknown

to law, and in no wise binding on the individual conscience. Mr. Wilson, however, is too well advised to "implore America's sons", whether loyal or disloyal, to "abstain" from their right, and their clear duty, to fight in foreign armies if their conscience so directs.

Ineptitude and confusion should not, perhaps, surprise us. Your correspondent's tone is, however, astounding. He dares to say of men like Starr and Chapman, that "some probably were in sympathy with the cause which they were aiding; others were merely interested in the great game hunting 'somewhere in France'." Of our dead, he dares to say either that they were "interested in great game hunting", or at best that they "probably" were in "sympathy" with the cause for which they gave their lives. Is he, then wholly blind to heroism?

"Harvard's sacred realms", this graduate continues, must not be "defiled" with a memorial to men who dared fight our "official friend",—the "friend" who has killed our children, our women, our men on the *Falaba*, the *Lusitania*, the *Marina*; the "friend" who has torn in shreds his own official guarantee of the neutrality of a peaceful neighboring state, the "friend" who, with blood and iron, has made of Belgium a land of starvation and slavery. Because of such protests shall Harvard be "sacred" to a "neutrality of knowledge" which knows not good from evil?

The one American seer of these tragic days, our late and dearly honored Josiah Royce, said that our "official friend", in such unrepented acts, is "the Enemy of Mankind." Let not Harvard, whose shield bears the one word *Veritas*, forget that in honoring her crusaders against that enemy, she is true to her own high soul.

HENRY COPLEY GREENE, '94.
Rowley, Mass.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I refuse to let the memory of these brave Harvard men who fell in battle be insulted by Percy B. Davidson, '16.

Although they fully realized that the odds were strongly against them, they crossed the sea, leaving behind old friends and associations, and gave up their lives for a cause they thought was right. What can be finer than this self-sacrifice?

A memorial to these men and the many more who will fall before the end of the war will be a reminder of that self-sacrificing spirit which at the present time is at a very low ebb throughout the country, and also a fitting testimonial of our gratitude and respect.

America needs more red-blooded men, like these brave men who died. I rely on Harvard to live up to her reputation in the past.

WILLIAM H. APPLETON, '06.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I like Arthur Ballantine's suggestion, *in re* the memorial to Harvard's dead in Europe, that we should honor "those who have shown that Harvard men can still die for a cause." But let us not limit our memorials to those who have had the relatively picturesque death of soldiers on the field of battle.

Harvard men are dying in this and in many other lands for many other wars in which the interests of humanity are less publicly apparent. I should like to see Harvard necrology modernized and improved. Upon the death of Harvard men, whether by shell, disease, or by the sheer breakdown of the animal in his struggle for the spiritual, I should like to see the facts memorialized that their message might stand for coming generations—stand as an inspiration alike to those who fight with blood and iron, and to those who fight the equally dangerous and mortal battles of the mind and the soul.

WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD, '07.
Washington, D. C.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

We cannot well dissect the motives of the Harvard men who have died, or who are about to die, for the Allies. Some, doubtless, were mere soldiers of fortune. The majority, I feel sure, enlisted for no sordid motive. If we honor some, we must honor all. Nor is their disobedience to the spirit of American neutrality a valid reason for slighting them. American neutrality may be right or wrong; but Harvard would break with her great tradition of individuality were she to adopt the official dictum of any Presidential administration as touchstone of right and wrong. Yet the erection of a memorial to these brave men within the precincts of Harvard University would be a grave mistake. It would indicate a distorted sense of proportion. It would hold up the wrong sort of ideal to future generations of undergraduates.

Memorial Hall reminds Harvard men that it is their duty, as Americans, to offer their lives for the defense of their country in a just cause. But there are other duties to one's country, besides dying for it. One might live for it, for example. As undergraduates we were taught that living for one's country was a Harvard ideal. We were told that if we did not severally and collectively do something to make "our poor world better", we should not be up to the Harvard standard.

Yet the University has not always been generous in her rewards to her few sons who have conspicuously bettered the world they lived in. Emerson was neglected by his *alma mater* until all outside had recognized his worth. And the greatest soldier for humanity that Harvard ever gave the world, is the least honored. His name in the Quinquennial Catalogue stands bare of the academic honors that spin out the records of more favored contemporaries to ten or a dozen lines. You will find it under the Class of 1831:

Wendell Phillips, LL.B. 1834

*1884

No hall or statue or tablet in Cam-

bridge informs the undergraduate that Wendell Phillips was the sort of Harvard man he might emulate. Now, if the men who died fighting in France are conspicuously commemorated while men like Phillips are ignored, will it not seem that Harvard officially approves a cardinal principle of that very Kultur your correspondents abhor:—the idea that death in battle, no matter where or how, is the greatest end of man?

"Peace? When have we prayed for peace?" So many opportunities nearer home, for red-blooded Harvard men to die fighting where their deaths would count. Not quite three years ago, in Colorado there was a revolt against an oppression infinitely worse than that which provoked the Declaration of Independence. Something very like a war ensued, but no Harvard man enlisted, at least not in defense of the weak and helpless. Less than two months ago, in Bayonne, N. J., a group of workers struck for a living wage from the richest corporation in the country. For this presumption, they and their women-folk were shot down like—Belgians. Within two hours' journey lived one quarter of the whole body of Harvard graduates. No one cared to risk his life to show up the iniquity of an industrial system, in comparison with which the system that hanged John Brown of Ossawatimie was mild and gentle. In 1915 there were over fifty lynchings in the United States; some of them worse than the foulest German atrocity that has been reported. If one Harvard man of Southern birth would risk his life to prevent one lynching, it might be the last. I cannot recall any Harvard graduate of the John Brown type, to whom we might erect a memorial. Who then, shall be the example to future generations of undergraduates, Wendell Phillips or one of our recent heroes whose supposed services to humanity are measured by the number of Germans he killed?

S. E. MORISON, '08.

Concord, Mass.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Percy B. Davidson's letter of November 11, on the matter of a memorial at Harvard for the alumni who have died in the European war hurts most because it is so obviously satisfactory to so many people. America is officially neutral, therefore Americans individually cannot take sides in the war; Harvard is an American university and has never declared official partisanship, therefore Harvard men cannot take sides. (Can't you, dear Mr. Editor, see President Lowell and the Harvard Fellows declaring war on Germany?!) If, then, Harvard men do take sides, they deserve no Harvard memorial, because they are faithless to Harvard's traditions and are un-American.

This is revealed truth not only to Mr. Davidson, but to millions of his fellow-citizens.

One would think the Reformation had never taken place, that there had never been a political revolution, and that the infallibility of the Popes extended to American Presidents and cabinets and to our own President Lowell and the Harvard Fellows—men who would be the first to laugh at any such doctrine.

I can imagine nothing more typical of the best spirit of Harvard, or of America, or of mankind generally than that a man be willing to lay down his life for a cause. Any other point of view assumes that an individual's responsibility is lost in whatever organization he belongs to. That a Harvard man must derive his opinions from the official declarations of his university, or his church, or his club, or even his country, is a pretty commentary on "free institutions." It is right that men who war abroad should give up their American citizenship while doing so—that is a wise rule of the diplomatic game; nothing more—but that they thereby fail one jot in their service to their university, or their country, or their fellow-men at large, I positively deny. A good American is not a man who carries an American passport: he

is a man who is loyal to freedom, democracy, and the other ideals of this Republic in whatever nation he finds them, in whatever pallid or grotesque light he sees them—even in the pallid and grotesque light he often sees them at home.

EDWARD EYRE HUNT, '10.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Why do some of those pacifists, who so highly praise England's war-time conscientious objectors, so object to commemorating the heroism of America's conscientious objectors in time of peace?

Grant that the un-neutral young men who gave their lives for France and Britain listened to the call of adventure as well as to the cry of Belgium (and why Arthur Stanwood Pier is so wrathily indignant at the two Harvard men who observe that their motives were mixed, I, who admire the response to one as well as to the other, cannot understand); grant that they did not heed the injunction of our President to be neutral—still, was not theirs a protest which liberty-loving men, agreeing with them or disagreeing, must respect? And a heroism akin to that of the Christian martyrs in the British prisons, protesting against the course of their government, which commands admiration?

Are we to demand adherence to the views of the Government? Are we to resent an impassioned appeal against an official course which may seem cowardly—or in another case tyrannical? If so, whether for war or for peace, we accept the worst feature of German despotism. And against that I, although a pacifist, disagreeing with these men but respecting their self-sacrifice as I respect that of Karl Liebknecht, Padraic Pearce, Margaret Sanger, John Brown, Jesus, Bertrand Russell and the 2,000 Englishmen today too proud to fight, but not too proud to go to jail, protest, wishing rather that district nurses and strike leaders were honored more than dying soldiers less.

LEWIS S. GANNETT, '13.

THE MEN WHO WENT ABROAD

The following editorial appeared in the *Harvard Monthly* for November. It is reprinted here as an enlightening undergraduate contribution to the discussion in which graduates have expressed themselves so freely.

As the *Monthly* goes to press there is a movement on foot to commemorate those Harvard men who, some through the responsibility of nationality, some purely through spiritual vision, went to take part in the war of Europe, and who died or who lived, as God willed. Whether these words appear before or after this meeting of commemoration, it is well to make clear the principle which led them to leave the quiet of Cambridge for a desperate venture. Now, it may seem a paradox, but their enlisting in national armies was in fact a movement towards internationalism and in this is the whole significance of the matter. For internationalism is the attempt to render sensitive the men of any given nationality to the problems of all other nationalities. It is the patching up of the nerve connections of the body of the world, connections which have been severed by discord and misunderstanding and by conflict. It aims to secure a working together of the whole frame. The fact that these men in America realized that no mere nationality could exempt them from interest and responsibility in matters vital to the advance of the whole world showed that they were sensitive to the unity of the great body. It showed they felt they must crush evil wherever it appeared. It was the crusading spirit. It was a desire to stop a bully. In a metaphor it was the looking up from the hot dust of a road to a distant landscape. This vision it is that we celebrate, it is to this spirit that we must attain if the world in the end is to have democracy.

C. G. P.

A WORD OF GRATITUDE

The BULLETIN has received from London the following note from the parents of D. P. Starr, '08:

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Starr wish, most gratefully, to express their appreciation to all who contributed or sent flowers to Trinity Church, New York City, for the Memorial Service for their son.

Dillwyn Parrish Starr, Lieutenant, Coldstream Guards, who fell in action on September 15, in France.

A Statute of Ralph Waldo Emerson



French's works, is on every ground of association and artistic interest a valuable addition to the treasures of Harvard.

In "A Sculptor's Reminiscences of Emerson", by Daniel Chester French, published in the October number of *The Art World*, Mr. French recalls the sittings Emerson gave him, on request, in a room on the lower floor of the Emerson house in Concord. Of the finished work, Mr. French says:

"My statue of Emerson, which is in marble and stands in the Concord Free Public Library, was made two years ago from such materials in the way of photographs and daguerreotypes as could be collected, together with my study of his head as a foundation. It seemed proper to represent him in his prime, and again I endeavored to fix the elusive, illuminated expression of which I have spoken; also, to perpetuate the peculiar sidewise thrust of the head on the neck that was characteristic of him, conveying an impression of mental searching. The gown which was used as drapery was one that he wore in his study in the winter and took the name by which it was known in the household, 'the Gaberlunzie', from the character of Eddie Ochiltree in Scott's 'Antiquary'. It is still in existence and in possession of his daughter. It is a heavy, wadded and quilted, dark blue garment, and one can easily believe that its voluminous folds were very grateful to the poet and essayist of a winter's morning in his study in the northwest corner of his house."

MRS. William H. Forbes, of Milton, has presented to the University the working model in clay for the marble statue of her father, Ralph Waldo Emerson, made by Daniel Chester French and now standing in the Free Library of Concord, Massachusetts. A photograph of the model is reproduced herewith. Beside it appears a reproduction of the head in the finished statue.

During the final years of Emerson's life, Mr. French was working at his art of sculpture in Boston and Concord. In that town stands his statue of the Minute Man, and in Cambridge is his statue of John Harvard. The working model of the Emerson statue, generally regarded as one of the most successful of Mr.

Freshman Honor List

BY vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Committee on Admission is authorized to publish each year after the September examinations a list of those candidates for admission who passed their examinations with high grades, together with the names of the schools in which they received their training and the titles of any scholarships they may have received because of merit.

In accordance with this vote, the Committee on Admission, with the approval of the Faculty, present the following list for 1916. In this list are included only those who in their entire examination records attained an average grade of work worthy of honorable mention:

Aaron Solomon Aronson, Ansonia High School, Ansonia, Conn., and Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf Aid.

Randolph Ashton, Swarthmore Preparatory School, Swarthmore, Pa., and Phillips Exeter Academy.

John Tileston Baldwin, Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton.

Gerald Ruggles Barrett, Somerville High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Herbert Barry, Jr., Carteret Academy, Orange, N. J., and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Richard Horace Bassett, Northampton High School and Phillips Academy, Andover.

Waldron Phoenix Belknap, Jr., Allen-Stevenson School, New York City, and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Sidney Meyer Bergman, Boston Latin School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Harris Berlack, Duval High School, Jacksonville, Fla. Associated Harvard Clubs.

Warren Everett Blake, Newton High School.

Wesley Goodwin Brocker, Mechanic Arts High School, St. Paul, Minn. Harvard Club of Minnesota.

Adolph Brook, Public High School, Hartford, Conn. New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., Groton School.

Frederick Mason Carey, Somerville High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Alan Avery Claflin, Jr., Medford High School, Winchester High School, and Phillips Exeter Academy.

Henry Dunster Costigan, Evanston Acad-

emy, Evanston, Ill., and Phillips Exeter Academy.

Frederick Morgan Davenport, Jr., Utica Free Academy, Utica, N. Y.

Horace Bancroft Davis, Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton.

William Allen Denker, Boston Latin School, Price Greenleaf Aid.

Winslow Alvan Duerr, The Stone School, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

William Eldridge, Pine Lodge School, Lakewood, N. J., and Phillips Exeter Academy.

William Norman Elton, Boston Latin School.

Paul Kingsbury Fischer, Phillips Academy, Andover.

Russell Gerould, Cambridge High and Latin School.

William Collar Holbrook, Roxbury Latin School. Price Greenleaf Aid.

George Crouse Houser, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Charles Thomas Jackson, Friends' School, Wilmington, Del., and Milton Academy.

Clinton McCarthy Jones, Hammond High School, Hammond, N. Y., and Phillips Academy, Andover. Price Greenleaf Aid.

Benjamin Kelson, Boston Latin School and Springfield Central High School. Price Greenleaf Aid.

Emery Nelson Leonard, Newton High School.

Valentine Everit Macy, Jr., Browning School, New York City; Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., and Evans School, Mesa, Arizona.

Arthur William Marget, Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf Aid.

Samuel Mufson, Passaic High School, Passaic, N. J. Harvard Club of New Jersey.

Joseph Barin Nathan, Boston Latin School. Albert Palmer, Newton High School.

Buel Whiting Patch, Phillips Exeter Academy.

Edmund William Pavenstedt, Collegiate School, New York City; Realgymnasium, Bremen; and the Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn.

Francis Underwood Perry, Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton.

Oliver Prescott, Jr., St. George's School, Newport, R. I.

George Hugh Reid, Roxbury Latin School. Lyell Hale Ritchie, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Henry Sadolf, Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf Aid.

Edgar Scott, Jr., Groton School.

Edward Wheeler Scripture, Jr., Montclair Military Academy, Montclair, N. J., and The

Tome School, Port Deposit, Md. Price Greenleaf Aid.

Leland William Smith, Springfield Central High School. Price Greenleaf Aid.

Royall Henderson Snow, Lake View High School and Nicholas Senn High School, Chicago. Harvard Club of Chicago.

Franklin Chester Southworth, Jr., Meadville High School, Meadville, Pa., and Phillips Exeter Academy. Price Greenleaf Aid.

Merrill Ten Broeck Spalding, Brookline High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Max Stolz, Central High School, Syracuse, N. Y.

Abraham Tumaroff, Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf Aid.

Paul Drane Van Anda, Collegiate School, New York City, and Phillips Exeter Academy.

George Stephenson Weld, Noble and Greenough School.

Bancroft Cheever Wheeler, Worcester Classical High School and Phillips Exeter Academy.

Bradford Durrell Williams, Newton High School.

The following table shows the number of honor freshmen from schools contributing two or more to this grade, the

number from each school offering candidates for final examinations, and the relation, in percentage, between these figures. Of the 20 recipients of scholarship aid in this list, 11 have been awarded Price Greenleaf Aid, 7 hold scholarships awarded by Harvard clubs, 4 of which are provided by the Harvard Club of Boston, and one each an Associated Harvard Clubs Scholarship and a New England Federation Scholarship:

	Entered with honors	No. of candid- ates	Per cent.
Springfield Central High School,	2	8	25
St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.,	4	19	21+
Phillips Exeter Academy,	8	39	20+
Somerville High School,	2	11	18+
Newton High School,	3	17	17+
Boston Latin School,	8	58	13+
Roxbury Latin School,	2	15	13+
Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton,	3	23	13+
Groton School,	2	22	9+
Phillips Academy, Andover,	3	37	8+

The Football Schedule

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I trust that the recent letters that you have been publishing on the football situation will not induce the management to change their present policy. Undoubtedly our New Haven friends would like to have our team play three "big" games on three successive Saturdays, which is something that neither Yale nor Princeton does. Yale played her substitutes against Brown, too, this year.

When I was in College we practised the old slam-bang system, with the result that we always defeated the smaller colleges, including Brown, by large scores and *never* won a big game. Those who object to the present Harvard policy must remember that our football players are after all human, and the nervous strain of three big games on three successive Saturdays is without any doubt injurious. I feel like congratulating the

present management for the results of the last few years rather than criticising them.

ARTHUR W. BLACKMORE, '97.
Boston.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Having read numerous articles in the BULLETIN about this year's Harvard-Brown game, and also Mr. Moore's excuses for our questionable tactics, may I humbly submit the way this unfortunate incident appeals to the middle and far west.

Since graduation I have lived in the far and middle west, where, with the exception of Chicago, Harvard men are not very numerous; and the old mistaken notions out here of Harvard "snobbishness", "a rich man's college", and "now not too rough, boys", have not yet been completely dispelled. But

the one thing that we have been able to shout from the house-tops, and drown out all and any middle-western critics, is that Harvard has always stood for and practised supreme and unfailing good sportsmanship. Out here Harvard has been looked upon as standing for the highest in real sportsmanship. Hence it is frankly with much humiliation that we now have to try to excuse our failing to send our first-string men against Brown.

The point does not seem to me to be whether we gave Brown a square deal, for that seems to have been more or less settled by Brown's understanding before the game of what we should do, but more of whether we showed wretched and inexcusable sportsmanship toward Yale. Yale played their first-string men in a hard game against Princeton on November 18, while our first-string men rested. This is considered out here to have taken an advantage, and an unfair one, of Yale. Hence Harvard's name for unfailing good sportsmanship has come down numerous pegs in this part of the country. To me and other Harvard men this is very mortifying, and we can only hope such tactics will not be used again. In the mean time, we also trust that the boom in anti-Harvard sentiment as a result of these tactics will be short-lived.

GEORGE M. PINNEY, JR., '10.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the past week I have talked with many men, Harvard men and others, regarding the Brown game. Criticism of Harvard's policy in playing substitute teams against her is so general as to merit serious consideration and discussion on our part.

The explanation in the *Crimson* of November 23 shows an apparent failure to understand the true nature of this criticism. The question is one of sportsmanship, not one of policy, nor of agreement, nor of advance notices to the pub-

lic. That Brown at Harvard's suggestion has agreed, "without particular objection", to meet teams of substitutes is an unconscious tribute to Brown's thorough sportsmanship. Whether as much can be said of our position seems to me a matter of grave doubt.

Mr. Ernst is quite right in declaring that any team we agree to meet is worthy of our best efforts. If we must make the Yale and Princeton games our only objectives—and many feel that we should not—we can at least do so without discourtesy to other teams. We either should not play Brown, or any other team, on the Saturday before the Yale game, or we should give her our best, come what may the following week. We are all anxious to win against Yale, but we must not allow true sportsmanship to be sacrificed to expediency. Nor should we forget that it is of far greater value to be known as courteous sportsmen throughout the season, than merely as victors in one or two so-called big games.

GARDNER D. HOWIE, '11.

Cambridge.

FOOTBALL RECEIPTS

The gross receipts at the recent Yale-Harvard football game in the Bowl at New Haven amounted to \$160,300; of that amount, \$153,800 came from the sale of tickets, \$3,800 from the official programs, and \$2,700 from the "parking" of automobiles.

From the gross receipts must be taken about \$14,000, the cost of erecting 16,000 temporary, wooden seats around the top of the Bowl, the pay of about 1,500 men who were employed in various ways, and other expenses.

Both the gross and net receipts were the largest ever known in this country.

The collection, which was taken between the halves of the game, for the benefit of the American Red Cross Society amounted to \$8,429.81.

PHI BETA KAPPA

The annual reception and dinner of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa to the newly-elected members from the senior and junior classes was held in the Union last Monday evening. Henry Osborne Taylor, '78, of New York City, presided.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR C. P. PARKER

Charles Pomeroy Parker, for fourteen years Professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard University and connected with that department as instructor and assistant professor for thirty-three years, died suddenly last Friday morning at his home in Cambridge. He had been ill for only a few days with pneumonia.

Professor Parker was born in Boston, on August 12, 1852, the son of Henry M. and Fanny (Stone) Parker. He received his early education at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., from which he graduated in 1870. He later attended Trinity College at Hartford, Conn. In 1872 he entered Balliol College, Oxford, Eng., and attended Oxford University for five years. He received the degree of B.A. from Oxford in 1876, as a member of the first class in the honor examination.

From 1877 to 1880 he was master of St. Paul's School at Concord, and for the next three years he was a private tutor in the Classics, and then was appointed to the Faculty at Harvard as an instructor. He was the only man who ever held the combined professorships of Greek and Latin at Harvard.

Professor Parker was a member of the American Philological Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, the Classical Association of New England, and Beta Beta Chapter of Psi Upsilon. In 1898 he married Frances Greene Haskins of Cambridge. He is survived by his widow and by a brother, Rt. Rev. Edward M. Parker, D.D., of Concord, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire.

DR. REISNER IN EGYPT

The following correspondence of the Associated Press, under a Cairo date, gives some interesting information about the excavations which are being carried on in Egypt under the direction of Dr. George A. Reisner, '89:

Important discoveries which are said to have supplied much of the hitherto obscure history of ancient Ethiopia were made recently by the Egyptian Expedition sent by Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, under the directorship of Dr. George A. Reisner, well known as an Egyptologist.

In an interview with a representative of The Associated Press, Dr. Reisner said that in the course of excavations at Gebel Barkal, material bearing on the whole period between 1600 B. C.

and 100 A. D. had been found, and that prospects were that further excavation would bring to light objects of still greater importance. Describing the work, Dr. Reisner said:

"Gebel Barkal, which is in the district of Napata, lies 250 miles up the Nile from Karma, in the Province of Dongola. Napata was the capital of that kingdom of Ethiopia whose armies are mentioned in the Old Testament as the opponents of Assyria in the latter part of the eighth century before Christ. Gebel Barkal is an upstanding table mountain of sandstone, visible for a great distance. From the moment it appears in the Egyptian inscriptions it is marked as 'the Holy Mountain.'

"Our expedition reached Gebel Barkal from Cairo on Jan. 24 last. We worked there three months, employing a force of about 300 local workmen, and left just in time to escape the hot weather. Many people had worked on the pyramids, but no one had yet discovered the plan of the structures, and no one knew how to get into them. Fortunately at Gebel Barkal there were two completely ruined pyramids of small size which offered the easiest opportunity of solving this mystery. We found in the case of each a stairway on the eastern side leading down to chambers under the pyramid. With this hint we attacked the larger pyramids and within a month we had found the entrances of twenty-five pyramids and had cleared the burial chambers of all but one.

"Towards the end of February the full force was turned on the excavation of the temple area. In hunting for a suitable place to throw the refuse, we cleared a space beside the first pylon. We found ourselves, however, inside the temple inclosure and on the living floor of the Meroitic period (about 100 B. C.) To our great surprise, in a hole in this floor we came on the edge of a pile of fragments of large royal statues of the Ethiopian period. Investigation showed that there had been a great restoration of the temple after a period of destruction, subsequent to 600 B. C., and that the statues of the Ethiopian kings found broken during this restoration had been carried out and thrown into this place. The names of four kings were found—the Biblical Tirhaka, Amon-anal, his son Espalta, and a later king named Senka-amon-senen. Only the statue of Espalta was complete. It seemed, therefore, that there must be another dump in which the fragments of these statues had been thrown, but in so vast an area the chance of finding the other dump without excavating the whole seemed too small for consideration.

"This find forced us to plan some other way of attacking the excavation of the great temple, and I turned to the area next to the mountain, thinking to clean up the rubbish-strewn ground and pile the refuse beside the back part of the

temple. In the course of this work we came on the foundation walls of two smaller temples, and while clearing these, with no thought of anything but archaeological results, we suddenly came on the other ancient dump, over 100 meters from the first dump where we had found the statues. Here was the head of the Tirkhaka statue, the crown and basis of the Amon-anal statue, the body belonging to the head of the Senka-amon-seken statue, and the bodies of two statues of Tanut-amon, successor of Tirkhaka. It was the most astonishing freak of chance in my whole experience as an excavator. As a result we had ten statues of kings of Ethiopia of the time of Tirkhaka and later, all broken, but five of them practically complete, with portrait heads in royal Egyptian workmanship. I believe that there are good chances of our finding the remaining parts of other statues.

"Only at the very end could work be begun on the great temple. A few rooms at the back were cleared, and the foundations of five successive temples were laid bare. But the great temple still awaits excavation and an area perhaps twenty times that already excavated. In a few days the expedition will return to Sudan and resume the work where it was cut short by the hot weather."

UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS

The various museums and collections of Harvard University are open to the public on the days and hours here given:

Museums of Comparative Zoology and Botany, and the Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants and Flowers, weekdays, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.; Sundays, from 1 till 5 P. M.

Mineralogical Museum, and Geological Museum, daily, including Sundays, from 1 till 5 P. M.; Saturdays, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Pebody Museum of Archaeology, daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Semitic Museum, daily, holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 till 5 P. M.

Collection of Classical Antiquities, in Sever Hall, Rooms 25 and 27, Thursdays, from 2.30 till 5 P. M.

Fogg Art Museum, daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.; Sundays, 1 till 5 P. M.

Social Museum, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 8.30 A. M. till 5 P. M.; Saturdays, from 8.30 A. M. till 1 P. M.

Botanic Garden, daily, from sunrise to sunset.

Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston,

daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and 2 till 5 P. M.; Saturdays, from 9 A. M. till 12 M.

Museum of the Harvard Dental School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and 2 till 5 P. M.; Saturdays, from 9 A. M. till 12 M.

ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM EVERETT '59

In the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society" for October, 1915, there is a memoir of Dr. William Everett, '59, by his classmate, Mr. James Schouler. A footnote to the sentence, "In May, 1869, he made application for appointment to a Latin Tutorship in Harvard University", preserves an amusing bit of Harvard reminiscence. It reads as follows:

The Committee of Publication add the following account which was courteously written by President Eliot:

"In March Mr. Eliot had been elected by the President and Fellows of Harvard College to the office of President; but this nomination had been returned to the President and Fellows by the Board of Overseers without approval. After a good deal of private and public discussion, in early May the rumor ran that the President and Fellows had been advised by a well-informed friend of the University that, if they should return to the Board of Overseers the nomination of Mr. Eliot it would probably be confirmed. When Mr. Eliot returned, late one afternoon, to the house on Chestnut Street, Boston, where he was then living, he found William Everett waiting for him; and Everett at once entered upon his business. He declared that Mr. Eliot was not at all his candidate for the Presidency of Harvard; that his candidate was the Rev. Edward Everett Hale; but Everett went on to say, 'I am told that the Overseers may consent, after all, to your election as President; so I want to apply now for a position as Tutor in Latin, whenever there is a chance for me.'"

SOUTH CAROLINA COLONIAL LAWS

The Law School Library has recently come into possession of an extremely rare book, the earliest complete revision of the laws of the province of South Carolina. The book consists of two volumes, bound together. It was printed in Charleston in 1730 under the supervision of Nicholas Trott, LL.D., who re-

vised many of the earlier laws of the colony.

The history of the book has not been completely established, but it was the property of Gov. Gabriel Johnston, of North Carolina, and bears his autograph. It was, apparently, handed down from generation to generation in Gov. Johnston's family, but was lost and not discovered until the parlor of the Johnston mansion was made over; the volume was then found on the floor, under a pile of other books. In spite of lack of care, the book is in excellent condition.

The only other copy is one owned by the Bar Association of New York; it is imperfect.

FRESHMAN SCHOLARSHIP FROM 1919

The class of 1919 has raised funds for a scholarship which has been awarded to Frederick K. Bullard, of Revere, a member of the present freshman class who made at Phillips Exeter Academy a conspicuously good record in his studies, social and religious activities, and athletics. It is said that the scholarship is by far the largest ever given to a freshman.

The class of 1918, the first one to live in the Freshman Dormitories, gave the University last year a sun-dial, which was set in place between Smith Halls and Standish Hall. The present sophomore class voted to follow the precedent of making a gift from its funds to the University, but decided that the scholarship would be the most appropriate and useful form for such a gift.

The scholarship was awarded at a meeting of the freshman class last Monday evening. Dean Yeomans made a short address.

BOYS' CLUB ENTERTAINED

The members of the Columbia Park Boys' Club of San Francisco, who gave a gymnastic, dramatic, and musical entertainment at the Boston Theatre last week, were entertained in Cambridge on Friday by the Phillips Brooks House Association and by various individuals.

The visitors took lunch at the Freshman Halls, where each stranger was taken in hand by a freshman. During the afternoon, under the charge of Westmore Willcox, Jr., '17, of Norfolk, Va., the quarter-mile runner and football player, the boys visited the buildings and departments of the College and were received by President Lowell in the Faculty Room. Subsequently the visitors were guests of the undergraduates at dinner in Memorial Hall.

1905 IN THE FIELD ARTILLERY

The following members of the class of 1905 served in the 1st Massachusetts Field Artillery, which has recently returned from the Mexican border:

Norton Wigglesworth, captain and adjutant, 1st battalion.

John A. O'Keefe, Jr., captain and adjutant, 2d battalion.

Richard H. Miller, 1st lieutenant, Battery A, 1st battalion.

Erland F. Fish, 2d lieutenant, Battery A, 1st battalion.

James O. Safford, 2d lieutenant, Battery F, 2d battalion.

Thomas Saunders, sergeant, Battery D, 2d battalion.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania was held in the University Club, Pittsburgh, on November 4. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Harry D. Parkin, '04; vice-president, Arthur M. Scully, '05; secretary and treasurer, A. P. L. Turner, '05.

The club reports a considerable increase in its membership during the past year, and promises continued activity along the lines it has previously followed. Scholarships will be given to a somewhat greater extent than heretofore to deserving students in Cambridge.

HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

On the evening of Saturday, November 18, at the Minneapolis Athletic Club, Minneapolis, the Harvard Club of Minnesota held its thirty-sixth annual meeting, and in conjunction therewith an informal dinner, at which Dr. Paul Withington, '09, was the guest of honor. Sixty men were present. The following officers were reelected: Edward P. Davis, '09, president; Edward S. Thurston, '08, vice-president; Sanford H. E. Freund, '01, secretary and treasurer.

HARVARD CLUB OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

The Harvard Club of Austin, Texas, was organized at a meeting held at the University Club, Austin, on Saturday, October 28. The officers elected for 1916-17 are the Rev. William Hall Williams, '83, president; Professor Robert Adger Law, Ph.D. '05, vice-president; and H. M. Ellis, Ph.D. '13, secretary and treasurer. Some thirty-five Harvard men in the University of Texas faculty or living in the city are affiliated with the club.

At the University

The 1918 dormitory committee, which will have charge of the housing of the members of the present junior class when they become seniors, consists of the following members: Hampton Robb, of Burlington, N. J.; P. K. Ellis, of Cambridge; Alfred Gardner, of Garden City, L. I.; F. W. Knauth, of New York City; William Moore, of Gloucester; L. K. Moorehead, of Andover; T. R. Morse, of Falmouth, Me.; C. P. Reynolds, of Readville; G. R. Walker, of Brookline; A. D. Weld, of Boston.

Brief exercises in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard were held on Tuesday, November 28. The chimes in the tower of Christ Church were rung in the morning, and exercises were held at the John Harvard statue, where J. W. D. Seymour, '17, of New York City, spoke. Rev. A. P. Fitch, '00, who conducted morning prayers, made an appropriate address.

Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots, '91, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Hankow, China, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Professor Harry E. Fosdick, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, will preach next Sunday and December 17.

On Monday evening, December 11, under the auspices of the Division of Music, Harrison Keller, violinist, and Stewart Wille, pianist, will give a concert in John Knowles Paine Hall. Tickets, at \$1, 50 cents, and 25 cents, are on sale at Amee's bookstore.

Captain Ian Hay Beith will give a lecture in Sanders Theatre at 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon under the auspices of the Cambridge Surgical Dressings Committee. Tickets, at \$1 each, are on sale at Amee's bookstore.

At the meeting of the Zoological Club next Friday afternoon Professor Brues will speak on "Our Present Knowledge concerning the Relationships of Insects and Infantile Paralysis."

At the meeting of the Mathematical Club on Wednesday evening, Professor R. G. D. Richardson, of Brown University, spoke on "Some Intimately-Related Linear Problems."

J. M. Gauss, 2G., of Utica, N. Y., spoke on "Municipal Program for the Education of Immigrants in Citizenship" at the conference on Municipal Government this week.

Professor W. G. Howard spoke at the Modern Language Conference last Monday evening; his subject was: "Concerning the Style of Heinrich von Kleist."

Harvard defeated Dartmouth, 2 goals to 1, in the soccer football game on Soldiers Field last Saturday.

The *Lampoon* has elected the following editors: Gardner Duntun, '18, of Allston; M. W. Lee, '19, of New York City; S. M. Rinehart, Jr., '19, of Sewickley, Pa.; Horatio Rogers, '19, of Chestnut Hill; H. K. White, Jr., '19, of Milton. The following have been chosen on the business board: F. T. Fisher, '19, of Chicago; Royal Little, '19, of Brookline; W. K. McKittrick, '19, of St. Louis; T. G. Wilder, '19, of Cincinnati.

Walter Merritt, J. D., a graduate student in the Harvard Law School contributed to the November issue of *Russia* an article on "Russia's New and Drastic Law Against Fraudulent Conveyances." *Russia*, a journal of Russian-American trade, is edited by Benjamin Baker, '97.

J. C. Bolton, of Cleveland, and H. D. Costigan, of Evanston, Ill., have been appointed manager and assistant manager, respectively, of the freshman track team.

Professor Emily G. Balch, of Wellesley College, and Miss Chrystal Eastman spoke at the meeting of the International Polity Club last Tuesday evening.

Rt. Rev. J. DeW. Perry, '92, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, spoke at the meeting of the St. Paul's Society last Wednesday evening.

R. S. Dean spoke on "A Study of Complex Lead Tartrates" at the Chemical Colloquium this week. The address was illustrated by microphotographs.

Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., A.M. (hon.) '16, has been appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics, from September 1, 1916.

Paul J. Sachs, '00, assistant director of the Fogg Art Museum, has been appointed assistant professor of Fine Arts from September 1, 1917.

At the Physical Conference on Friday evening, Professor H. N. Davis will give the first of a series of lectures on "Binary Mixtures."

Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, U. S. A., 16th Infantry, has reported to the Department of Military Science in the University.

H. P. Perry, '19, of Newton Centre, has been appointed second assistant manager of the association football team.

W. M. Horton, '17, of Arlington, spoke at the weekly meeting of the Christian Association last Sunday.

The candidates for the hockey team have begun training under the direction of Alfred Winsor, Jr., '02.

The Christmas recess will extend from Saturday, December 23, to Tuesday, January 2, inclusive.

Alumni Notes

'48—James Cutler Dunn Parker died at his home in Brookline on November 27. After his graduation from College he studied law for about three years, but gave up that profession and turned to music. He studied at Leipzig from 1851 to 1854, when he returned to Boston and became an organist and teacher. For 27 years he was the organist and choir-master of Trinity Church, and for 37 years he taught piano and the theory of music at the New England Conservatory of Music. He was the author of a manual of harmony and several cantatas.

'73—Harold Parker died of heart trouble on November 29 at Lancaster, Mass. On leaving College at the end of his freshman year he became foreman at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, and the following year was a member of the civil engineering firm of Parker & Bateman, Clinton, Mass. For several years he was chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission. On his retirement from this position in 1911 he became vice-president of the Hassam Paving Co. of Worcester, president of the Chaffee Brothers Lumber Co. of Oxford, and later president of the Parker-Hassam Paving Co. of New York. He had also served as chairman of the Wachuset Mountain State Reservation Commission and chairman of the Massachusetts Forest Commission.

'79—Joseph Thomas Gilbert died at his home at Gilbertsville, N. Y., on November 13 after a short illness. He left College toward the end of his sophomore year and spent two years travelling abroad for his health. He had mining interests in Alaska and business enterprises in various parts of the West. For a number of years he made his home in Milwaukee, Wis., but about 1890 he transferred his residence to Gilbertsville, N. Y., where he interested himself in village improvements and gave the town a park and business block. His winters were spent in Boston.

'86—D. H. Coolidge and W. W. Willard, '87, have bought a pear ranch near Medford, Ore.

'88—Bernard T. Schermerhorn, after nineteen years in the far west, is private secretary to W. R. Peters, 55 John St., New York City.

'94—A son, Frederick Preston, was born on October 18 to John Dana Hubbell and Mabel (Preston) Hubbell.

'00—Charles B. Curtis will soon leave Colombia, where he has been Secretary of Legation since April, 1915, and report to the State Department at Washington for further orders.

'00—Theodore H. Eaton, who has been in

the department of animal husbandry of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., is professor of education at the Connecticut Agricultural College.

'00—Robert Livermore is a consulting mining engineer with the Goodrich, Lockhart Co., 60 Broadway, New York City. He has been retained by the Kerr Lake Mining Co., Ltd., Cobalt, Ont., a company of which he was formerly manager.

'02—Ralph S. Rainsford has changed his address from 210 West 57th St., to 128 West 59th St., New York City.

'02—A daughter, Ursula Pratt, was born on September 30 in Seattle, Wash., to Roy C. Southworth and Gertrude (Daisy) Southworth.

'03—Gilbert Bettman was married on June 30, 1916, to Miss Iphigene Helen Molony. They are living at 2237 Burnet Ave., Cincinnati, O.

'03—Henry T. Williams is with Robert P. Hains, 60 Congress St., Boston, patent and trademark lawyer. Williams's home address is 1249 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

'04—Laurence F. Peck was married on November 1 to Miss Clara Temple Boardman at Ridgefield, Conn.

'05—Leo H. Leary was married in Providence, R. I., on November 28, to Miss Alice Helen McElroy of that city.

'07—A daughter was born at Beverly, Mass., on September 4 to L. R. Jenkins and Myrtle (Prescott) Jenkins of Mammoth, Cal.

'09—A. R. Clas is secretary, and K. F. Schreier, M.B.A. '12, treasurer, of the Falls Motors Corporation, formerly the Falls Machine Co., at Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

'09—Richard Ellis is doing architectural and structural engineering work with Ellis & Ellis, 28 School St., Boston, and is living at 9 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

'09—Henry R. Watson is in charge of a new contracting office of the General Fire Extinguisher Co. at 647 Main St., Hartford, Conn. He is living at 283 Oxford St.

A.M. '11—David C. Howard was married on August 22 to Miss Edith Goodrich of Anoka, Minn., sister of Herbert F. Goodrich, LL.B. '14. Howard, who graduated from the Law School in 1914, is teaching in the College of Law of West Virginia University.

'12—J. Whitney Bowen was married in Fall River, Mass., on November 16, 1915, to Miss Florence Horton. He is in the coal business with the Joseph A. Bowen Co., Fall River.

'12—Walter S. Hood is an engineer with the Turners Falls Power & Electric Co., Greenfield, Mass.

'12—Arthur E. Strauss, who has recently completed his term as a medical interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital, is now in charge of the cardiographic laboratory of the University of Pittsburgh Medical School, as Mellon Fellow in Internal Medicine. His address is care of St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh. His permanent address is 5355 Berlin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

'12—A son, Richard Cummings, was born on September 14 to Lincoln C. Torrey and Estelle (Gates) Torrey.

'12—J. D. Wilson, A.M. '16, is teaching at the State Normal School of New Mexico, Silver City.

'13—Robert H. Burrage is with the efficiency staff of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., Calumet, Mich. His permanent address is Box 434, Needham, Mass.

'13—Laurence S. Crosby is a chemist with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O., where his address is 109 Gale St. His permanent address has been changed from 8 Bellevue St., Dorchester, Mass., to Centerville, Barnstable County, Mass.

'13—Charles H. Fabens, LL.B. '16, is with Warren, Garfield, Whiteside & Lamson, lawyers, 30 State St., Boston.

'13—Alfred Jaretski, Jr., LL.B. '16, is with Sullivan & Cromwell, lawyers, 49 Wall St., New York. He was married on June 22 to Miss Edna F. Astruck of New York City.

'13—George E. Lane is spending his third year as teacher of Latin and Mathematics in the Searles High School, Great Barrington, Mass.

'13—William B. Martin was married on October 12 to Miss Elizabeth Payson Ela at North Parsonsfield, Me. They are living at Ashburnham, Mass.

'13—Theodore C. Richards, LL.B. '16, is with Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, 52 William St., New York. He is living at 170 West 105th St.

'14—Ralph H. Anderson is managing the Russell Cottages, a hotel which is open all the year, and is also interested in livery, ice, farm and wood operations, at Kearsarge, N. H.

'14—Howard B. Bryant, LL.B. '16, is with Tolman, Redfield & Sexton, lawyers, 1309 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

'14—Howard R. Wiles, who for the last two years has taught English and history in the Searles High School, Great Barrington, Mass., is now teaching in the high school, Louisville, Ky.

'15—Guy L. Elken is ranching at Broadview, Mont.

'15—Lawrence B. Johnson is with the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association, 35 Congress St., Boston. His home address remains 203 High St., Newburyport, Mass.

'15—D. C. Josephs is with Graham & Co., brokers, 435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

'15—Stanley B. Pennock was instantly killed on November 27 in an explosion at the plant of the Aromatic Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., of which he was a partner. Pennock was well known as a football player during his undergraduate days; he was on three winning Harvard elevens and was, it was commonly said, the best guard in the country. He was also a good student and one of the most highly respected and popular men in his class. He was the son of John D. Pennock, '83, and the brother of John W. Pennock, '17.

'15—Grover J. Shoholm has issued a pamphlet called "The Boston Social Survey: an Inquiry into the Relation between Financial and Political Affairs in Boston."

'16—Frederic S. Allen is studying in the Harvard Law School, and living at 37 Beck Hall, Cambridge.

'16—Donald P. Perry is teaching at the Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.

'16—W. L. Robinson is with the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., at the Freight Terminal in Boston.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 LYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91.
Ellery Sedgwick, '04.
E. M. Grossman, '96.
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '81, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

NUMBER 12.

News and Views

The New Register.

In Cambridge the "Harvard University Register", of which the forty-third annual volume has just appeared, is an invaluable book. We wonder how many of the graduates scattered about the country and yet interested in the current life of the University realize how much of information and suggestion the book may hold for them. It is published by that most representative of student organizations, the Student Council. A special board of editors and business managers, serving for the council, has it in charge. This year, in the interest of greater accuracy and inclusiveness, the book appears a month later than usual. The delay is amply justified, for it has permitted the revision of the lists of the officers and members in a bewildering variety of organizations up to the date of October 25. The book contains more illustrations, in the form of group photographs and Cambridge scenes, than ever before. An addition of special usefulness is that of a map showing the location of both private and college dormitories and also of the social clubs. The general directory and index near the end of the volume repeats an excellent innovation of last year in giving, after the name of every man included in it, a page reference to the appearance of his name in the earlier pages. By means of this guiding, it is possible to trace in a moment the associations, multifarious or

meagre, of every man in College. Nor are the interests of older persons neglected, for all the graduate schools are described, and all the alumni organizations are catalogued, with full lists of their officers.

Altogether the book, apart from its usefulness, is a monument of undergraduate enterprise. Nobody who has to do with print will expect to find it wholly innocent of typographical slips. But apparently the taking of time has reduced them to a minimum. There must be many graduates who would find the Register a valuable handbook for personal use. To others we would suggest the advisability of seeing that it is placed in schools in which they are interested. Boys who are coming to Harvard, or are thinking of doing so, can hardly fail to find in it much that will interest and help them.

* * *

The War Memorial Question.

We are printing this week a communication from a correspondent who holds up to ridicule the idea that a Harvard War Memorial should commemorate any Harvard men fallen in the European war excepting those who have fallen in the cause of the Allies. As this topic manifestly contains the seeds of controversy, it is worth while to point out at once the fact that the Corporation has voted merely "to authorize the Treasurer of Harvard College to receive contributions for a fund to be known as the Harvard War Memorial Fund to establish at Har-

vard University a fitting memorial to the Harvard men who gave their lives in the European War of 1914, at such time and in such form as shall later be determined, with the approval of a Corporation, by a committee" which the vote proceeds to designate.

What the fitting memorial is to be, when and in what form it is to be erected, are questions left to be answered in the light of circumstances yet to come. Before the answers are to be made, it is obvious that a great volume of water is likely to flow under the bridge. It will doubtless bear on its surface a number of other questions. A precise definition of the phrase employed by the Corporation, "the Harvard men who gave their lives in the European war of 1914", may raise one of the questions to be answered. As the list of these men now stands, it suggests an overwhelming preponderance of Harvard sympathy on the side of the Allies, and there is no reason to expect the smallest change in this regard. But as the Corporation has deliberately and, as we believe, wisely left to the future the determination of what is or is not "fitting", the future may safely be left to contribute an important element to this decision. It should not be made in a time of intensely partisan feeling.

A Scholarship Award.

The BULLETIN reported last week an unusual, perhaps unique, scholarship award. The sophomore class, the second to emigrate from the Freshman Halls into the general life of the College, was apparently determined not to be outdone by the class which had gone before it and had set up a sun-dial, as a gift to the University, between Smith Halls and Standish Hall. The present sophomores, the class of 1919, adopted a different, and novel, plan in putting its benefaction into

the form of a scholarship for a promising member of the freshman class. The plan deserves all commendation as a refreshing evidence of that sense of responsibility and stewardship which cannot be caught too young for cultivation.

In the present instance the sophomores appear to have made a most judicious choice of a freshman as the holder of their scholarship, for his school record was conspicuous for its excellence in the various points of superiority which contribute to the making of a valuable all-round member of society. The class of 1919 has thus established a good precedent; but the two-fold quality of its merit calls for a two-fold following, if it is to be followed at all. It is a good thing for undergraduates to help their deserving fellows. It would be a poor thing if the selection of a fellow to be helped should be made hereafter on other grounds than those which prevailed this year. In plain terms, it would be unfortunate for a future sophomore class to employ its good-will in the rewarding of a freshman chiefly on the basis of athletic prowess. This form of superiority is so obvious in its appeal that an obvious danger attaches to the award of undergraduate honors by undergraduates. The danger has been so well avoided this year that it may be superfluous to "borrow trouble" with reference to possible future awards. But if the precedent of undergraduate selection of scholarship holders is to be established, it is certainly desirable to suggest from the first that the good example set by the class of 1919 be followed in its entirety.

The bald statement that the Harvard Medical School of China closed its doors last June would be quite a misleading statement. There is no occasion for the obituary manner in writing or speaking

of what has happened. An enterprise undertaken avowedly as a five years' experiment has come to an end, not in the extinction of the School but by its merging into the larger scheme of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, of which Roger S. Greene, '01, is Resident Director. This Board, in pursuance of its plans for medical education in China, has bought the land of the Harvard Medical School in Shanghai, has undertaken to complete in the United States or elsewhere the professional training of "commendable" students in the Harvard School, has continued the services of its dean, and taken over the Henry Sturgis Grew Memorial Fund on the terms in which it was held by the Harvard Medical School in China. The result of all these changes is that the work begun and successfully established by the School will be maintained, not under the many difficulties imposed by limited financial resources, but with an enhanced freedom altogether promising in its possibilities.

3 All this is clearly to be inferred from the Interim Report recently issued by Edward B. Drew, '63, chairman of the executive committee of the Harvard Medical School in China, to whose interest and devotion the School has owed so much. The connection between Harvard and China, embodied in his activities, has been freshly illustrated by the presence at the College, in the capacity of preacher, of the Right Rev. Logan H. Roots, '91, Bishop of Hankow. He has spoken for the need of a department of Chinese learning at Harvard, parallel with the need for Greek and Latin. Young Americans destined to live in China might thus prepare themselves more adequately for their work. Meanwhile between thirty and forty young Chinese are students in the College and the graduate schools. In what is given

them to take back to their native land must be found an important element in the contributions of Harvard to the better mutual understanding of East and West.

* * *

The Sources of Students.

The preponderance of New Englanders and of youths prepared at New England schools, is wont to be lamented—if that is not too strong a term—whenever the composition of Harvard College is tabulated in terms of geographical distribution. Lest it be made to appear that Cambridge is merely a concentrated New England, it is well to remind ourselves from time to time that the schools are by no means the only "feeders" of the Harvard population in Cambridge. In the College itself it appears this year that 200 of the new students came to Harvard from other colleges. These students, at first "unclassified" and later distributed among the undergraduate classes, give a perceptible color of variety to the make-up of the College. In the graduate schools at Cambridge, the infusion of fresh blood from beyond the usual New England sources may be measured each year by the extraordinary list of colleges represented among students working, for example, in the School of Business Administration and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The Law School enrolment is proverbial for its diversity. This year, according to the *Harvard Law Review* for December, the first year class contains representatives of 107 colleges and universities. Of the total number of 335 in the class, 239, or 71 per cent., come from other parts of the country than New England. Harvard University is evidently still in the lead of Harvard College as a national institution. It is likely to remain there, with a possible narrowing of the gap.

Robert Grosvenor Valentine, '96

By FELIX FRANKFURTER, PROFESSOR OF LAW.

THE Presidential campaign has surely failed of educational purpose if it has not widely revealed the fact that our problems of national readjustment are at bottom economic. The most baffling and the most insistent of all these national economic problems is the so-called labor problem. Growing as it does out of our present-day large scale industrial society, it cannot be rightly met without translating its economic phases into terms of welfare for the millions of men and women involved. The issue at stake is no less than the determination of the very quality of those who are to constitute our citizenship. Therefore it is that in the death of Robert Grosvenor Valentine, '96, the country has lost, all too soon, one of those few leaders it least could spare.

Valentine was a pioneer. Others before him had diagnosed the labor problem as a "human" problem, the task of seeing men behind the mechanism of industry; others before him had discerned that the axis on which all success or failure hinges is the human factor. He was the first, however, to draw profoundly necessary conclusions from this discernment. The terms of this human equation are, to be sure, subtle and complicated and largely unknown. All the more reason, he urged, for making these elusive aspects of the relation of capital and labor an organized and scientific study. Instead of ignoring the human problem or leaving it to caprice or

the chance knack of a shrewd foreman, Valentine maintained that sound personal relations must be sought for with the same relentlessly scientific spirit as the processes of production are studied, as the fiscal side of business is studied. Such relations could be built up only on a basis of authoritative data, patiently collected, classified and applied. Such relations could be continually assured

only by men who would devote their entire time to this particular aspect of business with as well defined and as indispensable functions as those of the lawyers. With this insight into its necessity, and with gay courage for a great adventure, Valentine, late in 1912, founded the profession of Industrial Counselor.

At the base of the profession is the need of what he called an industrial audit. Just as a periodic financial audit, an analysis of the fiscal condition of a business, is an indis-

pensable index to a determination of its solvency, so, Valentine insisted, an industrial audit, revealing the human conditions making for stability or instability in the business, is equally indispensable before any dependable estimate could be made as to the real health of an enterprise. Just as a financial audit involves continuous machinery, so Valentine's industrial audit called for the invention of machinery by which the facts necessary to such an audit could be permanently and reliably obtained. The increasing industrial unrest in the United



ROBERT GROSVENOR VALENTINE, '96.

States during the last few years vindicated Valentine's diagnosis of the industrial situation, and demonstrated the necessity for applying his epochal invention, for it showed that strikes and lock-outs and the whole gamut of industrial derangement are not episodic instances, but forces operating throughout the world against which no business, however deceptively peaceful, is really immune.

During the four short pioneer years that were allowed him, Valentine succeeded in working out the technique for such industrial audits; he succeeded in establishing the system by which each particular business enterprise within its own organization can set up the machinery for such an industrial audit. This audit involves an analysis of each job, a clear formulation of what each human unit in a business is supposed to do, the quality and training necessary for such performance, the determination of the living budgets for the persons in these jobs, the organization of employees within a particular plant, the relation of such employees to outside labor organizations, the sources of the labor supply within a plant's own resources as well as without, the relation of the management to organization of similar enterprises, the inter-relation between employees and management, the relation of the business to the community. In a word, Valentine regarded each business concern as an organism bafflingly complex within itself, as well as related to the general business world and intimately affected by the activities of the present day State.

Valentine sought an analysis of the separate facts of this organic problem, so that, irrespective of partisan desires and upon the largest possible body of authoritative facts, the clash of interests between the conflicting parties can either be reconciled or clarified to as restricted an area as possible. Thus, he himself entered the industrial jungle of economic "theories", dictated by habit or passion or ignorance, without any theory at all,

except the theory that disinterested research may conquer a vast mass of knowledge heretofore ignored by passion or ignorance, and that the industrial adjustment must be erected upon this new conquered territory. This is the only theory Valentine had, but he was fired by the faith that the resources of the great body of workers had not even begun to be tapped; he was fired by the faith that business can attain to an assured stability and a dignity worthy of civilization only by releasing these great energies. To the rightness of this faith his work had already given the finest assurance.

Two qualities were essential to his success; independence and a disinterested scientific spirit. From the very first he saw that he must not become the retainer of any of the contending forces, that he must hold himself free to work for any of the partisans or for the public at large. Secondly, to whomever he gave his services on a specific task, his own contribution must represent his conclusion as to the right, so far as the scientific spirit in this complicated field will carry one to see the right. As a result Valentine was no more a partisan than was Pasteur. Of course, he had noble gifts of character, but what distinguished his work, what gives it significance far overshadowing his own personality—precious and irreplaceable as that is to those who loved him—is his scientific penetration of the industrial chaos. This is his great contribution. Scientific vision directed all his work, whether as advisor to the telephone girls of Boston in their fight against the Telephone Company, or as counselor to employers, as in the case of the Plimpton Press, or as expert advisor to a public body, such as the United States Industrial Commission, in the contentious field of the relation of scientific management to labor, or as generous advisor to Mayor Mitchel in the perplexities of the New York transit situation revealed by the strike last summer, or as director

in behalf of the Board of Control governing the Dress and Waist Industry in New York under the terms of the famous protocol, and, as such, joint advisor to a manufacturer's organization and a union.

Like the greatest pioneers, the work gripped Valentine not that he was doing it. He had the great quality of impersonalness. Nothing stirred him more than the desire to have his work established beyond the temporary trusteeship of himself. This permanence he achieved, and the triumphant marvel is that he should have been able to achieve it in so short a time. His work will go on not only in the durable contagion which he aroused in others, to such an extraordinary measure, but through scientific processes, which, fortunately, he had time to establish. But the progress of his thought should be even more widely pursued. It

should be carried on by the depositories of science. Almost at the very last he was at work on an outline for courses of study in our universities to train men to the profession of industrial counseling. One cannot help thinking that a challenging legacy has been left to Harvard by one of her most valiant sons. Sooner or later our universities must follow the path that Valentine blazed, must meet the duty of training men for the profession of guiding the human problems raised by modern business. The need is urgent and the materials for its satisfaction are at hand. What seemed a few years ago but a daring dream Valentine vindicated as a pressing reality. May one not hope that his own University, for whose leadership he was always ambitious, will assume the public service, to which Valentine's life summons, by training others for such service?

Scholarships in Harvard College

THE list of holders of scholarships in Harvard College for the academic year 1916-17 is printed below.

The list is divided into three groups. The first group is made up of those undergraduates whose work in the preceding college year entitles them to "very high academic distinction"; no student is admitted to that group until his record for the preceding year, in all his courses, has been carefully inspected and his fitness has been passed on by every one of his teachers.

The second group is made up of students of marked excellence who have not attained a place in the first group. The third group consists of students to whom scholarships have been awarded on grounds of special claim.

John Harvard scholarships carry no stipend; they are given only to students deemed worthy of a position in the first group. Harvard College scholarships

likewise carry no stipend; they are awarded to students deemed worthy of a position in the second group.

In the list here given, the names of the men in each group are arranged geographically by states, etc., and after the name of each recipient come, in order, his class in College, his residence, the school at which he fitted, and the name of the scholarship which has been awarded to him:

SCHOLARS OF GROUP I

California

Edward Cyril Wynne, LL.B. '17, San Francisco, University of California, Berkeley. Bartlett.

China.

Chungtao Tahmy Chu, '17, Chang Shu, Soochow University, Soochow. John Harvard.
Yu Ching Wen, '17, Hong Kong, Tsing-Hua College, Peking. John Harvard.

Connecticut

Harold Truscott Davis, '18, Waterbury, Crosby High, Waterbury. John Harvard.

District of Columbia.

Hugo Rudolf Schmitt, '17, Washington,

George Washington University, Washington.
Price Greenleaf.

Illinois.

Howard Gordon Bennett, '17, Peoria, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria. John Harvard.

Indiana.

Clarence Walter Efroymsen, '19, Indianapolis, Shortridge High, Indianapolis. John Harvard.

Massachusetts.

Harold Shepherd Bennett, '17, Malden, Malden High. Farrar.

Michael Berman, '17, Roxbury, Boston English High. Richard Manning Hodges.

Clarence Crane Brinton, '19, Long Meadow, Central High, Springfield. Bowditch.

John Joseph Brooks, '18, East Boston, Boston Latin. Warren H. Cudworth.

Hallowell Davis, '18, Brookline, Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton. John Harvard.

Thomas Sieger Derr, '17, Brookline, Brookline High. John Harvard.

John Soper Dole, '18, Melrose, Melrose High. Price Greenleaf.

Morton Scott Enslin, '19, Somerville, Somerville High. Bowditch.

Sydney van Kleeck Fairbanks, '17, Cambridge, Claysmore School, Pangbourne, Berks, England. John Harvard.

David Fisher, '17, Everett, Everett High. Warren H. Cudworth.

Henry Vincent Fox, '18, Dedham, Dedham High. Price Greenleaf.

Stephen Albert Freeman, '19, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Bowditch.

Edward Randolph Gay, '19, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Jacob Wendell.

Le Roy Albert Head, '19, Dorchester, Dorchester High. Bigelow.

John Blauvelt Hopkins, '19, Wellesley Hills, Middlesex School, Concord. George Newhall Clark.

Rudolph Ernest Langer, '18, Cambridge, Mechanic Arts High, Boston. John Appleton Haven.

Oliver Waterman Larkin, '18, Georgetown, Perley Free School, Georgetown. Burr.

Joseph Low, '18, Boston, Boston English High. Price Greenleaf.

Donald James Mackenzie, '18, Chestnut Hill, Peterborough (N. H.) High. William Merrick.

Samuel Reznick, '19, Chelsea, B. M. C. Purfee High, Fall River. Ruliff Sterling Choate.

John Albert Sargent, '17, Westminster, Gardner (Mass.) High. John Harvard.

Arthur Leon Schur, '17, Boston, Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst. Price Greenleaf.

Samuel Abbot Smith, '18, Arlington, Milton Academy. John Harvard.

Harold Calvert Tingey, '19, Haverhill, Haverhill High. Bowditch.

Harold Theodore Tisdale, '19, Allston, Boston Latin. Bowditch.

James Harvey Townsend, '17, Newton, Newton High. John Harvard.

Rexford Sample Tucker, '18, Arlington, Newton High. Bigelow.

Otto Swett Wagner, '19, Salem, Salem High. John Harvard.

Samuel Waldstein, '18, Boston, Boston English High. Nathaniel Ropes, Jr.

Allen Lee Whitman, '18, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. John Harvard.

Saul Yesner, '19, Roxbury, Boston Latin. Bowditch.

Minnesota.

Francis Trow Spaulding, '17, Minneapolis, Newton High. John Harvard.

New Hampshire.

Philip Hunt Russell, '18, Franklin, Franklin High. Price Greenleaf.

New Jersey.

Rogers Bruce Johnson, '17, Newark, Baringer High, Newark. Class of 1883.

Grantley Walder Taylor, '18, Patterson, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. John Harvard.

New York.

Francis Higginson Cabot, Jr., '17, New York City, Groton School. John Harvard.

Edward Copeland, '18, Brooklyn, Boys' High, Brooklyn. William Whiting.

Ronald Martin Foster, '17, Brooklyn, Boys' High, Brooklyn. Bright.

William Gresser, '17, Brooklyn Manual Training High, Brooklyn. Charles Wyman.

Louis du Bois Le Fevre, '17, Forest Glen, Mackenzie School, Dobbs Ferry. Elvath Pratt.

Bernard Jonathan Mattuck, '18, Brooklyn, Erasmus Hall High, Brooklyn. Price Greenleaf.

Jay Pierrepont Moffat, '19, New York City, Adirondack-Florida School, Rainbow Lake. John Harvard.

Robert Crockett Rand, '19, Rye, St. Mark's School, Southborough. John Harvard.

Fletcher Johnson Towler, '17, Lyons, Lyons High. Price Greenleaf.

James Paul Warburg, '17, Hartsdale, Middlesex School, Concord. John Harvard.

Ohio.

Gordon Willard Allport, '19, Cleveland, Glenville High, Cleveland. Markoe.

Herbert Haughton Bell, '17, Cincinnati, Hughes High, Cincinnati. Julius Dexter.

Leopold Joseph Ferbstein, '17, Akron, Adelbert College, Cleveland. John Harvard.

Leonard Solon Levy, '17, Cleveland, Central High, Cleveland. John Harvard.

Walter Silz, '17, Lakewood, Lincoln High, Cleveland. Price Greenleaf.
Clifford John Strachley, '17, Cincinnati, Franklin School, Cincinnati. John Harvard.

Oklahoma.

Roy William Chestnut, '17, Waymopa, Northwestern Normal, Alva. John Harvard.

Pennsylvania.

Edward Frederick Adolph, '17, Philadelphia, Central High, Philadelphia. John Harvard.

Henry Alpern, '19, Pittsburgh, Central High, Pittsburgh. Saltonstall.

Emanuel Amdursky, '18, Pittsburgh, Central High, Pittsburgh. Gambrell.

Herman Caplan, '19, Pittsburgh, Fifth Avenue High, Pittsburgh. John Harvard.

Malcolm Cowley, '19, Pittsburgh, Peabody High, Pittsburgh. Class of 1802.

Abe Robert Ginsburgh, '17, Wilkes Barre, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. Toppan.

Maurice Smith, '19, Pittsburgh, Central High, Pittsburgh. Bright.

Martin S. Swanson, '18, Ralston, State Normal, Mansfield. Price Greenleaf.

Rhode Island.

Harry Joshua Leon, '18, Woonsocket, Woonsocket High. Price Greenleaf.

Charles Lawton Sherman, '17, Newport, Rogers High, Newport. John Harvard.

Tennessee.

Benjamin Strauch, '17, Memphis, Central High, Memphis. Edward Russell.

Texas.

Thomas Paul Raysor, '17, Bryan, University of Chicago. Kirkland.

Earl Bryan Schwnlst, '19, Dallas, Leavenworth (Kan.) High. Howard Gardner Nichols.

Utah.

Ralph Hubert Hammond, '19, Salt Lake City, Zanesville (O.) High. Matthew and Mary E. Bartlett.

Virginia.

Leslie Miller Swope, '18, Norfolk, Maury High, Norfolk. Addison Brown.

West Virginia.

Howard Waller Boal, '18, Roncove, Phillips Exeter Academy. Slade.

SCHOLARS OF GROUP II.

Arkansas.

Jacob Monroe Carter, Jr., '17, Texarkana, Phillips Exeter Academy. Harvard College.

British Guiana.

William Theophilus Gunraj, '17, Berbice, Howe School, Howe, Ind. Bowditch.

California.

Norman McKee Laug, '19, Oakland, Pot-

ter School, San Francisco, Cal. Harvard College.

Barroll McNear, San Francisco, Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn. Harvard College.

Colorado.

David Davis, '18, Pueblo, Centennial High, Pueblo. Harvard College.

Benjamin Warder Thoron, '19, Colorado Springs, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Harvard College.

Bulkeley Livermore Wells, '19, Telluride, St. Mark's School, Southborough. Harvard College.

District of Columbia.

Lawrence Dennis, '19, Washington, Phillips Exeter Academy. Abbot.

Georgia.

Bascom Hurt Torrance, '17, Atlanta, Boys' High, Atlanta. William Samuel Eliot.

Illinois.

James Waterhouse Angell, '18, Chicago, University High, Chicago. Harvard College.

Walter Llewellyn Bullock, '17, Chicago, Rugby School, England. Matthews.

Addison Leman Gardner, Jr., '17, Oak Park, Chicago Latin. Harvard College.

Richard M. Gudeman, '19, Chicago, Harvard School, Chicago. Harvard College.

Charles Rollin Larrabee, '19, Chicago, Howe School, Ind. Dunlap Smith.

James Campbell McMullin, '17, Chicago, Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn. Harvard College.

Kansas.

James Thoburn Bishop, '18, Mankato, University School, Cleveland, O. Harvard College.

Kentucky.

Sylvester Edward Rothchild, Jr., '17, Louisville, Male High, Louisville. Harvard College.

Maine.

Jesse Myer Rosenberg, '19, Portland, Portland High. Harvard College.

Samuel Rideout Webber, '18, Calais, Calais High. 1-2 Henry B. Humphrey.

Massachusetts.

Simon Albert, '18, Malden, Malden High. Sever.

Alfred Siger Anderson, '17, Concord Junction, Concord High. 7-10 Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar.

Joseph Mannel Aronson, '18, Somerville, Somerville High. William Gaston.

Theodore Litchfield Bailey, '17, Newton, Scituate High. Harvard College.

Edwin Osborne Baker, '17, Cambridge, Cambridge Latin. Harvard College.

Richard Merriam Baker, '18, Roxbury, Boston Latin. Harvard College.

William Hartnell Bartlett, '18, Wollaston, Scituate High. Mary Saltonstall.

- George Lewis Batchelder, Jr., '19, Medford, Volkmann School, Boston. Harvard College.
- Edwin Amos Bigelow, '18, Salem, Salem High. Joseph Eveleth.
- David Samuel Bond, '19, Roxbury, Boston English High. Walcott.
- Lewis Edward Brett, '17, Malden, Malden High. Bright.
- John Wilmon Brewer, '17, Boston, Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton. Harvard College.
- William Osbert Brooks, '17, West Somerville, Somerville High. Burr.
- Albert Howard Bump, '18, Belmont, Mechanic Arts High, Boston. Story.
- Richard Ellis Burdett, '19, Springfield, Central High, Springfield. Harvard College.
- Powell Mason Cabot, '18, Brookline, Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton. Harvard College.
- William Bosworth Castle, '18, Belmont, Browne & Nichols School, Cambridge, Harvard College.
- Horace Marsh Chadsey, '18, Roxbury, Boston Latin. Bowditch.
- Walter Gustave Otto Christiansen, '18, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Class of 1856.
- Charles Arthur Clark, Jr., '19, Milton, Milton Academy. Harvard College.
- Thomas Henry Clark, '17, South Weymouth, State Normal, Bridgewater. Morey Willard Buckminster.
- Maxwell Abraham Cohen, '17, Boston, Boston English High. Burr.
- Sherburne Friend Cook, '19, Springfield, Central High, Springfield. Harvard College.
- Charles Allerton Coolidge, Jr., '17, Boston, Groton School. Harvard College.
- Albert Francis Cummings, '19, Dorchester, Boston Latin. Cobb Fund.
- Arthur Lawrence Cunningham, '18, Medford, Medford High. C. L. Jones.
- John Philip Cunningham, '19, Medford, Medford High. Thomas William Clarke.
- Newton Prouty Darling, '17, Worcester, South High, Worcester. Harvard College.
- Richard George Walker Donaldson, '19, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Harvard College.
- Stillman Roberts Dunham, Jr., '19, Allston, Boston Latin. Burr.
- Harry Hyman Fein, '19, Boston, Boston English High. C. L. Jones.
- Abraham Mordecai Firing, '19, Boston, Boston English High. Sales.
- Alan Clashy Frazer, '18, Medford, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. Bowditch.
- Joseph Milton French, '17, Randolph, Thayer Academy, South Braintree. Harvard College.
- Carlton Perry Fuller, '19, Mansfield, Mansfield High. Sewall.
- Henry Clement Gill, '17, Brockton, Brockton High. Joseph Eveleth.
- Arthur Chew Gilligan, '18, Natick, Natick High. Class of 1856.
- Joseph Archibald Hagar, '19, Newtonville, Technical High, Newton. Harvard College.
- Sydney Hooper Hall, '19, Everett, Everett High. Cobb Fund.
- Frederick William Holmes, '19, Milford, Milford High. Hilton.
- Walter Marshall Horton, '17, Arlington, Arlington High. Hollis.
- Myer Israel, '18, Dorchester, Boston Latin. C. L. Jones.
- Samuel Kaplowitz, '18, Boston, Boston English High. Clement Harlow Condell.
- Louis Bertrand Keane, '18, Roxbury, Boston English High. Crowninshield.
- John Dunster Kettelle, '19, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Cobb Fund.
- Horace Goodwin Killam, '18, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.
- Stephen Christian Lang, ocC., Quincy, Bangor, Me., Theological Seminary. James A. Rumrill.
- Kenneth Herbert Lanouette, '19, Milton, Milton High. Swift.
- Frederick Talbot Leland, '17, Holliston, Boston Latin. Harvard College.
- Lawrence Meyer Levin, '17, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury High. Bowditch.
- Henry Norwell MacIntyre, '18, Brighton, Boston Latin. James A. Rumrill.
- Tracy Burr Mallory, '18, Brookline, Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton. Harvard College.
- Edward Francis Melvin, '18, Mattapan, Milton High. Harvard Graduates Living in Milton.
- William Lester Mills, '17, Somerville, Somerville High. Class of 1841.
- John Joseph Moriarty, '17, Lawrence, Lawrence High. Class of 1814.
- Paul Mynard Murdough, '17, Dorchester, Boston Latin. Bowditch.
- Raymond Elwood Neal, '19, East Lynn, English High, Lynn. Bassett.
- George Francis Nolte, '17, Weston, Mamaroneck (N. Y.) High. Harvard College.
- John Thomas Noonan, '19, Great Barrington, Seales High, Great Barrington. Bowditch.
- William Preston Palmer, '18, Dorchester, Dorchester High. Clement Harlow Condell.
- Francis Parkman, '19, Boston, St. Mark's School, Southborough. Harvard College.
- Waldo Cutler Peebles, '17, Chestnut Hill, Brookline High. Dana of the Class of 1852.
- Arnold Stuart Potter, '17, Lynn, Lynn Classical High. Robert F. Manning.

Laurance Richardson, '19, Brookline, Brookline High. Burr.

Myron Turner Richardson, '19, Salisbury, Newburyport High. Class of 1835.

Harry Rose, '17, Beachmont, Boston Latin. Shimmitt Fund.

Charles Andrew Rupp, Jr., '19, Salem, Salem Classical and High. Class of 1817.

John Joseph Sexton, '18, Cambridge, Rindge Technical, Cambridge. Bowditch.

William Maurice Silverman, '18, Cambridge, Holyoke High. Clement Harlow Condell.

Chester Warren Smith, '19, Cliftondale, Saugus High. Cobb Fund.

Luther Wesley Smith, '19, Roxbury, Roxbury Latin. Joseph Eveleth.

Julian Henry Spitz, '17, Brookline, Brookline High. Harvard College.

Howard Burnham Sprague, '18, Swampscott, Swampscott High. Harvard College.

Lewis Edes Ward, '19, Boston, High School of Commerce, Boston. Harvard College.

Arthur Chace Watson, '19, New Bedford, New Bedford High. Joseph Eveleth.

Arthur Easterbrook Whittemore, '17, South Hadley, South Hadley High. Burr.

Frederick Colburn Wilson, '17, Andover, Phillips Academy. Burr.

Forrest Bond Wing, '17, Brookline, Roxbury Latin. Robert F. Manning.

Henry Wise, '18, Boston, Boston Latin. Sales.

Ezekiel Wolf, '18, Dorchester, Dorchester High. Bowditch.

Minnesota.

Raymond Hugh Franzen, '17, St. Paul, Central High, St. Paul. Anonymous.

Charles Julien Romieux, '19, Duluth, Central High, Duluth. Class of 1877.

Missouri.

Laurence Elmer Green, '18, Kansas City, Westport High, Kansas City. Harvard College.

Richard Odell Smith, '19, Kansas City, Westport High, Kansas City. Harvard College.

New Hampshire.

Louis Dugg, '17, Berlin, Tufts College, Medford, Mass. Bowditch.

Richard Hazen Kimball, '18, Concord, Concord High. Bowditch.

New Jersey.

Herrmann Ludwig Blumgart, '17, Newark, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Harvard College.

Henry Stark Ferriss, '18, Madison, Newark (N. J.) Academy. Class of 1828.

Kenneth Safford Gaston, '18, Somerville, Morristown School, Morristown, N. J. Harvard College.

Lawrence Percival Hall, '19, Montclair, Montclair High. Cobb Fund.

Francis Robert Dunlop Holran, '18, Englewood, Englewood High. Orlando W. Doe.

Theodore Lang, '17, Newark, Barringer High, Newark. Harvard College.

New York.

Robert Witbeck Babcock, '17, Albany, Albany Academy. Bowditch.

Summeffield Baldwin, 3d, '17, Briarcliff Manor, Phillips Exeter Academy. Harvard College.

David Morris Brunswick, '18, New York City, Phillips Exeter Academy. Harvard College.

William Edward Daly, '19, Brooklyn, Manual Training High, Brooklyn. Harvard College.

Lyman Otis Dudley, '18, Brooklyn, The Gunnery School, Washington, Conn. Harvard College.

Ralph Jefferson Feigl, '19, Mt. Kisco, Cutler School, New York City. Harvard College.

Harold Joseph Gay, '19, Troy, Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. Harvard College.

Windsor Arnold Hosmer, '18, Bergen, University of Rochester, Rochester. C. L. Jones.

Joseph Prince McElroy, '19, Brooklyn, Boys' High, Brooklyn. C. L. Jones.

Cecil Dunmore Murray, '19, New York City, Groton School. Harvard College.

Gladwyn Kingsley Noble, '17, Yonkers, Yonkers High. Harvard College.

Leonard Opdycke, '17, New York City, Groton School. Harvard College.

Howland Haggerty Pell, Jr., '19, Westbury, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Harvard College.

Theodore King Selkirk, '18, Albany, Albany High. Clement Harlow Condell.

Joseph Alvin Van Bergh, '19, Rochester, East High, Rochester. Harvard College.

Walter Wright Webster, '17, Syracuse, Central High, Syracuse. George Fisher and Elizabeth Huntington Fisher.

Ohio.

Brownlee Benseal Gauld, '19, Toledo, Phillips Exeter Academy. Harvard College.

Myron Guren, '17, Cleveland, Central High, Cleveland. Bowditch.

Herbert Frederick Kreimer, '19, Cincinnati, Educational Institute, Cincinnati. Class of 1863.

Francis Benedict McConaughy, '19, Cincinnati, Madisonville High, Cincinnati. George Emerson Lowell.

William Jacob Mack, '19, Cincinnati, University School, Cincinnati. Harvard College.

Max Maser Zininger, '17, Canton, Canton High. Harvard College.

Pennsylvania.

Max Brandweine, '17, Scranton, Central High, Scranton, Bright.

Alexander Cooper, '17, Pittsburgh, Central High, Pittsburgh. Harvard College.

Harry Herbert Dampman, '18, Phoenixville, Phoenixville High. C. L. Jones.

Jacob Davis, '19, Pittsburgh, Peabody High, Pittsburgh. Harvard College.

Paul Gerry De Rosay, '18, Cory, Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Mass. Benjamin D. Greene.

Samuel Tobias Gordy, '18, Philadelphia, Central High, Philadelphia. Henry Bromfield Rogers.

Irwin Seymour Hoffer, '18, Palmyra, State Normal, Millersville. Class of 1856.

Delmar Leighton, '19, Tunkhannock, Phillips Exeter Academy. Norwood Penrose Halliwell.

Morris Louis Levine, '18, Pittston, Central High, Scranton. Bowditch.

Martin Luther Luessenhop, '19, Pittsburgh, Central High, Pittsburgh. Sewall.

Harris Ellis Skwer, '18, Philadelphia, Central High, Philadelphia. Bowditch.

Samuel Louis Slosberg, '17, Allentown, Boston English High. Burr.

George Wasser, '17, Pittsburgh, Central High, Pittsburgh. Harvard College.

Rhode Island.

Claudius Ralph Farnsworth, '17, Providence, Mores Brown School, Providence. Harvard College.

George Locke Howe, '18, Bristol, St. George's School, Newport. Bowditch.

Tennessee.

Lloyd Geary Evans Reilly, '17, Memphis, University School, Memphis. Harvard College.

Washington.

Mayo Adams Shattuck, '19, Seattle, Broadway High, Seattle. George Newhall Clark.

West Virginia.

William Allison Shimer, '18, Huntington, State Normal, Glenville. George Emerson Lowell.

Wisconsin.

Howard Edward Hanners, '19, Milwaukee, North Division High, Milwaukee. Harvard College.

SCHOLARS OF GROUP III.

Arkansas.

George Alexander Miller, oC., Van Buren, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Associated Harvard Clubs.

California.

Mason Stribling Le Baron, uC., Santa Barbara, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Harvard Club of Santa Barbara.

Donald Fuller McClure, '20, Los Angeles,

Hollywood High, Los Angeles. Harvard Club of Southern California.

Webster Richard Robinson, '20, Los Angeles, Los Angeles High. Harvard Club of Southern California.

Connecticut.

Adolph Brook, '20, Hartford, Hartford Public High. New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

Florida.

Harris Berlack, '20, Jacksonville, Duval High, Jacksonville. Associated Harvard Clubs.

Hawaii.

Mon Fah Chung, '20, Honolulu, Punahou Academy, Honolulu. Harvard Club of Hawaii.

Illinois.

Maxwell Butler Blanchard, '18, Chicago, Calumet High, Chicago. Selwyn Lewis Harding.

Charles Willard Carter, Jr., '20, Clinton, Clinton High. Harvard Club of Chicago.

Alexander Edgar Kirk, '20, Chicago, Chicago Latin. Dunlap Smith.

Royall Henderson Snow, '20, Chicago, Nicholas Senn High, Chicago. Harvard Club of Chicago.

Iowa.

Charles Clifton Fichtner, '20, Burlington, Burlington High. Charles Elliott Perkins.

Herman Frederick Nehlsen, uC., Davenport, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Cal. Charles Elliott Perkins.

Carl August Samuelson, uC., Shenandoah, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. Charles Elliott Perkins.

Maine.

Ben Bennett Corson, '19, Bridgton, Bridgton High. 1-2 Henry B. Humphrey.

Maryland.

James Bartlett Richards, '20, Chevy Chase, Central High, Washington, D. C. Harvard Club of Washington, D. C.

Massachusetts.

Theodore Sewall Abbot, '20, Worcester, Worcester Classical High. Harvard Club of Worcester.

Hyman Andelman, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Gerald Ruggies Barrett, '20, Somerville, Somerville High. Harvard Club of Boston.

Byron Robert Bentley, '20, Mattapan, Milton High. Harvard Graduates Living in Milton.

Sidney Meyer Bergman, '20, Roxbury, Boston Latin. Harvard Club of Boston.

Arthur Thomas Branigan, '20, Wayland, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Hugh Bridgman, '19, Salem, Salem High. Browne.

Frederick Keil Bullard, '20, Revere, Phillips Exeter Academy. Class of 1919 Memorial.

Robert Tyng Bushnell, '19, Andover, Phillips Academy. Rebecca A. Perkins.

William Cantor, '20, Lowell, Lowell High. Harvard Club of Lowell.

Israel Caplan, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Frederick Mason Carey, '20, Somerville, Somerville High. Harvard Club of Boston.

Abraham Samuel Cohen, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

John Joseph Curry, '19, Cambridge, Rindge Technical, Cambridge. Daniel A. Buckley.

Edwin Baxter Damon, '19, Wayland, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Daniel Joseph Dempsey, Jr., '20, Millbury, Worcester Academy. Harvard Club of Worcester.

Ralph Laurence Dodge, '17, Cambridge, Beverly (Mass.) High. Bassett.

John Cooke Dowd, '20, Lowell, Lowell High. Harvard Club of Lowell.

Nathan Lincoln Drake, '20, Watertown, Watertown High. Harvard Club of Boston.

Thomas Hooper Eckfeldt, Jr., '17, Cambridge, St. Andrew's School, Concord. 3-10 Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar.

Joseph August Erickson, '18, Lynn Classical High. Harvard Club of Lynn.

Russell Gerould, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Albert Alvah Granovsky, '18, Fall River, B. M. C. Durfee High, Fall River. The Fall River.

Lawrence Frederic Henry, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Francis Durfee Johnson, '20, Fall River, B. M. C. Durfee High, Fall River. Harvard Club of Fall River.

Norman Percy Johnson, '17, Cambridge, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Matthews.

Victor Albert Kramer, '18, Brookline, Brookline High. Bassett.

Robert Gordon Ladd, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Lauriat Lane, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Fred Austin McNamara, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

John Nolen, Jr., '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

William Ruprecht Osgood, '17, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Buel Whiting Patch, '20, Framingham, Phillips Exeter Academy. William Whiting.

Francis Henry Phelps, '20, Somerville,

Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H. Harvard Club of New Hampshire.

Richard Locke Place, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Morris Jacob Rabinovitz, '18, Cambridge, M. Horeblit, tutor, Roxbury. Daniel A. Buckley.

Charles Edwin Reycroft, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Sydney James Rogers, '17, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Irving Cutler Ruhman, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Charles Radford Sands, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Alvah Hovey Slocum, '19, Hubbardston, Gardner (Mass.) High. Harvard Club of Fitchburg.

Merrill Ten Broeck Spalding, '20, Brookline, Brookline High. Harvard Club of Boston.

Richard Grenville Spencer, '20, South Natick, Natick High. Charles Sumner.

Arthur Colby Sprague, '19, Cambridge, Linfield School, Boston. Matthews.

Lewis Orrin Stocker, '20, East Saugus, Rindge Technical, Cambridge. Daniel A. Buckley.

Frank William Thompson, ocC., Waltham, Boston English High. Mary Saltonstall.

William Lawrence Wescott, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Herman Edward Wiener, '20, Cambridge, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

Minnesota.

Wesley Goodwin Brocker, '20, Lindstrom, Mechanic Arts High, St. Paul. Harvard Club of Minnesota.

Mississippi.

William Sam George, ucC., Silver Creek, Mississippi College, Clinton, O. Harvard Club of Mississippi.

Missouri.

Jess McMillen Roberts, '20, St. Louis, Yeatman High, St. Louis. Harvard Club of St. Louis.

Nebraska.

Arthur Acy Ronner, '20, Omaha, Omaha Central High, Omaha. Harvard Club of Nebraska.

New Hampshire.

Ralph Emerson Jones, '20, Keene, Cambridge High and Latin. Daniel A. Buckley.

New Jersey.

Robert Silliman Hillyer, '17, East Orange, Kent School, Kent, Conn. Walcott.

Samuel Mufson, '20, Rutherford, Passaic High. Harvard Club of New Jersey.

New Mexico.

George Edgar Ladd, Jr., '20, State College, Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H. Associated Harvard Clubs.

Paul Revere Ladd, '17, Mesilla Park, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. William Reed. *New York.*

Alan Burroughs, '20, Flushing, L. I., Phillips Exeter Academy. Morey.

Edwin Merrill Clarke, '20, Brooklyn, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. Harvard Club of Long Island.

John Leslie Hotson, '20, Brooklyn, Manual Training High, Brooklyn. Harvard Club of Long Island.

Alfred Walster Lawson, '20, Brooklyn, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. Harvard Club of Long Island.

George Augustine Madigan, '19, Rochester, East High, Rochester. Harvard Club of Rochester.

Ricardo Beckwith Quintana, '20, Albany, Albany Academy. Harvard Association of Eastern New York.

Edward Byron Witte, '20, Buffalo, Masten Park High, Buffalo. Harvard Club of Buffalo.

Ohio.

Robert Emmett Busher, uC., Cleveland, Western Reserve University, Cleveland. Harvard Club of Cleveland.

Herbert Colbert Clark, '20, Cleveland, Glenville High, Cleveland. Harvard Club of Cleveland.

Ralph Judson Donaldson, '20, Cleveland, Glenville High, Cleveland. Harvard Club of Cleveland.

Paul Kinney McElroy, '20, Cincinnati, Madisonville High, Cincinnati. Harvard Club of Cincinnati.

Henry Bellis Van Fleet, '20, Cincinnati, Hughes High, Cincinnati. Harvard Club of Cincinnati.

Pennsylvania

Malcolm Cowley, '19, Pittsburgh, Peabody High, Pittsburgh. Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Samuel Bernard Goodstone, '20, Pittsburgh, Peabody High, Pittsburgh. Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Frederick Mortimer Graves, '20, Philadelphia, William Penn Charter School. Philadelphia.

Sydney Arthur Gross, uC., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania State College. Philadelphia.

Martin Luther Luessenhop, '19, Pittsburgh, Central High, Pittsburgh. Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Frederick Rieker, '17, Philadelphia, Central High. Philadelphia.

William Berry Southworth, '18, Meadville, Phillips Exeter Academy. Augustus Woodbury.

Washington.

Leslie Charles Hill, uC., Spokane, Whitman College, Walla Walla. Matthews.

Alan Grant Paine, '17, Spokane, North Central High, Spokane. Wendell Phillips Memorial.

West Virginia

John Edgar Bruce, '20, Rowlesburg, McDonogh School, McDonogh, Md. Harvard Club of Maryland.

A CORRECTION

In the tabulation of schools contributing two or more names to the Freshman Honor List, printed in last week's BULLETIN, there was one unfortunate mistake. The Newton High School should have been credited with four, not three, names. This makes its percentage of honor candidates 23+, instead of 17+, and raises the Newton High School from fifth to second place, in which St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., appeared, with a percentage of 21+. The table was prepared by the BULLETIN, and not at the College Office.

AGAIN SPRINGFIELD CENTRAL HIGH

The interscholastic scholarship trophy, first offered by the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in 1915 for the school the boys from which made the best record at the entrance examinations, has been awarded for 1916 to the Springfield Central High School. The award is based on the proportion of boys attaining the honor list to the total number of candidates. This is the second award to the Springfield Central High School.

ADMISSION TO HARVARD COLLEGE

The following rule has been added to the general regulations for admission to Harvard College:

"Every candidate for admission under the old plan is required to furnish with his application for admission an official statement of his preparation; and no such candidate will be registered as a final candidate unless it clearly appears by his record that he will have at the time he takes his examinations a preparation which may fairly be presumed to cover a school course sufficient for admission by the old plan."

The distinction between elementary and advanced history will be abandoned.

Modern European history, including English (as defined in the report of the Com-

mittee of Five of the American Historical Association), will be accepted as an additional unit of history for admission to College, it being understood that it may not be counted by candidates who have already received credit for mediaeval and modern history or for English history.

NOMINATION OF OVERSEERS

The committee appointed by the Alumni Association to nominate a list of candidates for the Board of Overseers, to be submitted to the alumni, will hold its first meeting in Boston at the office of the secretary of the committee, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., 84 State Street, on January 8, 1917. The committee will be glad to receive suggestions from graduates with reference to nominations, which should be in the hands of the secretary before January 8.

JOHN W. PRENTISS, '98, Chairman.

BUSINESS SCHOOL GRADUATES

Alumni and former students of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration residing in Greater New York met for dinner at The Gerard, New York City, on Tuesday, November 21. This was the first meeting of the local men. P. W. Saxton, '08, M.B.A. '10, president of the Business School Alumni Association, T. A. Fritchey, Jr., M.B.A. '15, and E. G. Mears, '10, M.B.A. '12, made the arrangements. In view of the great interest displayed, a committee was appointed to make plans for frequent gatherings this winter and spring.

Despite the wretched weather conditions,

the following men were present: L. B. Anderson, A.B. (Kansas State Normal Coll.) '12, M.B.A. '16, A. L. Barbour, A.B. (Yale) '13, M.B.A. '15, A. P. Cushman, A.B. (Bowdoin) '13, M.B.A. '15, M. Eisner, '14, M.B.A. '15, C. W. Foss, '13, G.B. '12-13, T. A. Fritchey, Jr., A.B. (Illinois) '13, M.B.A. '15, L. Garrison, A.B. (Missouri) '12, G.B. '15-16, E. S. Grant, A.B. (Oberlin) '12, M.B.A. '14, H. D. Hite, A.B. (Randolph-Macon) '10, M. B. A. '14, H. T. Johnson, '09, M.B.A. '10, W. J. Keyes, A.B. (Yale) '14, M.B.A. '16, W. E. Lundquist, S.B. (Knox) '13, M. B. A. '16, W. E. Lushy, A.B. (Washburn) '13, M. B. A. '15, E. G. Mears, '10, M.B.A. '12, W. Reiner, S.B. (Rhode Island State) '13, G. B. '14-15, S. G. Roberts, A.B. (Texas) '14, M.B.A. '16, W. A. Sleeper, A.B. (Amherst) '09, M.B.A. '16, R. T. Turner, Jr., M.E. (Cornell) '08, G.B. '12-13, C. S. Whittier, '11, M. B.A. '12.

AN HISTORIC HOUSE

It is believed that Harvard men may be interested in the preservation of the birth-place of Samuel Gilman, 1811, the author of "Fair Harvard." This is a house in Gloucester, Mass., built in 1708 by Winthrop Sargent for his daughter Judith, who married John Murray, the founder of American Universalism. The parents of Samuel Gilman were the next occupants of the "Murray-Gilman" house, a fine example of colonial architecture. Steps have recently been taken in Gloucester toward the purchase and preservation as a memorial. Mr. Edward Dolliver, Treasurer, City Hall, Gloucester, Mass., is receiving subscriptions towards this end.

Letters to the Bulletin

THE WAR MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Could anything be flatter than "the erection of a general memorial to Harvard men who have died for a cause, not to those who have died particularly for one cause or another?"

Both sides in the present European conflict cannot possibly be right; though both may be wrong. If Harvard—its Corporation, teachers, alumni and students—is convinced that the Entente Allies are fighting for the world's democracy, for freedom and justice, then

it is quite arguable that steps ought to be taken to raise a memorial in honor of the heroes of humanity of Harvard training who have fallen in the service of the Allies. If Harvard, as a unit, is convinced that the Teutonic empires are battling valiantly against practically the whole world to prevent future diplomatic and economic jockeying against their interests then it still is arguable that the University should sanction the amassing of a fund to honor those Americans who have died for the Central Empires. If Harvard, still connoting a unified group of people, holds to

the view of pacifism that no war is righteous or excusable, then obviously the proposed memorial should not be authorized at all, in contravention of the finest instincts of mankind.

Any one of the three foregoing positions is tenable, granted the premises. The utterly nonsensical thing is to honor alike those who have died fighting for France or England and those who have taken up arms for the two Kaisers. Doubtless the ludicrous perversion of what presumably must have been an original intent to memorialize Harvard men of Entente affiliations was inspired by dread of protest from pro-German graduates, teachers and others. The total effect, however, is to make a monkey of Harvard.

FREDERICK W. COBURN, '91.
Winchester.

THE BAYONNE STRIKERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Since Mr. S. E. Morison, '08, in the issue of December 7, has deemed it necessary to instruct "one-quarter of the whole body of Harvard graduates" in their duty to Harvard principles, it may not be improper for one of them to suggest that one expected attribute of Harvard men is to know the facts before making baseless assumptions.

The Bayonne strikers were not shot down for their "presumption" in striking but for breach of the peace of the community. With the action of the authorities in maintaining the peace, the company had nothing whatever to do. It rightfully maintained its reasonable policy of preferring to deal with employees and not with those who for reasons of their own had left its employ and embarked upon an aggressive career of violence. Mr. Morison's strictures upon an industrial system, coming from Concord, which is more than two hours' journey from the truth, have little weight as compared with the fact that such Harvard men as

Greene, Wells and James are associated with the world-wide philanthropic interests of the man to whom credit has been given for building up a successful organization in which the welfare of its employees has traditionally been justly considered.

H. D. BUSHNELL, '98.

26 Broadway, New York.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Thank goodness someone has gotten under your iron-bound hide and made you confess that you and those who work for you can write—I've tried to, unsuccessfully; all praise to him who succeeded.

But what nonsense Mr. Lampton writes! Has he been imitating Rip Van Winkle? Doesn't he know that no one who is anyone could possibly go to dinner in a train in fine weather? Your advertiser writes a volume in a sentence. And as to 39 minutes from "somewhere", could anything be clearer? Is there anywhere but Boston? There is not—unless by force of unusual circumstances the unimportant place is specifically designated.

And being one whose desire is to rush in, etcetera, does not the justly famed BULLETIN have a tendency toward too great dignity? Wouldn't a line or two in lighter vein be welcomed by those few of your readers whose minds have not reached the sublime heights which others have attained? For instance, if my memory serves me right, in the matters of the trees in the Yard, of the study of the classics, and of wine at Harvard dinners, the discussion became a bit flippant, personal and humorous, much to my delight and that of a few others, at least. Some days ago one correspondent answered another by calling attention to the latter's youth, a condition, incidentally, which is easily outgrown, whereas it is quite difficult to get over being old. Such letters, especially when

one has leanings toward the youth's views, are like cooling breezes on a summer's day.

So much as introduction—now to the point. Never having played football and knowing nothing about it, I want to revise it, revamp it and remake it. It is extremely simple to do. To begin with, it must be admitted that the ball is too tricky, a false friend, a will-o'-the-wisp. Often have I read that, though defeated, a team was at least two touchdowns better than its opponents. In no other game does the trivial mischance become the deciding factor of the fray as it does in football. An error may cost a run or two, the puck may rebound from a player's shin into the cage, a golf ball may strike a tree and come back into bounds, a tennis ball may hit the tape at the top of the net and drop just over it—but what harm is done? Each is an insignificant item of the whole. But LeGore fumbles and Yale scores—Yale fumbles and Coolidge runs the length of the field—Princeton fumbles on the twenty-yard line—a ball bounds badly and Yale wins—and so on and on. A boy, knocked, battered, mauled, crushed, thrown, may hold the ball an hundred times and, dropping it the next, lose the game and remember it all his life. Given two teams nearly evenly matched, and a fumble becomes sometimes ninety-nine per cent. of the game. Why should it be so? Granted that the clean handling of the ball is most desirable, why not make the penalty for an uncovered fumble fit the crime? Why not make it a down or five yards or both, or something of the sort?

And, in passing, why not make an intercepted forward pass an incompleated pass instead of a lost ball?

A lot of old fellows round about here think there is a great deal in these suggestions. But, bless us, they don't know anything more about football than I do.

It seems to me, too, that there must be something radically wrong with a game, presumably played for physical development and recreation, which is so strenu-

ous that highly trained athletes cannot take part in a contest at least once a week. The criticisms of Harvard's action in playing substitutes against Brown seemed to overlook the fact that the trouble originates with the game itself.

R. S. FRANCIS, '02.

STANLEY BAGG PENNOCK, '15

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the death of Stanley Bagg Pennock on November 27, Harvard College lost a worthy son. There are few of the alumni who are not acquainted with the great service he rendered his Alma Mater during his three years on the football team. But, owing to his extreme modesty and the reticence with which he spoke about anything he was doing, there are very few, even of his friends, who realize the far greater field of service he had entered on leaving College, and in which he gave his life. In order that none of the inspiration to be derived from a life well and fully lived, cut short by death in the undertaking of new and constructive work, may be lost, it seems well that his Alma Mater should know something of the task he was undertaking, and of which he would have been the last to have spoken.

For the past six months, he had been working on the development of a new process for chlorination, one of the most widely used and important reactions in organic chemistry. This process appears to have certain fundamental advantages over any hitherto known. In spite of his quietness, and the anger with which he would have rejected such a suggestion, he had the power of seeing visions. He realized as all too few people in America do realize that a nation's welfare both in war and peace depends very closely on the science and industry of chemistry, and will in the future unquestionably be more and more dependent on it. Therefore, how could a man do bigger work or render a better service to his country than in doing something to

strengthen this all important branch of industry in which our nation is so weak? To this work Pennock gave everything. He was working without a guiding hand in the no man's land of science and industry; he had to overcome difficulties which no one had ever encountered before; he met phenomena which had never been met before, and which carried with them the forces of sudden death and destruction. Only those who have similarly trod uncharted lands know the terrible obstacles of discouragement and disappointment which nature places in the way of the explorer.

It seems fitting that Harvard should pay some tribute to this son, whose vigorous life of service was cut so short; should keep his memory fresh as something of an inspiration for her future sons.

CHAUNCEY C. LOOMIS, '15.

[The writer of this letter, a business associate of Pennock's, was with him when he met his death by an explosion at Newark, N. J., on November 27.]

THE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have been reading with interest the various comments and suggestions in regard to the Harvard football schedule.

Judging by expressions of opinion of the men in this locality which I have heard, there does not seem to be the feeling, either by Harvard men or graduates of other colleges, that Harvard has shown a lack of sportsmanship in playing their substitutes in certain games.

It seems to me that the whole question has been caused by the fact that some of the teams which ordinarily have not been nearly as strong as Harvard, Yale or Princeton, have in the past few years been stronger than usual and have defeated us.

This to my mind does not change the fact that the Princeton and Yale games are the most important games on our schedule, not so much because they are with Princeton and Yale, but because in

the majority of years they are the strongest teams we play, and that, until some of the other teams on our schedule show that they can consistently beat us or that as often as not they have better teams than either Princeton or Yale, these two teams will be considered our most important opponents of the season and, as such, the games with them will and rightfully should receive more consideration as to preparation of the members of Harvard's team and the conservation of their best strength.

This is a principle which not only applies to Harvard and football but to every college and every line of sport, in fact to every line of endeavor, whether sport, social or business; and I fail absolutely to see how it can be called a lack of sportsmanship.

ROBERT ABELES, JR., '07.

St. Louis, Mo.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES

The annual Christmas service in Appleton Chapel will be held on two evenings, December 20 and 21, at 8.15 o'clock. Rev. Edward Caldwell Moore, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and chairman of the Board of Preachers, will conduct the services. Under the direction of Dr. A. T. Davidson, organist and choir-master, a program of Christmas music will be presented by the choir of Appleton Chapel, assisted by the Choral Society of Radcliffe College.

Seats in the Chapel will be reserved for members of the University and of Radcliffe College until five minutes before the beginning of the service. After that time the public will be admitted. Those who are present on Wednesday evening are requested not to attend the repetition of the service on Thursday evening.

On Thursday afternoon, December 21, at 4.45 o'clock, there will be a repetition of the Christmas service which will be especially for children.

A service of Christmas music will be held in the chapel of Andover Theological Seminary on Tuesday evening, December 19, under the direction of Dr. A. T. Davison, organist and chorister. The Seminary choir, assisted by Miss Marie O'Connell, contralto, and Miss Ruth Stickney, violinist, will present a program of Christmas music. Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach.

WHEELER ELECTED FOOTBALL CAPTAIN

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., '18, of New York City, has been elected captain of the university football team for next year. Wheeler was the regular left tackle on the eleven during the season which has just ended.

He prepared for College at Worcester Academy, where he played tackle for two years on the school team and was regarded as a very promising football

Wheeler was by no means conspicuous, he was dropped from the university squad after a few days and put on the second team, where he performed so brilliantly that the coaches soon moved him back to the university team. He played in all the important games of the past season, and was rated high among the tackles throughout the country.

Wheeler is 19 years old, 6 feet 3 inches tall, and weighs about 185 pounds.



WALTER H. WHEELER, JR., '18.

man. This reputation he maintained during his freshman year in College, but an injury to his knee kept him out of the Yale freshman game and also prevented him from playing on the university squad in 1915. It looked at that time as though his football days were over.

Wheeler went to France last winter and enrolled in the American Ambulance Field Service; he remained at or near the front for several months, and received the Croix de Guerre for valor under fire. He came back to this country at the opening of the current college year and joined the squad of candidates for the eleven. There was keen competition for the tackle positions, and, as

DINNER TO L. P. MARVIN, '98

In honor of the marriage of Langdon P. Marvin, '98, to Miss Mary Eliot Vaughan, daughter of W. W. Vaughan, '70, in Boston on December 9, a company of his friends gave him a dinner on December 4 at the Harvard Club of New York City, of which he has long been secretary. More than 150 men were present. Francis R. Appleton, '75, president of the club, presented Mr. Marvin a life membership in the club on a silver platter. The speakers included the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, '52, Major-General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, Amory G. Hodges, '74, Austen G. Fox, '69, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Evert J. Wendell, '82, Bartlett H. Hayes, '98, and Mr. George T. Ade, representing Yale.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

A concert in behalf of the relief fund for French musicians will be given in the Copley Theatre, Boston, under the auspices of the Harvard Department of Music, on Sunday, December 17, at 8.15 P. M. The artists will be Albert Spalding, violinist, John Powell, pianist, and André Benoist, accompanist. Tickets at \$1 and \$2, each are on sale now.

M. Arsène Alexandre, Inspecteur Général des Musées Nationaux, et Conférencier officiel de l'Institut Français aux Etats-Unis, gave an illustrated lecture last Monday afternoon in the Fogg Art Museum on "La France, pays de grands sculpteurs pendant huit siècles."

In accordance with an order issued by W. T. Johnston, Adjutant General of the War Department, students who are members of the National Guard will be discharged from that organization when they enroll in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

S. B. Pearmain, '83, of the firm of Pearmain & Brooks, bankers, Boston, spoke on "The Conduct of Business on the Stock Exchange" at the Seminary of Economics last Monday evening.

Alumni Notes

'50—Herman Jackson Warner, LL.B. '52, died on December 1 in Geneva, Switzerland. He was formerly a resident of Boston, but because of ill health he had lived abroad for many years.

'71—Herbert H. D. Peirce died at a hospital in Portland, Me., on December 5. He was formerly United States Minister to Norway, had served as third assistant Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, and had charge of the arrangements for the deliberations of the Russo-Japanese conference at Portsmouth, N. H. He retired from the diplomatic service four years ago, and had since acted as counsel for the United States in American and British claims arbitration. Last year he was assigned to the American Embassy at Petrograd as special agent to assist the American Ambassador. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and had received the Grand Order of the Double Dragon from China and the Grand Cross of St. Olaf from Norway.

'74—Henry A. Clark was elected in November to represent Erie and Crawford counties in the Pennsylvania state senate. He was the Republican candidate.

'90—Charles P. Blaney, LL.B. '93, whose office was formerly at 26 Liberty St., is now at 141 Broadway, New York City.

'93—A son, Henry Freeman Allen, named after the late Rev. Henry Freeman Allen of the class of 1860, was born on November 23 to Freeman Allen and Ethel (Gibson) Allen.

'93—William N. Cottrell, LL.B. '96, died at his home in Chicago on December 2. He was associate justice of the Municipal Court in Chicago from 1906 to 1912. After his retirement he entered the law firm of Beckman, Cottrell & Phillips.

'94—J. R. Oliver has been for the past year assistant resident on the staff of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. His second book, "The Six-Pointed Cross in the Dust", written under the pen-name of John Roland, has just been published by Stokes.

'95—Newell A. Barker, who has been at Racine College, Racine, Wis., is at St. John's Military School, Salina, Kan.

'97—Henry A. Butler's new address in Youngstown, O., is 444 Wick Ave.

'97—Karl DeLaittre has recently been elected first vice-president of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

'98—R. L. Chipman's home address is 124 Cooper Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J. His business address is 25 Beaver St., New York City.

'05—Harold Bowditch was married in Boston on October 25 to Mrs. William Robert Pearmain, daughter of Mr. George de Forest Brush.

'05—Francis T. Jantzen was married on October 31 to Miss Alice M. Doyle, Radcliffe, '10, of Brookline, Mass.

'05—Kenneth C. MacArthur, who was formerly school minister at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., was installed on October 25 as pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Suffield, Conn.

'06—Henry S. Lord has been elected treasurer of the Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

'06—Frank C. Wheeler, who has been teaching at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is now at the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.

'07—A son, Richard Clark, was born on September 12 to Robert W. Fernald and Helen (Clark) Fernald.

'07—A son, Earl Barnes, was born on August 13 to Paul H. Linaberry and Elizabeth (Barnes) Linaberry at Exeter, N. H.

'07—A son, Michael, was born on August 17 to Mark Linenthal and Anna (Davidson) Linenthal, Radcliffe, '11, at Roxbury, Mass.

'07—Knower Mills, M.F. '11, is doing land classification work for the United States Forest Service. He was for some time in the Tahoe National Forest, but is now a forest examiner on the Klamath National Forest, with headquarters at Yreka, Cal.

'07—G. A. Moore, M.D. '10, is serving in the Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, Paris.

LL.B. '07—Francis W. Cole and Philip Roberts, LL.B. '14, are corporation counsel and assistant corporation counsel, respectively, of Hartford, Conn.

'08—Thomas Talbot Clark was married on October 14 to Miss Eugenia Meigs, of Lowell, Mass. They are living at North Billerica, Mass.

'08—Gordon Ware has gone to France as a member of the American Ambulance Field Service.

'08—Mackey Wells, LL.B. '11, has given up his law practice and become general manager and vice-president of the Kerner Incinerator Co., with general offices at Milwaukee, Wis.

'09—Roger Adams, Ph.D. '12, who has been instructor in chemistry at Harvard since 1913, is now teaching chemistry at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

'09—Edward H. Bonsall, Jr., who has had charge of two Episcopal churches near Philadelphia since 1912, is now rector of St. Stephen's Church, Clifton Heights, Pa. He received the degree of Master of Arts in

Sociology from the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1916.

'09—Harold M. Pitman, LL.B. '13, has resigned his position as confidential secretary to Hon. Lester W. Clark, '75, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and is practising law with Elek John Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

'09—F. G. Rockwell is a mine superintendent at Mineral, Va.

'09—Fitch A. Winchester has moved his law office from the Tremont Building to Room 607, 31 State St., Boston.

'10—F. W. Branch, LL.B. '12, R. W. Branch, '11, LL.B. '16, and M. F. Devine, '13, LL.B. '16, are practising law under the firm name of Branch & Branch, 501 Merchants National Bank Building, Manchester, N. H.

'10—Edwin L. Derby has been appointed chief geologist for the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. at Ishpeming, Mich. M. F. La Croix, '10, who was formerly with that company, is in business with his father at Lynn, Mass. La Croix attended the training camp at Plattsburg last summer.

'11—A daughter, Barbara, was born on June 20 to Ormond E. Loomis and Charlotte (Balmer) Loomis, Radcliffe, '12, at 17 Willard St., Cambridge, Mass.

'12—A son, Arthur Hayward, 2d, was born on May 4 to Ralph T. Alger and Mary (Cackler) Alger at Akron, O. Alger is resident engineer for the New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co. His address in Akron is 436 W. Exchange St.

'12—William H. Baldwin was married on October 11 to Miss Marjory Christie, of Allston, Mass. They are living at 10 Greenwood Ave., Wollaston, Mass.

'12—H. L. Groves, who was formerly with the International Harvester Co., is with Paine, Webber & Co., brokers, in the Chicago office at 209 South LaSalle St. He is living at 7415 North Paulina St., Chicago.

'12—Charles E. Wilder, Ph.D. '15, is instructor in mathematics at Northwestern University. His address is 102 Hunman House, Evanston, Ill.

'14—William H. Barnes is secretary-treasurer of A. R. Barnes & Co., railroad and commercial printers, Chicago.

'14—A son, Griscom Bettle, Jr., was born on September 28 to Griscom Bettle and Dorothy (Ball) Bettle.

'14—J. L. Bullock was married on October 26 to Miss Ethel Louise Woods in New York. Bullock is chemist with the Cott-A-Lap Co., Somerset, N. J.

'14—Everett L. Hackes, who taught last year at Vermont Academy, Saxton River, Vt., is now an instructor in the department of modern languages at the Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

'14—E. E. Reece is a nitric acid supervisor at the Atlas Powder Co.'s Forcite Works, Landing, N. J.

G.S. '12-14—A son, Cicero Floyd, Jr., was born on September 9 to C. F. Watts and Postelle (Currier) Watts, of Abilene, Tex.

'15—Henry Swift is with the Merrill Process Co., 70 Devonshire St., Boston.

M.B.A. '15—J. Paul Foster was married on December 24, 1915, to Miss Saba Drew Thomas, Wellesley, '14, daughter of Flavel S. Thomas, M.D. '74. Foster is a secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and is teaching in the Boston University School of Business Administration.

'16—William F. Carlson is principal of the Nute High School at Milton, N. H.

'16—R. H. Norweb is private secretary to the American Ambassador at Paris.

'16—Harold M. Thurston is with the Manufacturer's Commercial Co., 299 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

'16—Carl O. J. Wheeler is with the American Agricultural Chemical Co. at their Bradley Fertilizer Works, North Weymouth, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer.
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Lurlingham, '91.
Elery bedgwick, '94.
E. M. Grossman, '96.
C. Caster Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '81, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

NUMBER 13.

News and Views

For the Christmas Recess.

The University and its active members are on the point of pausing for the breathing-space of the Christmas recess. The readers of the BULLETIN may face a week without any further discussion of the War Memorial, any reports upon the manifold stirrings of the Harvard spirit. The interval of quiet brings with it, however, an opportunity for reflection upon some of the fundamental things for which Harvard is known, by those who know it best, to stand.

These were excellently set forth in an address made by President Fitch of the Andover Theological Seminary in Appleton Chapel on "John Harvard's Day", November 28. He reminded his audience of some of the obligations resting upon the inheritors of an ancient university. "Here of all places", he said, "commonplace living should be counted a cardinal sin . . . By the richness and extent of our inheritance we are called upon to furnish exacting standards, indicate high methods, dispel well-meaning ignorance, temper extravagant enthusiasm, subdue crude originality for the younger world about us." But there is another obligation—"to be perpetually a place of pioneers." And it is what President Fitch said in pursuance of this thought and suggestion that the BULLETIN would place before its readers specifically as a provocation to fruitful thought whenever, during the

Christmas recess, their thoughts may chance to turn to Harvard:

And now we are face to face with the grave peril of every ancient place of learning, namely that the place and power which the radicalism of the past has won shall be estimated more highly than the daring spirit which produced them, and the forms of the old pioneering be perpetuated in a new conservatism which shall turn the light of the College in upon itself. There is a glorified liberalism of a past generation which may become the most dangerous possession of any institution. A spent radicalism, capitalized and complacent, makes the worst sort of obstructionists, pompous, complacent, ridiculous. What should we have to say if it ever became true of our College, founded by men who were in some respects the antitheses of the conformer and the "stand-patter", that the only kind of liberalism we wanted was the safe kind—which is yesterday's?

Here, then, is a second debt we owe our glorious past. We must refuse to be provincials, satisfied with the local, the accredited, the known. The easy sanctions of safety or of custom, the average standards of a comfortable and respectable society are not for us. As citizens in professions, or business, or politics, we are called upon to experiment, to lead, to dare; to repudiate old dogmas and outworn shibboleths in law and medicine and school and legislation as resolutely as our fathers repudiated them in politics and religion. America has the right to expect of us that we shall never sit at ease in Zion, but stand on the firing-line of our generation. Intellectual adventure, spiritual plasticity, moral enterprise, these are the marks of our Alma Mater.

* * *

The Football Schedule.

The publication of the football schedule for next year should stop some of the criticism which has been aimed at the

schedule of 1916. The BULLETIN has not sympathized with those who accused Harvard of bad sportsmanship towards Brown because the Harvard team which played in the match between those two colleges last month was made up of second-string men. It was clearly understood, when the negotiations for that game were going on, that the Harvard eleven would be composed of substitutes if the coaches thought it strong enough to win from Brown; that arrangement was made so that Harvard's first-string players might avoid the chance of injury in the Brown game and might, therefore, be in first-class condition for the Yale game a week later. Some may doubt the wisdom of training football players through "sparing" instead of "driving" them; but, as Harvard's intention was disclosed to Brown and subsequently to the public, there seems to be no cause for complaint. Certainly no slight was intended. After the game, one newspaper made the charge, in very lurid sentences, that Harvard had played its substitutes so that it might say, in case Brown won, that the result would have been different if the regular Harvard team had been in the field. "Silly" is one of several fit words that might be applied to that statement. At any rate, Brown gave Harvard a sound beating, and probably would have won by just as large a score against any eleven that Harvard could have produced. The Brown and Harvard managers have now agreed for next year on a date more remote from the Yale game, and Harvard proposes to see what luck it will have when it plays its strongest combination against the Providence team.

We are not quite so clear about another point which has been raised against the Harvard schedule. Some of our own graduates, and the *Yale Alumni*

Weekly as well, apparently believe that Harvard, by meeting a weak opponent on the Saturday between the Princeton and Yale games, is taking an unfair advantage of Yale, which plays Princeton and Harvard on successive Saturdays. So far as the BULLETIN is informed, no intimation has come from the Yale athletic authorities that Harvard, in order to treat its friends at New Haven with entire fairness, should make any change in the present schedule. On the contrary, reliable newspaper comment from New Haven states that Yale is quite content with the existing arrangement. If, however, it is the positive opinion at Yale that Harvard's course is open to criticism, a suggestion to that effect should be made, and made now, so that the inequality in the schedules, if any exists, may be remedied for future years. Harvard men want very much to win their games with Yale, but that desire will not justify them, even in their own minds, in placing their opponents at a disadvantage in the schedule of contests.

* * *

Hugo
Münsterberg.

The dramatic death of Professor Münsterberg was the ending of a dramatic life, a life of intense action. During the past two years his very name has become a signal for controversy. From this the BULLETIN, believing that the University has done well to draw a sharp distinction between the academic and the personal activities of Professor Münsterberg, has deliberately refrained. Nor do we propose at this time to enter upon any discussion of his international interests. We would rather look back to the years before the war, or ahead to the time of peace, and remind our readers that his total work as psychologist, writer, and teacher is that upon which his fame as a Harvard professor

must chiefly rest. This has been more than enough to give him a secure place among the brilliant men of his generation. In the history of Harvard his name must be coupled, besides, with the tradition of academic liberty. Not withheld from him, it is the more firmly established for the years to come.

* * *

A Notable Gift.

Last summer Mr. John Singer Sargent, freshly adorned with his honorary doctorates from both Yale and Harvard, went to the Canadian Rockies, where he painted some smaller pictures and two large landscapes in oils. One of these has been added to the collection of Mrs. John L. Gardner, at Fenway Court. The second, "Lake O'Hara", a painting of great power and importance, has been presented to the Fogg Art Museum by Edward D. Betts, '73, as a memorial of his mother. This acquisition of a distinguished modern work of art is an event of moment in the development of the Museum, which hitherto has received most of its enrichments in the field of the earlier masters. It is evident that the Museum can never be expected to compete with the large public collections of pictures. It may readily be seen, however, that a small, rigidly selective collection of paintings, representing the best in many schools and periods, would add an element of high value to the courses of instruction in the fine arts at Harvard. The Sargent landscape marks a possible starting-point for future "accessions" of the greatest significance.

* * *

The Poems of Alan Seeger.

The name of Alan Seeger has become familiar among Harvard men, and in a larger circle, as that of a young American poet who joined the Foreign Legion of the French Army

at the beginning of the war, fought in its battles, and was killed last summer. But the name carried with it an impression somewhat nebulous: the word "poet" in the periodical press is applied so generously to everybody who makes verses that one learns to look upon it with a doubt not always dispelled by the bringing together of the "poet's" fugitive productions. This has now been done with Alan Seeger's writings, in a volume of "Poems" just published by the Scribners. If there was any doubt regarding his claim to the title too easily bestowed, this book removes it with a definiteness entirely refreshing.

It is like the collection of Rupert Brooke's poems in that one looks to the final pages for the workings of war and impending death upon the poetic spirit—and is poignantly rewarded. Among the "Last Poems" there are pages of truly memorable beauty, in feeling and utterance. The tragic little song, "I have a Rendezvous with Death", built upon this initial line which must have brought the entire lyric singing after it into the poet's thought, gives one the uncommon sensation of having come suddenly upon one of the things that must endure. A pervading quality of beauty, pursued, overtaken, and turned to the uses of art by a passionate lover of it in many forms, marks equally the war-time poems and the many more described as "Juvenilia." But for the war all this beauty, wrought by a young graduate of Harvard—far less a poet of the New England tradition than one defined in Browning's term, a "Byron de Nos Jours"—might, indeed probably would, have escaped recognition. As it is, there must be counted among the Harvard dead a poet worthy to stand among the few veritable sons of song whose singing has been cut short on a European battle-field.

Five War Books by Harvard Men

PEOPLE there are who say that our American neutrality does not imply an actively critical state of mind; but any publisher will tell you that, in the matter of war literature, the gentle reader has become as captious as a three-tailed pasha. For more than two years now he has been the victim of systematic literary frightfulness, of determined attacks in close formation on his sensibilities and his reasoning powers, so that he is hardly to be blamed for retiring to his dug-out and closing his ears to the din. Especially has the analytical "war-stuff" become a weariness to his spirit: the moralizing, the views of professors and preachers, the incessant grinding out of theories at a time when most theories are on the scrap-heap. If he looks beyond his morning paper for news of the battle-fields, he is apt to turn to the books of pure observation—the records of men who, having seen and done things for themselves, set down their impressions without sermonizing or *parti-pris*.

It is pleasant, then, for the Harvard graduate to be able to pick out of the welter at least five books* of this sort, by Harvard men, which stand in the first rank of excellence: books likely to outlast the war in fact as well as in the publishers' notices. Consider what Henry Sheahan has done in "A Volunteer Poilu." The hoary, hairy vision evoked by this title is amusingly at variance with the youthful gusto which lends such charm to the story of this

young ambulance driver, who passed terrible vigils at Bois-le-Prêtre and piloted his car in and out of the horrors of the struggle for Verdun. Many times he was appallingly in the thick of it, but the acrid powder-smoke never fogged the clearness of his vision—nor, for that matter, of other senses to which his narrative is deeply indebted. The book is as full of minute explicitness as an old Flemish painting; we are given a little vignette of every soldier we meet by the way, but somehow the author has not sacrificed the spirit of epic breadth. In its restrained artistry, its skilful treatment of the casual, this little volume has a peculiarly Gallic *finesse*; and, in spite of Mr. Sheahan's example, I shall not translate this word. Why is it that a writer who has learned so much of the hardest lessons of his craft should not know that, in this year of grace, it is unnecessary to give the English equivalent of every French word he uses, no matter how familiar?

The transition from "A Volunteer Poilu" to "Trenching at Gallipoli", by John Gallishaw, is a thorough-going one,—in more than scenery. Mr. Gallishaw, whose narrative is simple to the point of bluntness, unconscious and often humorous, is a Newfoundlander who was studying at Harvard when the war broke out; he responded to the call to arms with that promptness which will be the glory of Britain's colonies for all time, and, after a short sojourn in England, he and his comrades were selected by Kitchener for the perilous venture of the Dardanelles. What happened there until a Turkish sniper put him out of commission is the burden of Mr. Gallishaw's story, and excellently well does he tell it. Because of its sheer futility, perhaps, no chapter of the Great War seems so unrelievedly tragic as that written by the brave men of Anzac and Suvla Bay; and although

* A Volunteer Poilu, by Henry Sheahan, '09, Houghton Mifflin Co.

Trenching at Gallipoli, by John Gallishaw, s.c. '14-17, Century Co.

The War in Eastern Europe, by John Reed, '10, Charles Scribner's Sons.

Antwerp to Gallipoli, by Arthur Ruhl, '90, Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Log of a Noncombatant, by Horace Green, '08, Houghton Mifflin Co.

Mr. Gallishaw never speaks in the minor key, he manages to convey to us between the lines an almost unbearable sense of the cost of this great Lost Cause. Like most soldiers, he is without malice, but occasionally he has interesting little democratic reactions to the attitude of the island Britisher toward the Colonial—an attitude which no Englishman, high or low, can ever afford to assume again!

The realism throughout the book is restrained, although Mr. Gallishaw makes full answer to the question, "How does it feel to get wounded?", ever dear to the noncombatant's heart. "A drowsy, languid sensation, the most enjoyable and pleasant I have ever experienced", he says, referring to the few moments just after the bullet passed through his shoulder; but we soon learn that this Nirvana was of short duration. The dedication of his book—and of Mr. Sheahan's too, for that matter,—is worthy of more than the passing attention of Harvard men: in both cases "Mr. Copeland Sees it Through." And if the *macestro* of Hollis 15 ever has his atrabilious moments, a glance at the warm, unaffected tribute paid him by these two young soldiers should prove an unfailing corrective.

Perhaps there is no excuse for grouping together Arthur Ruhl's "Antwerp to Gallipoli" and "The War in Eastern Europe", by John Reed, except that both books are the work of seasoned correspondents who whirl us with them over the length and breadth of a devastated continent. Here is Mr. Reed's modest program, made out before he left New York in March, 1915: "We were going to see Italy enter the war, Venice destroyed by the Austrians, be in Serbia in time for the last stand of the Serbs; watch Rumania plunge into the conflict; stand by at the fall of Constantinople; accompany the Russian steam-roller to Berlin; and spend a month in the Caucasus reporting barbarically colored battles between Cossacks and

Turks." (The "we" includes the artist Boardman Robinson, whose interesting Brangwynesque drawings garnish the book, and whose personality often furnishes comic relief to the narrative). As a matter of fact, Mr. Reed admits that he wasn't in at a single one of these dramatic climaxes, but he did see enough to furnish material for the most vivid big-scale story of the war I have yet come across. He is born to adventure as surely as most men are not,—one of those people with the priceless gift of making one thing lead to another, the terror of ambassadors and other dignitaries whose lot it is to get them out of exotic scrapes. There is not an unrewarding page in his book, but the account of typhus-stricken Serbia stands out unequalled as a record of stark horror. It is a wonderful gift, amounting to genius, which Mr. Reed has for reproducing the elusive quality of nationality, and making the reader believe that his Russians, his Bulgars, his Serbs are inevitably acting true to type. He gives no better example of this than in his description of the filthy Polish village where he and Robinson were imprisoned by the Russians until they could make up their minds whether or not to shoot them as Austrian spies.

Mr. Ruhl is an older man than any of the foregoing, and his enthusiasms are controlled by the experience of years of globe-trotting. This does not mean, however, that as he takes us back and forth from one side of the battle-lines to the other and gives us the most comprehensive view of the war that has yet been published, he is blind to the bright lights of youth and high spirits, adventure and derring-do. His preoccupation with what remains in modern warfare of the chivalric elements is as great as Richard Harding Davis's, without his strut and his morbid fear of sentimental reaction. He gives the aviator the full tribute of his admiration, but he accepts the lesson of the war-hospital as

well. Wherever he goes he gets into touch with men that count, like Clemenceau and Take Ionescu, and somehow manages to extract from them much more than the platitudes such personages usually keep in stock for importunate newspaper men. I have seen Mr. Ruhl in action; his clear gray eye misses nothing, but he has the equally important faculty of eliminating.

One might mention several ways in which Horace Green's "The Log of a Noncombatant" is not quite the equal of the four books I have mentioned; but his spirited story takes one back with a rush to those first days of the war, now so incredibly distant, when frontiers were crumbling and a stunned world watched the onrush of the German

armies. That was before the opposing forces had settled down to hideous trench warfare — when it was still possible for venturesome young men like Mr. Green to dodge the vigilance of distracted military commanders and play peek-a-boo with death between the shifting lines. He was in at the fall of Antwerp; after he had to leave Belgium he got into Germany, saw what he could see, and emerged triumphant, bearing a fragment of shrapnel, a second-hand Iron Cross, and a *pickelhaube*! His Berlin note-book contains observations on the German Foreign Office that are implicit rather than explicit, but none the less interesting for all that.

J. G. D. P., '08.

Letters to the Bulletin

THE WAR MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Perhaps you would like to publish the following letter, which appeared in the *Boston Herald* this morning, as an addition to the letters on the subject of the War Memorial, which have been appearing in the columns of the BULLETIN.

N. MATTHEWS, '75.

December 12, 1916.

To the Editor of the *Herald*:

Is it not about time that someone should enter a protest against the erection by Harvard University of a bi-partisan monument to those who have fallen in the present war, regardless of the side they fought on, whether for the allies or the Germans? A few days ago the Corporation issued a statement that they had appointed a committee to solicit funds for a memorial, probably on Soldiers Field, to the Harvard men who have fallen in the war, and that "the cause for which the Harvard man died" was not to be considered, "for the memorial is to be erected to the sons of Harvard who died for a cause in which they believed."

Let us analyze this plausible non-partisanship. There has never been a war, there never will be one, in which great numbers on both sides do not believe that they are fight-

ing for the right. Doubtless the Mohammedan Turks think they are acting for the glory of Allah in torturing and killing the thousands or hundreds of thousands of Christians who have perished in Armenia during the past two years.

To erect a monument to everyone who fights merely because he thinks his cause is just is in effect to glorify war itself, as such, for any cause. For Harvard University to do this is in effect to put the stamp of its approval on everyone who goes to war, regardless of the merits of his cause; or else it means that Harvard thinks both sides in the present war are right, or both sides wrong.

This is neutrality reduced to a non-partisan or bi-partisan absurdity. If there is a moral issue in the present war, and every American who has been fighting for the Allies thinks there is, one side must be right, the other wrong. There is no gray land between the black and white of a fundamental moral issue.

Was there no moral question in the Civil War? And if in that struggle, why not in this? Harvard men fought on both sides of the war for the Union; but Memorial Hall has not yet been opened to those who took the side of the South, and it never will be. The University did not look both ways then; it cannot afford to now.

I am not sure of the propriety at the pres-

ent time of erecting memorials in this country to any of the young men who have fallen in fighting for the liberties of Europe. A better time perhaps would be after the war is over. But I happen to know that the erection, now or then, of any memorial to those who have died on both sides would be resented by the relatives and friends of those who fought on the right side, and I believe that it would work great harm to Harvard University.

Will not your paper solicit some expressions of opinion on this question from graduates and others? Wherever I have been in the past few days, this foolish, almost insulting, bi-partisan memorial has been universally condemned.

NATHAN MATTHEWS.

A PROTEST FROM PARIS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In a letter published in your issue of November 9, signed E. T. Alexander, '99, there are statements which no fair-minded reader can pass over without the strongest protest. It is incredible that even the constant preaching of neutrality can have demoralized "intelligent American opinion" to such a point that the war is considered "a stupid criminal nightmare for which all the large European nations are responsible and of which all will shortly be ashamed." In so far as this shocking belief exists, it is founded on a complete disregard of facts. The Germans themselves admit that they attacked Belgium without any cause beyond what they considered their "necessity." The Allies took up arms to defend Belgium and themselves and the rights of civilization against brute force. Germany summoned them to submit or fight; the fact that they chose to fight does not make them in any way responsible for the war, nor does it give them any reason to be ashamed. There is a moral difference between a bully and his intended victims.

The cause of justice is not concerned with nationality. Graduates of Harvard who have died for it, believing it glorious, are not to be dismissed as "men whose only distinction is that they died on a foreign battle-field in a foreign

army." Their sacrifice should be respected even when it cannot be understood.

RUSSELL GREELEY, '01.

Paris, France.

NOT A BREACH OF NEUTRALITY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It is probably a little pointless to add to the many communications sent you in answer to Mr. Percy Davidson, '16. The only reason I add this, is because it seems to me that one of the main answers to him has been over-looked. Mr. Davidson makes one of his greatest points, the fact that the memorial to the Harvard men who have died in the War would be a breach of neutrality on the part of the University. He neglects to take into consideration the fact that there may be Harvard men fighting with the Central Powers. If there are any Harvard men fighting for Germany, I have never heard of them, but he would certainly have to admit that such is a possibility—in which case, a memorial to the men who died in the War would include all Harvard men who were heroic enough to risk and sacrifice their lives "for a cause", no matter what that cause may be.

I merely want to point out that a memorial certainly should be put up to the Harvard men who died in the War, and that such a memorial is certainly not a breach of neutrality, even though most, possibly all, of the men have died fighting for the cause which we believe to be right.

HENRY S. STURGIS, '15.

New York.

THE BROWN GAME

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

From the standpoint of mere sportsmanship it seems to me that Harvard is guilty of maintaining a pretty low standard in the matter of playing Brown. If we cannot play football with a regular team, as any small team must do, we had

better quit. If men are unable to play we do not play them—what else bears on the question? Mr. Moore's statement simply showed the effrontery and coercion which a large college can bring to bear, and for one I am glad Brown did win, and only wish there were no shadow on us. It is not at all helped, either, by the possible truth of the statement from Providence, to be found in the *New York Tribune* that Harvard compelled Brown to accept \$5,000 out of the receipts as her share of the game's gate-money; it is claimed that Harvard used to play on a 40-60 basis, and, at that, it would be interesting to find a really decent reason for refusing a straight 50-50 basis after expenses have been met for any game played. There is something small in the whole matter, and Harvard's attitude, including the Graduate Manager's acquiescence and defense, does not make for pride in our methods or attitude toward sport or our competitors in sport.

There is one other matter that shows still further our sinning. That is, regarding our sticking to a schedule which gives us every year this chance to lay off and rest, while both Princeton and Yale play their last games without such opportunity of preparation for the most important games. It is reported that Yale has tried before now to get Harvard to agree to play Princeton just the week before the Yale game in alternate years. What about this while we are noting Harvard's attitude?

L. J. EDDY, '03.

Honesdale, Pa.

REAL SPORTSMANSHIP

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have just been reading the latest chapter of the football schedule debate, and my wonder is what it is all about. We got licked, and licked a-plenty; at least hereabouts 21 to 0 is considered a considerable beating. Also our first-string men gave no evidence of outclassing the men played against Brown in

any marked degree. If our sportsmanship is the real thing, we will just "grin and bear" our lickings when we have to take them, and forget this "whipped-dog" crying about what might have been.

Personally I like to see the team play as many of the strong teams as can be placed in a limited schedule. Further, each game should be played to win, with no thought of discounting a defeat because "only the Yale game counts." At the same time the coaches know best the physical condition of the men, what work they can stand and be effective throughout the season. Hence let us back them and the team to the limit, without indulging in any childishness about what we might have done with some other players in the line-up.

As to the game between the Princeton and Yale games, whether it be with Brown or Colby, there are likely to be men who played in the first who need a rest, and others that deserve a chance to show what they can do, so that it is reasonable to expect a changed line-up irrespective of opponents or their presumed strength. Whether the game is won or lost, we at least owe the other team the courtesy of an acceptance of the game as played.

HENRY L. LINCOLN, '06.

Chicago.

MR. WHITING'S "EXPOSITIONS"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Now that the expositions of chamber music at Harvard are in their tenth year, or, as Mr. Whiting wittily puts it, are "celebrating their tin wedding", it should be worth while to set before the alumni just what the purpose and scope is of this artistic and educational project, and to estimate how far the intentions of its founders have been met.

These expositions, so-called,—this name being chosen to avoid the hackneyed and misleading "recital"—were formulated ten years ago by Mr. Whiting, Mr. Charles O. Brewster, '79, and

the present writer; and the platform was to afford to all Harvard students a free opportunity to hear first-class performances of standard musical literature with appropriate explanatory comment, so that no graduate should be lacking in the rudiments of musical appreciation. Five expositions are given each winter, so planned that the twenty meetings during a four-years' course comprise the chief periods in musical history and familiarize the student with many of the masterpieces in the classic and modern periods. Another principle of our creed is that the audience shall consist entirely of men—no diverting influence of any sort between the music and the masculine consciousness—and although the expositions for this reason have often been harshly criticized, and although enthusiastic and romantic young ladies have several times tried to climb in the windows, yet the students appreciate this restriction, and their attention is of a serious and yet spontaneous nature rarely found in the ordinary concert hall.

The expense of this course each year is about \$1,200, and is met by the voluntary subscriptions of alumni and other friends of music. A few years ago, at the death of Mr. Charles Brewster, Mrs. Brewster very kindly gave the College in his memory a fund of \$10,000, the interest of which is to help pay the expenses of this project, which was so dear to Mr. Brewster himself.

These expositions have been of incalculable benefit in raising the standard of appreciation among the rank and file of Harvard students, for music, of all the arts, makes a direct appeal to young men, and they have had the highest endorsement put upon them in that, like other good things started at Harvard, they have since been adopted by many of the leading colleges and schools in the East.

Mr. Whiting has worked out a remarkable combination of the appeal and charm of the spoken word with musical performance of great excellence, and

Harvard owes to him a lasting debt of gratitude as well as to the generosity of the alumni. The Harvard Musical Club is proposing to give Mr. Whiting a testimonial dinner this next spring in honor of this work, and the plans for this will be published soon after Christmas.

W. R. SPALDING, '87.

AN UNCLOSETED SKELETON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the old days, when the Harvard Medical School sent forth its youthful graduates from the ancient building at the foot of North Grove Street, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Professor of Anatomy, was a great favorite with the students. Invariably, when he appeared in the lecture room he was greeted with applause: not ordinary hand-clapping, but a light tapping of the toe upon the floor by every man in the class. It was never a loud or boisterous demonstration, but a spontaneous greeting of affection which continued until he glanced up, smiled, and gave his good morning bow. No other professor was treated in like manner. Whether this custom was handed down from year to year I do not know, but it was never omitted by the class of '82.

His good jokes and stories, and they were many, were always received with the same sort of applause. Perhaps some of the old-timers may recall the following incident.

On each side of the amphitheatre stood an articulated skeleton hanging from iron supports and so arranged that either could be wheeled from its position when needed for the purpose of demonstration. The lower jaws were held in position by means of wires and springs permitting the mouths to be opened or closed at the will of the demonstrator. Long years of service had apparently relaxed the strength of the fastenings, so that the jaws were somewhat loose in their position. One day, Dr. Holmes had "Jim, the Janitor," drag the one on his left out before the class to demon-

strate some point in connection with his lecture. Something in his discourse suggested a story. It was told and received by the class in the usual manner. The slight jar caused by the tapping of the feet on the floor was sufficient to set the bones in motion, and the result was a movement of the lower maxilla, and, to our intense amusement, the skeleton appeared to be chewing.

The more we tapped the harder it chewed. The long duration of our applause told Dr. Holmes that something out of the ordinary was going on. Glancing round, he discovered the cause of our merriment, and "Jim, the Janitor", was again summoned to place the skeleton on a board that was more firm.

Years ago I told this to a reporter on a daily paper. He thought it of sufficient interest to use, but when it appeared in print the story read: "the skeleton wagged its upper jaw."

FREDERICK W. KENNEDY, M.D. '83.

FREE MEDICAL LECTURES

The Faculty of Medicine, following the custom of the past few years, has arranged a course of free public lectures on medical topics; they will be given at the Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock. The program follows:

Jan. 7—Rev. Dr. Francis G. Peabody, "Alcohol and Efficiency."

Jan. 14—Dr. Hugh Cabot, "The Care of the Wounded with the British Expeditionary Force in France."

Jan. 21—Dr. E. W. Taylor, "Infantile Paralysis; Precautions Necessary and Unnecessary."

Jan. 28—Dr. W. T. Porter, "'Shock' in the Trenches."

Feb. 4—Dr. J. L. Morse, "Feeding and Its Relation to the Infant's Development."

Feb. 11—Dr. F. J. Cotton, "The Development of Employer's Liability Insurance in Accident and Sickness."

Feb. 18—Dr. E. H. Place, "Does it Pay to Have the Contagious Diseases During Childhood?"

Feb. 25—Dr. Percy G. Stiles, "Sleep."

March. 4—Dr. L. M. S. Miner, "Diseases of the Teeth and the Use of the X-Ray in Their Diagnosis and Treatment."

March 11—Miss Ida M. Cannon, "Social Service in Medicine."

March 18—Dr. Cleaveland Floyd, "Tuberculosis; Its Cause and Prevention."

March 25—Dr. W. B. Cannon, "Methods of Medical Progress."

April 1—Dr. C. T. Brues, "Fleas and Other Insect Parasites in Their Relation to Public Health."

April 8—Dr. J. Bapst Blake, "Accident and Injury; First Aid" (With demonstration of simple methods and materials).

April 15—Dr. Paul Thorndike, "Urinary Troubles in Elderly Men." (To men only).

April 22—Dr. W. H. Robey, "Some Facts and Fancies About Heart Disease."

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS

The members of the class of 1917 have elected the following officers:

First Marshal: Richard Harte, of Philadelphia.

Second Marshal: Charles Allerton Coolidge, Jr., of Boston.

Third Marshal: Edward Augustus Teschner, of Lawrence, Mass.

Treasurer: Norman Elwell Burbidge, of Spokane.

Orator: Alan Grant Paine, of Spokane.

Poet: Westmore Willcox, Jr., of Norfolk, Va.

Oddest: John Daniel Parson, of Cambridge.

Chorister: Roland Miller Cook, of Worcester.

The vote for ivy orator was a tie between James Warren Feeney, of Andover, Mass., and Hunt Wentworth, of Chicago.

The election of marshals was conducted under the following rule: "Every voter shall vote for three candidates for marshals, indicating his preference for first marshal. Of the three elected, that candidate receiving the highest number of votes for first marshal shall be declared first marshal; of the other two elected, that one whose total vote is higher shall be second marshal, and the other one third marshal."

Harte has played two years at end on the football eleven and has caught for two years on the baseball nine; he is also one of the best lawn tennis players in College, and, with G. C. Caner, Jr., '17, he recently won the intercollegiate championship in doubles. Coolidge also has played end on the eleven. Teschner is captain of the track team. Beal and Abbot, who were barely beaten for the third-marshalship, are member of the baseball nine. Burbidge is manager of the football eleven. Willcox played on the eleven this fall and is the fastest quarter-mile runner in College.

The tie for ivy orator will be decided, and the other class officers elected this week.

Death of Professor Hugo Muensterberg

HUGO Münsterberg, Professor of Psychology and Director of the Psychological Laboratory, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage last Saturday morning, just as he had begun a lecture to one of his classes in Radcliffe College. He had previously shown no signs of ill health, although for a long time he had been under great strain and had worked unusually hard not only in his college duties but also in his writing and other outside activities.

Professor Münsterberg was in his 54th year. He was born in Danzig, Germany, June 1, 1863. He graduated from the Danzig Gymnasium in 1882, and for several years thereafter studied philosophy, the natural sciences, and medicine in Leipzig and Heidelberg; the former university gave him the degree of Ph.D. in 1885, and he received the degree of M.D. from Heidelberg in 1887. From 1887 to 1891 he was an instructor and assistant professor at the University of Freiburg. In 1892 he came to Harvard as professor of experimental psychology; in 1897 his title was changed to professor of philosophy, and in 1905 he was made director of the Psychological Laboratory, for the existence of which he was chiefly responsible.

In America he had received the following honorary degrees: A.M., Harvard, 1901; LL.D., Washington, Mo., 1904; Litt.D., Lafayette, 1907. He was the Harvard Exchange Professor at Berlin for the year 1910-11, and during

that period he organized and was made the first director of the Amerika-Institut. He was vice-president of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis in 1904, of the International Psychological Congress at Paris, and of the International Philosophical Congress at Heidelberg in 1908. In 1898 he was president of the American Psychological Association, and in

1908 of the American Philosophical Association. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of other learned societies.

The list of his publications is long. He had been since 1903 editor of "Harvard Psychological Studies", and had written many volumes on his special branch of science; at the time of his death he was engaged in the preparation of a book on the fundamentals of psychology. He had made a great number of ex-

periments, both private and public, in psychology, hypnotism, psychotherapeutics and other allied fields, and his reputation had extended beyond the borders of the United States.

His championship of the cause of Germany during the European war roused intense feeling against him in many quarters. At least once, Harvard graduates petitioned the governing boards of the University to dismiss him, and, on the occasion of another protest he offered his resignation, but it was refused. The officers of the University, stood firmly on the doctrine that freedom of speech must be maintained



among the teaching force. In the last year or two he had written much on the relations between Germany and the United States, including two books, "The War and America" and "The Peace and America" and also a number of popular magazine articles, and had delivered many lectures in which he set forth Germany's aims and ideals.

Professor Münsterberg was married in 1887 to Miss Selma Oppler, of Strassburg. Mrs. Münsterberg and two daughters, as well as two brothers who are educators in Germany, survive.

Funeral exercises were held Monday afternoon at Professor Münsterberg's late residence, 7 Ware Street, Cambridge, Professor George Foot Moore conducted the service.

THE UNION IN DIFFICULTIES

The Governing Board of the Harvard Union has sent to the Board of Trustees of the Union and to the Administrative Board of the University a letter calling for action on the proposition that all members of the College shall be compelled to join the Union and that their annual dues be included in their term-bills.

The Union has been running behind for several years, and its financial condition seems to be growing steadily worse. Its officers believe that its difficulties would disappear if it could rely on membership fees from all the undergraduates.

The question, whether membership in the Union should be compulsory on all the students in the College, was submitted to the undergraduates last May, and they voted 926 to 308, in favor of the plan, but the College authorities have taken no action in the matter.

The communication from the Governing Board was as follows:

At a meeting of the Governing Board of the Harvard Union on December 15, 1916, the following matter came before that body, and the sense of the meeting was that:

Since it has been conclusively proved that

the Harvard Union cannot exist as a social club in its present weak status, both financially and economically; since the undergraduate officers of the Union were given to understand by the College authorities in May, 1916, that in the event of an affirmative majority on the membership question by the undergraduate body, the annual fee at a reduced rate would be placed on each undergraduate's term bill; and since the vote showed a three-to-one majority in favor of the above proposition; we, the undersigned Governing Board of the Harvard Union, do hereby earnestly request that the Administrative Board of Harvard University make a report at once as to their findings in the case.

We do also earnestly request that the Board of Trustees take instant action in the whole-hearted support of the change in organization, for we feel that without the co-operation of our graduate representatives, little can be done towards bettering the intolerable situation now in existence in the Union.

H. G. REYNOLDS, '17.
D. M. LITTLE, JR., '18.
M. J. LOGAN, '15.
K. BROMLEY, '16.
C. A. COOLIDGE, JR., '17.
R. HARTE, '17.
G. B. BLAINE, '17.

REGISTRATION IN THE LAW SCHOOL

Revised figures of registration in the Harvard Law School show an attendance of 856, the largest number ever recorded; the previous high record was made in the academic year 1911-12, when 808 men registered. The number was 789 in 1915-16, and 730 in 1914-15.

All but five of the men registered in the school are college graduates, in the sense that they have completed the work required for graduation, although 16 have not actually received their diplomas. Three of those who are not college graduates are graduates of law schools, and two are non-graduates. Only two of the students enrolled last year were not college graduates.

One hundred and fifty-three colleges and universities are represented in the registration at the school this year; last year 145 were represented. Among the foreign institutions which have graduates in the school this year are: Oxford, which has five men, Cambridge, McGill, University of Toronto, University of New Brunswick, and the Collegiate Institute of Havana.

The following table gives the number of students from the colleges which are represented in the school this year by as many as ten students, with the corresponding figures of last year:

	1915-16	1916-17
Harvard,	219	211
Yale,	72	81
Princeton,	60	55
Dartmouth,	35	34
Brown,	18	26
Williams,	23	20
Wisconsin,	12	15
California,	10	14
Missouri,	10	13
Cornell,	8	11
Michigan,	7	10

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1917

The following schedule for the Harvard football eleven for the season of 1917 has been announced:

- Sept. 22—Bates.
- Sept. 29—Bowdoin.
- Oct. 6—Boston College.
- Oct. 13—Colby.
- Oct. 20—Tufts.
- Oct. 27—Brown.
- Nov. 3—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.
- Nov. 10—Princeton, at Princeton.
- Nov. 17—Carlisle Indians.
- Nov. 24—Yale.

The North Carolina, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Cornell, and Virginia teams which played in the Stadium this fall on four successive Saturdays beginning October 14, are not on the schedule for next year. Their places, although not the corresponding dates, have been taken by Bowdoin, which has not played in Cambridge since 1910, Boston College, which under the coaching of C. E. Brickley, '15, has just finished a highly successful season, Springfield Y. M. C. A., which was last seen in the Stadium in 1914, and Carlisle, which used to be an annual opponent of Harvard but has not played since 1915.

Tufts, which defeated Harvard, 7 to 3, on October 7 last, will be played two weeks later next year and Brown has been moved from the Saturday between the Princeton and Yale games to a date two weeks before the Princeton game. Carlisle will take the place on the schedule which Brown has had for many seasons.

Graduate Treasurer, F. W. Moore, '93, gave out the following statement with the schedule:

"The managers have not yet met to make final arrangements with Boston College, Tufts and Brown, but as the dates are satisfactory, contracts will undoubtedly be completed shortly.

"It has been for some years the established policy of the coaches not to make a permanent fixture on the schedule of a third big game with any one university which might be considered a natural rival. For this reason

it was thought best not to play Cornell for the third successive year.

"Lack of interest in the North Carolina and Virginia games this year made the great expense involved inadvisable for early games next fall."

B. A. A. WINS AT HOCKEY

B. A. A. defeated Harvard, 6 goals to 0, at hockey in the Boston Arena last Saturday evening. It was the first game of the season for Harvard. Coach Winsor put in four teams, one after another. B. A. A. could not score against the first Harvard team which, with a single exception, was made up of the same men who defeated Yale and Princeton last year; but two goals were made against each of the three substitute teams. The summary follows:

B. A. A.	HARVARD.
Jones, r.w.	l.w., T. Rice
Downing, r.c.	l.c., Baker
Tuck, l.c.	r.c., Percy
Sands, l.w.	r.w., Kissel
Huntington, c.p.	c.p., Thacher
Skilton, p.	p., J. Morgan
Donahue, g.	g., Wyld

Score—Harvard, 0; B. A. A., 6. Goals—Sands, Huntington, Reed, Skilton (2). Jones, Stops—Wyld (5), Abbot (4), Martin (5), Bishop (4), Donahue (7), Barry (1). Referee—Paul Smart. Goal umpires—Hunt and Carnochan. Timers—Murphy and Brown. Time—20-minute halves. Substitutes—Harvard, team B: Morgan, l.w., Towusend, l.c., Condon, r.c., Bright, r.w., Eckfeldt, c.p., White, p., Abbot, g.; Team C: Lombard, l.w., Baldwin, l.c., Fisher, r.c., Gross, r.w., Appleton, c.p., Gardner, p., Martin, g.; Team D: Phinney, l.w., W. Rice, Merrill, l.c., Jackson, r.c., Bliss, r.w., Platt, c.p., Clark, p., Bishop, g.

NO TRIP FOR THE MUSICAL CLUBS

The trip which had been arranged for the University Musical Clubs during the Christmas recess has been abandoned. The schedule included concerts in Springfield, Philadelphia, Pinehurst, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Asheville, N. C., Charlotte, N. C., Englewood, N. J., and Washington. The alumni in Springfield, Philadelphia and Spartanburg, after looking over the field, decided that, on account of the large number of social events at the season of Christmas, the success of the concerts in those cities was doubtful. The executive committee of the clubs tried to substitute concerts in other cities for those which had been given up, but there was not enough time to complete arrangements.

At the University

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, of New York, organizing secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, spoke at a meeting of the Socialist Club last Monday afternoon. Dr. Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, N. Y., will address the club soon after the Christmas recess.

Professor Harry E. Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. H. E. W. Fosbroke, '97, of the Episcopal Theological School, will preach next Sunday.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, and Ellery H. Clark, '96, assistant graduate manager of the H. A. A., spoke at a meeting held last week to rouse interest in boxing at Harvard.

The University Register, the undergraduate publication containing the usual information about the various college organizations and activities, is now on sale at the Co-operative and elsewhere at \$1.25.

Dr. H. H. Powers, formerly professor of economics at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, spoke on "Can a League Enforce Peace?" at a meeting of the International Policy Club on Wednesday evening of last week.

A track meet between the University of Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, and Harvard will be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, on the evening of February 17, 1917. The program will contain several events.

The Cercle Français gave performances of its play "L'Aventurier" in Agassiz House, Cambridge, and at the Copley Theatre, in Boston, on Monday and Wednesday of this week.

E. W. Axe, uC., Robert Johnson, 1L., L. D. Le Fevre, '17, and E. T. King, '18, will represent Harvard in the intercollegiate chess tournament, which will be held in New York City during the Christmas recess.

At the Modern Language Conference last Monday evening, F. W. C. Hersey, instructor in English, spoke on "Literary Backgrounds; a Study in Description."

President and Mrs. Lowell have invited to their house on Christmas eve all students of the University who do not go away from Cambridge for the recess.

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday afternoon, Professor Richard C. Tolman, of the University of Illinois, spoke on "The Principle of Similitude."

E. A. Hill, '19, of Bronxville, N. Y., has been appointed second assistant manager of the Musical Clubs.

A protest against the deportation of Belgian citizens by the German Government has been signed by 460 professors of Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Andover Theological Seminary, and the Episcopal Theological School and sent to President Wilson. President Lowell was one of the signers.

Haverford and Harvard played a tie game of association football on Soldiers Field last Saturday afternoon. Neither side was able to score a goal, although two extra periods of five minutes each were added to the regular time. The field was covered with snow, and good playing was impossible.

Under the auspices of the Division of Geology and the Geological Society of Boston, Professor Emm. de Martonne, of the Sorbonne, Paris, gave an illustrated lecture in the University Museum on "Les Champs de Bataille du Nord de la France."

Professor Gilbert N. Lewis, of the Department of Chemistry at the University of California, spoke on "The Structure of the Organic Molecule" at the Chemical Colloquium this week.

W. O. Morgan, '18, of Highland Park, Ill., and E. R. Roberts, 1L., of Cape Girardeau, Mo., have been elected members of the Governing Board of the Union.

At the Physiological Colloquium last Tuesday, Dr. William J. Crozier, of the Bermuda Biological Station, spoke on "Penetration of Tissue by Acids."

E. A. Niles, 1L., A.B. (Trinity Coll., Conn.) '16, of Concord, N. H., has been selected as the Rhodes Scholar from New Hampshire for the period beginning October, 1917.

Dr. E. L. Chaffee, instructor in physics and electrical engineering, spoke on "The Braun Tube" at a meeting of the Wireless Club last Monday evening.

President-Emeritus Eliot addressed the Cosmopolitan Club last Friday evening on "What good to Humanity May Come Out of the War."

Professor George F. Moore spoke on "The Formation of Historical Traditions" at the meeting of the History Club this week.

G. A. King, Jr., '18, of Washington, D. C., has been elected captain of the cross-country team for the season of 1917.

THE NEXT BULLETIN

The Christmas recess will extend from Saturday, December 23 to Tuesday, January 2, inclusive. The next issue of the BULLETIN will appear on Thursday, January 4, 1917.

Alumni Notes

'73—Charles Alfred Pitkin died at South Braintree, Mass., on December 5. For forty years he was master of mathematics and physical science at Thayer Academy, Braintree. He was also professor of general chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, and professor in the Tufts College Dental School. He received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Syracuse University in 1890.

'77—Ripley Hitchcock was elected a vice-president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters at the recent annual meeting of that society.

'91—George Tyson has been elected a member of the board of managers of the Boston Provident Association.

M.D. '92—Francis J. Keany died suddenly in Boston on November 23. After leaving the Medical School, he spent a year in the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin and three years in Vienna, specializing in skin diseases. He had been a trustee of the Boston City Hospital for eighteen years, and chief of the dermatological staff of the hospital for twelve years. He was also associate in dermatology at the Harvard Medical School, professor of dermatology at Tufts Medical School, and dermatologist at the Carney Hospital, Boston.

'94—Clarence H. Hill's address is 38 West 33d St., New York City.

'94—A son, Theodore Newton Vail, was born on November 1 to Arthur A. Marsters and Katherine (Vail) Marsters. Marsters' address is 106 South St., Morristown, N. J.

S. '93-94—Frank D. McQuesten has been in the service of the U. S. Government at the Appraiser's Office of the Custom-House, New York City, since 1907. His home address is 513 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'95—William Watson Caswell is treasurer of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists and engineers, 93 Broad St., Boston. Caswell's home address is 390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

'96—Luther W. Mott, of Oswego, N. Y., has just been elected to Congress for the fourth time from the 32d district of New York. In the November election he had a plurality of 14,442 votes.

'96—William K. Mott, of Watertown, N. Y., is commissioner of elections of Jefferson County.

'97—The address of E. H. Wells is changed from 61 Broadway, New York City, to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

M.D. '97—José María Montoya, whose address is Carrera 7a No. 161, Bogotá, Colombia, accompanied Surgeon General Gorgas and

other members of the commission sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to study yellow fever, on their trip to Muzo. He was the only Colombian physician to accompany them.

A.M. '98—Alphonse Brun died at the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital, Boston, on November 28. Early in October he had returned from France, where he spent the summer in war relief work. He had been instructor in French at Harvard from 1892 to 1912, when he resigned to take up private tutoring in French.

'98—A daughter, Anne, was born on September 27 at Petersham, Mass., to Richard T. Fisher and Georgiana (Paine) Fisher.

'99—A. F. Griffiths, president of Oahu College, Honolulu, is spending his sabbatical year on the Atlantic Coast.

'99—Willing Spencer, who was formerly chargé d'affaires in Panama, has been acting since last April as chargé d'affaires of the American Legation in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

'00—Captain Marlborough Churchill, who was recently editor of the United States *Field Artillery Journal* and inspector instructor of the field artillery of several of the states near Washington, has been sent to France as military observer for the United States Government. He recently visited the prison camps on Corsica, where German prisoners are held.

'01—Arthur E. Corbin, who has been with the Packard Motor Car Co. for the past nine years, has become interested in a Russian automobile company, T-D Pluym-Ochs, Ltd., Kazanskaja Ploschad No. 3, Petrograd, and will go to Russia before January 1. His New York address is 120 Broadway.

'01—Sanford H. E. Freund, LL.B. '03, has been appointed assistant general counsel of the Great Northern Railway Co., with which he has been connected for the past four years as general attorney. His office is at St. Paul, at the General Offices of the company.

'01—R. M. H. Harper, who is the Boston representative of E. W. Clark & Co. of Philadelphia, has been elected a director of the Equitable Trust Co. of Boston.

'01—Gilbert H. Montague will deliver at the Boston City Club on December 28 a lecture on "The Federal Trade Commission and the Clayton Act." This is one of a series of lectures for business men arranged by the Boston Bar Association.

'02—A son was born on October 17 to J. Archer O'Reilly and Jane Elliott (Sever) O'Reilly.

'03—Arlley B. Parson has resigned from the staff of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, to take up work under Bishop Brent in Manila. He sailed from Vancouver on December 14. His address after January 10 will be 567 Calle Isaac Peral, Manila, P. I.

'04—Philip Sidney Estes died at Marlow, N. H., on December 9.

'04—A son, Thomas Seymour, was born on October 13 to Edwin O. Hall and Margaret (Brown) Hall, who was formerly with Blake, Barrows & Brown, insurance, 9 Central St., Bangor, Me., has opened an art store at 88 Central St., in that city. His home address is 49 Kenduskeag Ave., Bangor.

'04—A son, Graham, was born on September 13 to Franklin Folsom Phillips, Jr., and Alma Graham (Brainard) Phillips at 215 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

'04—Kingman Nott Robins, the author of "The Farm Mortgage Handbook", published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is treasurer of the Associated Mortgage Investors of Rochester, N. Y., and vice-president of the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

'06—Clark R. Mandigo, M.C.E. '07, who has been assistant city engineer of Kansas City, Mo., for nearly six years, has become an advisory engineer for the Portland Cement Association. His address is 1007 Commerce Building, Kansas City. His home address in Kansas City is 3619 Washburn Ave.

'07—A son was born on November 23 to Richard Stockton White and Mildred (McCulloh) White. They are living at Old Gulph Road, Narberth, Pa. White has been on the Border since last July with the 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, N. G. U. S.

'09—Robert C. Bliss, who has lived for several years in California, is now with the Brown & Sharpe Co., Providence, R. I.

'09—M. L. Garfield is with the C. S. Scott

Co., real estate and insurance, with offices in Belmont and Waverley, Mass.

'12—Humphrey A. Gifford is with Lee, Higginson & Co., with headquarters at 634 Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.

'13—T. E. Alcorn, who is with the Atlas Powder Co., has changed his address from Webb City, Mo., to Tamaqua, Pa.

'14—The engagement of Randolph B. Dodge to Miss Eunice Lothrop, of Brookline, Mass., has been announced. Dodge is with Pearson, Erhard & Co., bonds, 68 Devonshire St., Boston.

'14—John R. Hunneman, S.B. in mechanical engineering, '16, is with the Metals Production Equipment Co., of Springfield, Mass. His permanent address remains Wellesley Hills, Mass.

'14—The engagement of J. H. Macleod, Jr., to Miss Caro Kingman, of Brookline, Mass., has been announced. Macleod is factory manager of the Dann Products Co., Cleveland, O., recently of Chicago. His home address is 38 Brightwood St., East Cleveland.

'14—Charles H. Weston is with Roberts, Montgomery & McKeon, lawyers, Philadelphia. His home address remains Haverford, Pa.

'15—F. L. Cole is on the efficiency staff of the Anaconda Mines, Butte, Mont.

'15—J. S. Fleek is with Henry S. Fleek & Son, importers and wholesale grocers, Newark, O.

'15—R. S. Mitchell is instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin. His address is The University Club, 803 State St., Madison.

'15—Samuel W. Skinner is with the Central Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Cincinnati, O.

'16—A son, Robert Hare, Jr., was born on November 11 to Robert H. Delafield and Jessie (Hardy) Delafield.

'16—Gordon Lamont is a reporter on the New York Evening Post.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '94,
E. M. Grossman, '00,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '80, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '81, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '80, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '79, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '91, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '01, Boston.
John Richardson, '06, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917.

NUMBER 14.

News and Views

Memorials of Professor Royce.

A little volume containing five essays or addresses and some autobiographical remarks by Professor Royce, recently published by the Macmillan Co. under the title, "The Hope of the Great Community", presents a striking illustration of what may be done in the way of giving, in small compass, the essential outlines of a commanding figure in the field of thought and ethics. It does not often happen that a philosopher's thought is tested so sharply by passing events as the philosophy of Royce, especially in its bearing upon loyalty to ideals, was tested by the occurrences of the final year of his life. Perhaps it should rather be said that all philosophers are not so alert to test their thought by applying it to the immediate problems of mankind. The flaming word struck out by the contact of thought and event is eloquent of the essential Royce, and as truly autobiographic as the few pages at the end of the book relating in barest outline the successive disciplines and spiritual experiences which helped to make him what he was.

To this self-portraiture may happily be added the sketch of a friend and colleague, in the form of a delightful article on Professor Royce contributed by Professor Palmer to the December number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*. It is written in the fulness of sympathy and knowledge—concentrated

most tellingly in the final sentences: "So did he travel on earth's common way in cheerful godliness. That elvish figure with the unconventional dress and slouching step, that face which blended the infant and the sage, that total personality, as amused, amusing, and intent on righteousness as Socrates himself—happy the University that had for a long time so vitalizing a presence!"

There are many other sentences tempting to quotation; but to illustrate a few words of Royce's own, in "The Hope of the Great Community", we must draw a single passage from Professor Palmer's paper. In writing to a friend in England on "The Destruction of the Lusitania", Professor Royce said finally: "Of course, I need not tell you that a Harvard professor speaks only for himself, and commits none of his colleagues to anything that chances to be in his mind or on his tongue." And thus Professor Palmer:

Once when he was to be absent for six weeks in England he asked me to take charge of his advanced course. I hesitated, saying I totally disagreed with the doctrine he had been maintaining. He said he knew I did and thought his students would gain by getting my point of view. I accordingly did my best to pull up the little plants he had industriously set out, and to expose their roots to the sun. When the class presented a thesis a month or two after his return, he told me it was the best he had ever had.

"Amused, amusing", Professor Palmer has called him, and a hundred anecdotes might be told to confirm the point. One of his characteristic sayings, while

the Cambridge community was wonting itself to the perils of descending the new Library steps, should not go unrecorded. "I have prepared in advance", he said, "the form which President Lowell will use to announce my death to my colleagues of the Faculty. It will read thus: 'Sir: It is with great regret that I inform you of the death of Josiah Royce, Alford Professor, which occurred on such and such a day, by his falling from the top to the bottom step in front of the Widener Library'."

* * *

"Saving the Union."

The subject of "saving the Harvard Union" appears to be a perennial topic in the Harvard press. In our last issue we printed the appeal of the undergraduate Governing Board of the Union to the graduate Board of Trustees and the Administrative Board of the University, calling for immediate action on the three-to-one vote of the undergraduates last May in favor of including the membership fee of the Union, at a reduced figure, in the term-bill of every student. In the last issue of the *Crimson* before the Christmas recess the annual financial statement of the Union was printed, showing a net loss of nearly \$9,000, as against less than \$3,000 in 1915.

It is quite evident that something must be done. Nothing is to be gained by discussing the social effects of the Freshman Halls in relation with the Union, or the older question whether it would not have been more frequented if it had been placed nearer the southwesterly than the southeasterly corner of the Yard. The building is where it is, and through all its seventeen years has filled so important a place in the life of the College that the perpetual discussion of its finances produces an entirely misleading impression. When the term, "saving the Union", is used, there is an im-

plied possibility of losing the Union. This is unthinkable. It is not the salvation, but the realization, the fulfilment of the Union that needs to be considered. So far as we are aware, no surer means to this end has been proposed than that of its adoption by the University. The social health of the College appears to demand the fulfilment of its possibilities very much as the physical health of the students calls for athletic facilities and the Stillman Infirmary. The appeal of the Governing Board deserves all consideration.

* * *

**Idealism
in Sport.**

At the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, held last week in New York, Dean Briggs, retiring from the presidency of the organization, stated the ideals of sportsmanship in terms so memorable that we are sure the readers of the BULLETIN will share our satisfaction in our printing, on a later page, the text of Dean Briggs's address. It may be a counsel of perfection to hold it inexcusable not to use your opponent "a little better than you use yourself, not to trust him a little further than you trust yourself"; it may not always be humanly possible to remember in the heat of combat that "in athletics your opponent is either your host or your guest, and that your warmest rival is your warmest friend." But these are the standards which ought to exist and prevail in intercollegiate athletics, whether they constantly manifest themselves or not. Dean Briggs has always been one of the forces in athletic control, standing, without the least self-righteousness, for something a little above and beyond the commonly accepted and practised. Such an influence, exerted long and steadily enough, accomplishes its work by bringing other forces up to, or at least towards, the

point at which it stands. We can well imagine what the spirit embodied in Dean Briggs has imparted to the National Association, for we know what it has done here.

* * *

Alumni Influence. The *Columbia Alumni News* has done well to print an address on "Alumni Influence upon University Ideals", delivered by Chancellor J. H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University to the members of the sixth annual convention of the Association of Alumni Secretaries held at Nashville in October. The head of the Tennessee institution puts into cogent words the ideals of a fruitful relationship between an American university and its graduates. The identity of these ideals for universities of varying character is one of the most striking points about them. Four directions for the profitable exercise of alumni influence are specifically suggested: in financial matters, in athletics, in the social life of undergraduates, and in the obligation of alumni towards the intellectual ideals of the institution. The graduate of any college, without excessive intellectual effort, may put these suggestions to the test of direct application. At Harvard, for example, it is evident enough that the graduates exert some of their power in all these directions; but if the full force of their influence were brought to bear, there can be no doubt that substantial benefits would result.

It is to this end that alumni organization, at Harvard and elsewhere, deserves the hearty support of American college graduates. The national Association of Alumni Secretaries periodically brings together, for the exchange of views and experiences, the men in whose hands the direction of all this work is placed. The reports from the recent meeting at Nashville bring home to the colleges both rep-

resented and unrepresented at the meeting how many problems they have in common. To solve these problems successfully is in large measure to ensure the future effectiveness of university influence upon American civilization.

* * *

The Associated Harvard Clubs. With this first issue of the new year, the BULLETIN is beginning a new practice. In the first issue of each month we propose to bring together the reports from Harvard clubs. Items announcing events to come will be printed as promptly as possible after their receipt; but accounts of meetings, dinners and other activities will be held for the monthly assemblage of such records. Secretaries of Harvard clubs are therefore urged to mail their communications to the BULLETIN as promptly as possible after the events they report, and never later than by a mail which shall bring them to this office by the Friday before the first Thursday of each month.

In this issue of the BULLETIN the news from the clubs is preceded by a communication from Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs,—the first, we hope, of many such letters from the holder of this office, to be printed in connection with the local items of information. It is highly important that the clubs throughout the country should receive frequent and concrete reminders of their common reasons for existence. These may be expected to reveal themselves clearly in communications from those in charge of the Associated Harvard Clubs, as indeed they do in Mr. Burlingham's first letter. They will be realized most of all by those who attend the annual meetings. The regular attendant should begin at once to assemble recruits for the next meeting, at Buffalo, on June 1 and 2, 1917.

The Associated Harvard Clubs

President

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91
821 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Chicago

Secretary

E. M. GROSSMAN, '96
520 Rialto Bldg.
St. Louis

Treasurer

G. C. KIMBALL, '00
1222 Frick Bldg.
Pittsburgh

A Statement from the President

AS President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, I am greatly pleased to be able to aid in a small way in the establishment of the Associated Harvard Clubs' section, to be printed monthly in the BULLETIN. The event is another interesting proof that year by year all the graduate forces are drawing more and more closely together to gain the manifest advantages of effective coöperation. This coöperation the Associated Harvard Clubs welcome gladly as an added opportunity for service to the University.

Our meeting at Pittsburgh was notable for many excellent committee reports. The recommendations of the Committee on Service to the University proved that this committee could best fulfil its constructive program by a reasonable continuity of service in the membership of the committee. We are to be congratulated that practically all the members of that committee, including Jerome D. Greene, '96, chairman, have agreed to serve for the present year.

The valuable recommendations from the various committees were furthermore gathered into a single program and forwarded to all the constituent clubs, with the suggestion that all the matters be considered and acted on.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, who as a member of the committee on Service to the University, had charge of the appointments office work, furthermore circularized the constituent clubs broadly, urging the establishment of appointments offices. As a result, we are able to announce the establishment of offices in the following places, with the chairmen named after the name of each club:

Akron, O., John L. Handy.
Arkansas, Alfred G. Kahn, care of Rose City Cotton Oil Mills, Little Rock.
Buffalo, Fred B. Cooley, 31 Norwood Ave.
Central Ohio, Dr. W. H. Siebert, Columbus.
Chicago, Mitchell Follansbee, 137 So. La Salle St.
Cincinnati, Lucien Wulsin, care of Baldwin Piano Co.
Cleveland, Chester C. Bolton.
Dallas, Tex., G. G. Sheerin, 911 Commerce St.
Fall River, Mass., Harold S. R. Buffinton.
Maine, Charles D. Booth, 57 Exchange St, Portland.
Milwaukee, C. R. Falk.
Missouri, Professor E. R. Hedrick.
Minnesota, Karl DeLaittre, 924 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis.
Lynn, Mass., Walter Atwood Hall, 15 Hardy Road, Swampscott, Mass.
Eastern Illinois, Kendrick G. Babcock, Dean of the University of Illinois, Urbana.
Kansas City, Orville H. Martin, Massachusetts Bldg.
Nebraska, Chas. H. Brown, Brown Block, Omaha.
New Jersey, Arthur R. Wendell, Rahway.
Philadelphia, Guiliam Aertsen, Jr., 306 Chestnut St.
Rochester, N. Y., J. W. Johnston.
San Francisco, Harrison Dibblee.
St. Louis, Mo., A. T. Perkins, 401 Locust St.
Spokane, Wash., J. D. Sherwood, Sherwood Bldg.
Washington, D. C., Walter R. Tuckerman, 816 Conn. Ave.
Western Pa., E. K. Davis, Oliver Bldg. Pittsburgh.
Worcester, Mass., Reginald Washburn, 28 Union St.

The Associated Harvard Clubs are glad of this opportunity to coöperate with the work already so well established by the Harvard Alumni Association.

In the matter of coöperation in arranging dates for annual banquets and invitations to the representatives of the

University, Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary of the Alumni Association, has been of the greatest assistance. He has already in hand tentative plans for trips for seven members of the Faculty, which will affect 22 Harvard Clubs, and has a number of other members of the Faculty who have agreed to visit a number of Harvard Clubs in the course of the year. With this good preparation, the various constituent clubs should now coöperate closely, so adjusting their banquet dates that the members of the Faculty may be able to make good connections and cover the field pleasantly and successfully. To aid in this regard, the Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs is sending out a question blank, which the various constituent clubs are urged to answer promptly.

In response to the further recommendation of the Committee on Service to the University, constituent clubs have appointed committee men to coöperate with the Commission on Western History, as follows:

Cleveland, Clarence R. Saunders, Euclid Ave., Corner E. 75th St.

Lowell, Mass., Fred C. Weld, 65 Merrimack St.

Minnesota, Solon J. Buck, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Nebraska, Arthur C. Smith, care of M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha.

Spokane, Wash., Professor Frank A. Gold-er, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

Washington, D. C., Waldo G. Leland, 1401 Girard St., N.W.

Western Pa., C. K. Robinson, Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh.

Worcester, Mass., refer to T. Hovey Gage, President, 800 Slater Bldg.

Eastern Illinois, C. E. Janvrin, University of Ill., Urbana.

Chicago, Samuel Adams, 137 S. LaSalle St.

In this connection we hope to be of very special value to the Commission on Western History. Every State should feel a special pride in knowing that the Commission is fully supplied with all the material necessary to cover its history adequately. We shall hope, therefore, to have the names of additional

committee men to report at a later date.

We are especially pleased that Horace F. Baker, '01, of Pittsburgh is serving as the chairman of the Scholarship Committee this year. Pittsburgh not only proved itself thoroughly effective in the splendid meeting of last May, but has long held a record for advanced work in its scholarship administration. The fruit of this is most interestingly shown in the recent list of scholars published in the BULLETIN. In the First Group, which is composed of seventy-five men from the whole College, Pittsburgh has five representatives. When you consider the relative proportion of its numbers to the total numbers in the University from other localities, the showing is extraordinary. This result is added proof of the value of intensive work in High Schools, and is an added argument for the further establishment of auxiliary scholarship committees by our constituent clubs.

During the past few months the President has enjoyed the hospitality of the Harvard Clubs of Minnesota, Cincinnati, and Eastern Illinois, and has drawn added inspiration from the willingness of every group of Harvard men to coöperate more closely in working for the welfare of the University.

The date of the next annual meeting, to be held at Buffalo, New York, has been set for Friday and Saturday, June 1 and 2.

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91.

CINCINNATI

The 47th annual meeting and dinner of the Cincinnati Harvard Club was held at the University Club in that city on November 18, 1916. Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, was the guest of honor.

At the annual meeting, which was held immediately before the dinner, C. B. Wilby, '70, chairman of the scholarship committee, reported that, because of the number of very high-grade applicants for the scholarship last year, the club had awarded two scholarships.

The musical entertainment of the evening was provided by the club orchestra and quar-

tet under the direction of Elliott H. Pendleton, '82. Mr. Burlingham outlined the work of the Associated Clubs, touching upon the work of the more important committees. He said that the keynote of the efforts of the Associated Harvard Clubs is "Harvard Efficiency."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Murray Seasongood, '00; chorister, Dana Steele, '13; members of the board of directors to serve two years, Smith Hickenlooper, LL.B., '04, J. J. Rowe, '07, and Lucien Wulsin, '10. At the organization meeting of the board the following were elected: vice-president, F. O. Suire, '89; secretary, Lucien Wulsin, '10; treasurer, Smith Hickenlooper, LL.B., '04.

BOSTON

The Harvard Club of Boston announces the following entertainments:

Sunday, January 7, at 4 p. m., concert by Marjorie Church, pianist, and Ralph Osborne, baritone. Mrs. Dudley Fitts, accompanist. Ladies will be admitted to Harvard Hall, when accompanied by members, or upon presentation of special cards of admission, which may be obtained by members at the office of the Club.

Wednesday, January 10, the illustrated lecture by Julian B. Arnold announced for this date has been cancelled.

Monday, January 15, at 8.30 p. m., concert by the Pierian Sodality, Modeste Alloo, conductor.

Wednesday, January 24, at 8.30 p. m., Professor Kirsopp Lake will talk on "After the War; Problems of the Future."

MADISON

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Madison, Wis., on Friday evening, November 24, 1916, the following officers were elected: President, Professor R. E. N. Dodge, '89, 15 W. Gorham Street, Madison; secretary-treasurer, Professor J. M. O'Neill, L. '12-'13, 145 Iota Ct., Madison; executive committee: Carl D. Jackson, '04, Karl Young, Ph.D., '07, L. J. Cole, Ph.D., '06.

SPOKANE

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Spokane and the Inland Empire was held at the Davenport Hotel, Spokane, on the evening of December 9, 1916. The speakers were: Professor F. A. Golder, '03, Washington State College; Dean G. D. Ayers, '79, Dean of the University of Idaho; Professor Julian E. Buchanan, A.M., '08, Cheney Normal School; Professor A. C. Burrill, '05, Uni-

versity of Idaho; D. C. Bard, '03, of Seattle; Professor E. M. Hulme, G. '00-'01, University of Idaho; T. A. E. Lally, LL.B., '09, of Spokane.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. K. Jones, '02, Spokane; vice-president, Professor F. A. Golder, '03, Pullman; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Clarke, '11, Spokane. Thirty Harvard men were present.

DALLAS

The Harvard Club of Dallas, Tex., had a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce & Manufacturers Association in that city on Wednesday, December 20, 1916, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Charles F. Crowley, '11, president; George V. Peak, 2d, A.M., '08, vice-president; L. F. Carlton, '04, secretary-treasurer.

The following members of the club were present: A. T. Lloyd, L. '01-'03, L. F. Carlton, '04, H. W. Fisher, '04, G. G. Sheerin, '04, E. Finberg, '06, G. V. Peak, 2d, A.M., '08, C. F. Crowley, '11.

NEW JERSEY

The winter outing of the Harvard Club of New Jersey has been postponed from January 6 and 7 to a date in February not yet fixed. The outing will be held at Red Rocks Inn, New Foundland, N. J.

HARVARD MEN IN BINGHAMTON

Almost 300 men, representing 35 universities and colleges, held a dinner at the Arlington Hotel in Binghamton, N. Y., on December 14, 1916, and organized the University Club of Binghamton. The Harvard men present were Rev. A. R. B. Hegeman, '02, who was one of the speakers, G. A. Kent, Jr., '02, H. F. Kent, '03, Eliot Spalding, '00, W. B. Webster, Jr., '11, and H. M. Warren, 2d, '13. Other Harvard men, residents of the city, who were unable to attend were F. D. Weed, '09, W. E. Kent, '03, A. W. Miller, '13.

DINNER TO PROFESSOR BAKER

Some of the former pupils of Professor George P. Baker, '87, entertained him at dinner at the University Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the evening of December 15, 1916.

H. von Kaltenborn, '09, presided. Among others at the dinner were: F. W. Atkinson, '07, president of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; E. T. E. Hunt, '10, American delegate on the Commission for Relief in Belgium; J. F. Ballard, A.M., '11, author of "Believe Me, Xantippe" and "Young America."

The Ideals of Athletic Sport

ADDRESS BY DEAN L. B. R. BRIGGS, RETIRING PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN NEW YORK,

DECEMBER 28, 1916.

LET me begin with a personal word. When your real president was ordered off with his regiment, I was suddenly transformed from a new delegate to a temporary chairman, and as suddenly transformed to a president. For the presidency thus thrust upon me I have three qualifications: purposes not base, no axes to grind, and no desire of the office as such; and several disqualifications, among them a physical condition lasting many years which renders me, though hard to kill, unable wisely to attempt the kind of thing I attempt for this Association. Therefore, with gratitude for your courtesy and kindness, and with sincere regret at leaving a position which brings so many friendships and such high opportunities, I ask you not to think of me as a candidate for re-election. There are men with all my negative qualifications, and with qualifications more positive. Kindly choose one of them, permitting me, before I go, to sing, as it were, my swan-song in a few remarks by no means new, about the aims of our Association as I see them and the ideals of athletic sport.

FACULTY CONTROL.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, though not binding a single one of its members to anything in particular, has expressed itself as favoring faculty control in college athletics. There is a sense in which every faculty controls the athletics of its college, since every faculty controls the students who take part in the athletics of its college. Even when athletics are nominally turned over to the undergraduates as they once were at Yale, the possible intervention of the faculty is a potential check. When they are turned over to a committee made up partly from the faculty and partly from undergraduates or alumni or, as at Harvard, from both, the check is more constant and more imminent. The Harvard Faculty, though it cannot vote to discontinue intercollegiate football, may cut off the supplies for that sport by voting that no Harvard student shall play intercollegiate football, or that no Harvard student shall play intercollegiate football if the committee continues to do, or refuses to do, this or that. Such an extreme measure, though theoretically possible, and threatened now and then, would scarcely be adopted by any faculty that had not for the moment lost its perspective. The committee, like a de-

feated ministry, would resign, and unlike a defeated ministry, would have no enduring successor. Only the anti-athletic militant would step into shoes vacated by the old committee; and the anti-athletic militant would step quickly out—a chastened man or an embittered one according to his disposition. Then the whole faculty would be in full and detailed control, a state of things so inconceivably bad as to be barely possible. What appears to be the rational system of faculty control is closely related to the doctrines of the recent Yale report on the cost of athletics and the objections to professional coaches. The time when boys at college, after playing with each other for pure fun, played for pure fun with boys from other colleges is about as likely to come again as the Golden Age, which it is believed to have resembled. Nowadays even little children are not suffered to play without direction and the forcing of the play into some educational system. In the highly developed sports of college students, there must be some steady controlling power such as cannot be demanded of amateur graduates, who presumably have to earn their living and cannot devote their time to the gratuitous coaching of college teams. With notable exceptions, amateur coaches are inconstant and transient, tempted to graft, unable, for want of time and of tenure, to carry out a well considered policy. There are still some of us who may take a lesson from those of us who put athletic sport where it belongs, recognizing the men who have charge of it as educators in spite of themselves, determining that no man shall have charge of it who is not fit to be an educator, and choosing men of sound knowledge whom they are not ashamed to make professors in their faculty. Such men are professionals, as every salaried officer of the college is a professional, and in no other way. Despite the principle of supply and demand, there may be reasons why the athletic coach should not receive three times as much salary as the professor of Greek; but there is no inherent reason why he should not hold a position of equal dignity. He can do more good than the professor of Greek, and a great deal more harm. Thus faculty control in athletics should be like faculty control in Greek or economics or chemistry—not intervention in details, but that power of adjustment in common interests which may fitly be exercised over a department of physical

education—a department composed, like other departments, of experts or of persons engaged as such. Faculty control, then, in the best sense, means taking the coaches into the faculty team. It means also choosing coaches who are not out of place therein. There is no more reason why the teacher of football should curse his pupils than why the teacher of Greek should curse his, who may be quite as exasperating; and there is every reason why the leader whose manners and conduct are more catching than any other's should lead straight, whether on or off the field.

PLAYING THE GAME.

It is sometimes assumed for convenience that a decent game accompanied by decent language and by not much language of any kind is a spiritless thing—as if self-control were identical with inertia. Last September I saw the Boston Braves play a double-header with Brooklyn, when the Braves, crippled by the loss of several men and tired by extra games, were in the worst slump of the season. Their playing on that day was, in the good country phrase, "powerful weak." One of their outfielders, charged in the score with no error, was so dead and alive that when at last he secured a very gentle fly he was cheered derisively and was requested to doff his cap. The indomitable little shortstop, with a plaster on his broken nose, played ball, as he usually does; but he was a marked exception. The next morning the facetious correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, commenting on the general debility of the game, remarked that "If the famous apostle of dignified baseball had been present, he would have wept tears of joy." Who the famous apostle was, I have no means of knowing; but I think he would have felt as I felt—so disgusted with the game as to wonder whether he should need another for some weeks. Disgusted with want of play, not with want of talk. In the empirical psychology to which athletic contests are exposed, the player who on the field says the same two or three stupid things over and over and over again, is said to have "pep" and to be constantly encouraging his men. Last year in a team that represented an institution of learning, a (physically) well-man stood on the coaching line and shouted to the batter, "See if you can't kiss one, old kid." This form of address, though lacking in æsthetic sensitiveness, is otherwise harmless. The "famous apostle", whoever he is, would say, I suspect, that it achieves vulgarity without achieving either efficiency or spontaneity, but that his chief concern is in preaching the self-evident doctrine so ably preached by President Taft last year, that a man can play baseball and football whole-

heartedly and brilliantly without being either a mucker or a thug. This doctrine, to which men once closed their ears and their eyes, is steadily advancing. On its ultimate triumph depends the salvation of the most popular intercollegiate sports. Toward that triumph the new football code of the Rules Committee is no slight contribution.

BELIEF IN EACH OTHER.

So ingrained is our distrust in the sincerity of athletics that an athlete warranted eligible is much like a horse warranted sound. Last year, when five Yale players were declared ineligible, and when some Harvard men who thought there were extenuating circumstances expressed in public the hope that Yale would let them play, a current comment, I am informed, was that "Harvard must have a lot of bad cases herself." The Yale-Princeton-Harvard conference last year and the agreement resulting therefrom are steps toward that complete confidence which in the end must lift athletic negotiations out of politics into sportsmanship. Let us pursue the ideal, first of honest and generous preliminary arrangements; next of a game played heart and soul, not mouth and fist; played by sportsmen, not sporting men; by gentlemen, not muckers; played in that perfect democracy which brings together on equal terms men of all families and all races, chosen for nothing but character and skill; played by men who are not beaten till the last man is out or the last whistle blown, and are never beaten in the next game because they have been beaten in the last; played, also, by men who have learned from their coaches, their committees, and their faculties, as well as from their inborn and no longer corrupted sense of justice, that though it is good to beat an opponent hard, it is inexcusable not to use him a little better than you use yourself, not to trust him a little further than you trust yourself; by men who have learned, also, that in athletics your opponent is either your host or your guest, and that your warmest rival is your warmest friend.

AVERAGE AGE OF FRESHMEN

The following tables show the average age of the members of the freshman class at the opening of the college year:

OLD PLAN CANDIDATES.

	1915	1916
Admitted clear,	- 18.50	18.35
Admitted with conditions,	- 18.80	18.82
Refused admission,	- 19.38	19.23

NEW PLAN CANDIDATES.

	18.32	18.42
Admitted,	- 18.32	18.42
Refused admission,	- 18.93	18.83

The Harvard War Memorial

MORAL OR POLITICAL?

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The discussion of the propriety of a neutral memorial at Harvard to such members of the University as have fallen in the present war, without reference to the side upon which, or the issues for which, they have fallen, must necessarily be considered from the view-point of the scope and purpose of the institution which purposes its erection.

The fact that it was a triple clerical error which led its originator, Erasmus, and his copyists, Shakespeare and Jowett, to write that youth should not be instructed in moral philosophy—presumably therefore should be in political—and to attribute the sentiment to Aristotle, may have escaped the notice of the Corporation, and it may have thought that it was fulfilling its highest duty in this respect if it placed before the eyes of succeeding academic generations an enduring memorial to the fact that wherever political questions are involved there is no right or wrong. We may confidently assume that the instruction of youth is the underlying reason for the existence of a university. We may assume with equal confidence that an enduring memorial teaches a constant lesson. We may then deduce that the erection of a memorial to a principle is a legitimate method for employment by a university in fulfilling its duty of instructing the young. We may also safely assume that the European conflict presents certain questions of political philosophy and certain questions of moral philosophy. We may further assume that the erection of a memorial to those who have fallen on either side will teach a lesson in moral philosophy and that the erection of a memorial to those who have fallen on both sides will teach a lesson in political philosophy. The University must determine which of those two lessons it will teach. Should

it determine that its duty is to inculcate moral philosophy, then it might be well for it to recognize that the statement of Erasmus was a slip of the pen and to bear in mind the eternal truth of the thought which Plato expresses when he says:

"For whether one be awake or asleep ignorance of right and wrong and good and bad is in truth inevitably a disgrace even if the whole mob applaud it."

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, '75.
New York.

A MONUMENT TO ZERO

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I take advantage of your permission to give my views on the proposed memorial to Harvard men who have given their lives in the war. The Harvard Corporation on November 27 voted to include in one memorial both those who fell fighting for the cause of Germany and those who fell in the cause of the Allies.

It may be that I am over-influenced by personal feelings due to my son's death in France, or to an ineradicable sentiment that I am bound up with Harvard and that her fair fame is my business. In either case you will be able to discount any extravagance of statement which I may fall into.

Monuments are the earliest recorded language of mankind, and the nature of the appeal which they make is deeper than consciousness and deeper than all explanation. Every monument that men put up commemorates an idea, or a cause. This fact made the difficulty which Charles Francis Adams experienced some years ago in advocating a monument to that very noble gentleman, Robert E. Lee. A monument to Robert E. Lee would proclaim to the world the right of secession.

For a monument always proclaims an abstract idea. A monument to a scien-

tist commemorates science; to a musician, music; to a lawyer, law, etc. If you should erect a monument to any two ideas that are mutually exclusive, e.g., to Theseus *and* the Minotaur, to St. George *and* the dragon, to the Greeks who fell at Thermopylae *and* the Persians who slew them, to George Washington *and* George III. your monument would become a symbol of zero. No matter what you intended to express by your monument it would express zero on the issue.

It happens that the struggle now going on in Europe is the great struggle between good and evil, of which all the myths of Theseus, and St. George, and all the contests for freedom, at Thermopylae, at Valley Forge, etc., have been faint prefigurations. Germany exhibits tyranny, brutality, cruelty, craft, cynicism, and an open determination to rule the world. No one ever dreamed that so much evil existed as Germany has revealed to mankind.

It happens also that quite a number of Harvard men have seen this evil, and have given their lives in an endeavor to oppose and destroy it for the world's sake. To erect a single monument to commemorate these men as well as any Harvard men who fought for Germany would be to announce to the world that Harvard sees no difference between the cause of Germany and the cause of the Allies.

The Harvard men who died for France certainly deserve no credit except the credit they gain from the cause of France. Harvard in this resolution proclaims that she has no interest in the cause of France. Then why erect a monument?

But the matter is deeper still and subtler still. The proposed memorial, by the declaration of its indifference to the cause of the Allies for which these men fell, casts a slur upon their cause,—if not an insult upon their memory. It is, to be sure, an unconscious insult, an unintended slur; and perhaps this phase of

the matter is transitory, and historically unimportant. Yet there is a permanent side to the situation.

The Corporation's resolution of November 27 is at this moment a little enduring monument to zero erected in the sanctum of the Corporation,—zero on the moral aspects of the war. The question arises in any thoughtful mind, and is certain to be raised in public before long: What has a university to teach its students, or to stand for in the public consciousness, which can compete for a moment in importance with the moral questions of the war,—these very questions which in this resolution are rated at zero?

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN, '84.
Barrytown, N. Y.

LET THE MEMORIAL BE BUILT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have waited to see Harvard take the only stand she could take, and be true to her past, true to those principles of truth and justice that every loyal son of Harvard feels in his heart belong by right to our Alma Mater; and I have waited in vain.

What an opportunity is offered Harvard! Will she let it slip, as our country has so ignobly let slip, forever, the opportunity offered at the outbreak of this most awful war? Surely we had the right of protest—our duty lay that way, when one certain country engaged in the European conflict, outraged the feelings of the world—and has ever since continued so to outrage those feelings.

Neutral! Why neutral? In the name of all humanity, what feeling of justice, what decent respect for the opinion of mankind, should have kept the United States from taking a noble and unalterable stand, proclaiming to the world that the cause for which our forefathers fought in 1776 is still dear to our hearts? Would at that time there had been at Washington a man—and not a jelly-fish.

And lo! here is Harvard's opportunity. If our country could not, still may not we, as sons of Harvard, step forth and take our place where the motto on our shield bids us belong?

A truce to "leaving to the future" what is, and is not, "fitting." If the prayers and tears of Harvard's loyal sons could but build that monument, it would reach aloft to high heaven, as it were the very heart of Harvard crying aloud for righteous vengeance.

Two sides to every question? Yes—but only one side for Harvard: the side where duty lies; the side where truth and honor lie; the side where that country, now bleeding its life-blood out, took its stand forever glorified midst the mightiest of the earth.

I have named no country. Is there need? He who runs—nay, he who flies, may read.

FREDERICK P. CLEMENT, '88.
Monessen, Pa.

DEVOTION OR THE CAUSE?

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read with a great deal of interest the various letters from time to time published in the BULLETIN about the War Memorial, and in particular have just read a letter of Frederick W. Coburn published in the number of December 14.

I think a very satisfactory reply was made to Mr. Coburn at the Lexington Centennial, April 19, 1875, by General William Francis Bartlett of the Class of 1862.

General Bartlett deserved well of his country for his long career during the Civil War at Yorktown, Port Hudson, the Wilderness and Petersburg, but nothing that he did there will live longer than what he said at Lexington:

Men cannot always choose the right cause, but when having chosen that which conscience dictates they are ready to die for it, if they justify not their cause, they at least ennoble themselves. And the men who for conscience's sake fought against their government at Gettysburg ought easily to be forgiven

by the sons of men who for conscience's sake fought against their government at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

It is perhaps natural that the first Memorial Hall should have been built to commemorate those who fell on only one side. Many of us belonging to the generation born after the war regret that it was so. But today, believing there is no feeling of bitterness between Harvard men on the two sides of this great war, should we not heed the noble words of General Bartlett, apply them to the present struggle, and commemorate not the cause but the devotion of the Harvard men who gave their all for what they believed to be right?

VERNON MUNROE, '96.

New York.

WHO IS RIGHT AND WHO IS WRONG?

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The letter of Mr. Nathan Matthews, '75, in the issue of the BULLETIN of December 21, brings out clearly the difficulty with which the proposed War Memorial confronts Harvard. He has ably stated the objection to a bi-partisan memorial. And in pleading for a partisan memorial he states frankly the necessity of declaring one side right and the other wrong,—in other words, passing judgment upon the moral issue of this war. That will be a fitting task for the historians and philosophers of the Chinese nation three or four hundred years from now.

For some reason, not very clear, Mr. Matthews refers to Memorial Hall as a precedent for a partisan memorial. Memorial Hall was erected to honor those who, gladly or reluctantly, offered their lives to preserve our nation in accordance with the design on which we of the North believed it was originally designed, and because we thought that it was necessary so to preserve it for our future safety and prosperity. Maybe we were right, maybe we were wrong. If it has ever been decided, it has been done so only by the force of arms. Is

that the way to determine a moral issue?

Mr. Matthews says, "There is no gray land between the black and white of a fundamental moral issue." If that is so, how does he account for the fact that he has been wrong so often in this life? Surely he has not failed to see that every determination of his will brought him face to face with a fundamental moral issue. Conscious of how difficult it has sometimes been to determine, and knowing how often he was wrong, and how often he never found out whether he was wrong or right, why does he, if he can possibly avoid it, attempt to decide the moral issue in the greatest and most complicated conflict which has ever been brought to his attention? And why do supposedly imaginative men seek to impose that task upon others, or put them in the position of having done so, because voluntary and deliberate self-sacrifice has justly kindled their enthusiasm?

I used to hear my grandfather say, "Man cannot make a statement, not even this one, which needs no qualification." I still hear my father say, "Where you find the slightest sincerity you will find some modicum of truth. Therefore look for the truth, not in the contention of one party or the other, but somewhere between the two."

It is well enough to hope that the Allies win, or that the Germans win. Honor to those who see a duty and go and do it. But do not ask us to decide who is right and who is wrong. The proposed Memorial is not fitting.

MURRAY T. QUIGG, '13.

New York.

A CENTURY HENCE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It seems to me that in the communication published in the BULLETIN of December 14, Mr. Coburn has touched upon the crux of the matter involved in the discussion regarding the erection of a memorial to Harvard men who gave

their lives in the European War, in exactly the wrong way. The *raison d'être* of such a monument is that Harvard should commemorate the great sacrifice that some of her sons have made merely for the sake of a cause. Whether this cause was right or wrong is absolutely immaterial, the important thing is that certain Harvard men believed it to be right and believed it so strongly and were endowed with so much courage that they were willing to give their lives that it might triumph. This spirit is the very thing of which the United States is so desperately in need, and anything which extends to it even a small part of the recognition that it deserves should not be left undone. If some Harvard men have thought differently from the majority and have been impelled to offer their lives in the service of the Central Powers, surely their devotion to a cause is no less heroic than that of those who differed from them merely in opinion. The chief purpose of a military monument is to commemorate heroism, a quality that may be possessed by each of two groups of men who differ radically in opinion.

Let us turn to the view-point of future generations. A stone monument will stand for centuries. But a hundred years from today the passions which frenzy the minds of men in the present struggle will be as cold as those which actuated their ancestors in the Napoleonic Wars. When one recalls the shifting sympathies and enmities that have bound and repelled the participants in the present war and ourselves during the last century and a half, it does not seem inconceivable that in 2016 the majority of American citizens should entertain opinions as different from those of the present day, as these differ from those of 1816. Whether at some time in the future our attitude toward the other nations of the earth should undergo substantial modification or not, a memorial, whose chief emphasis is upon the courageous idealism of those it com-

memorates, will continue as a source of pride and inspiration until the stone of which it consists has rotted to earth.

ALFRED WALTER, '14.

New York.

NOT A PARTISAN MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The War Memorial problem is to be congratulated on having succeeded in getting its salient points appreciated. It has seemed to me lost time to dispute the motives of the Harvard men who have died in the war. To do otherwise than take for granted their sincerity and loftiness of purpose is both unseemly and uncalled for.

As the Corporation, acting on this assumption, proposes to commemorate the heroism of Harvard men who have given their lives in what they believed to be a just cause, it is out of the question to erect a partisan memorial. That this is logical enough is obvious if we recall that a monument of this sort is concerned naturally with perpetuating the idealism of Harvard men, not with determining the right and wrong of the war. It were truly an unworthy impugning of motive deliberately to leave out part of those who have fought and died.

Mr. Nathan Matthews, in his letter to the *Herald* and to the BULLETIN, calls a bi-partisan memorial an insult to those it purports to honor. In my opinion this is accounted for only by postulating an attitude of prejudice and short-sightedness on the part of the friends of Harvard men who fell on either side. If they are offended, or feel themselves insulted because college mates of their own dead, fighting on the other side, are also honored, we may be sure they fail to appreciate the real significance of the memorial,—namely, I repeat, a commemoration of Harvard, not of Entente or Alliance, heroism and idealism. Personally, I expect a broad-minded and tolerant reception of the memorial.

Moreover, I see no justice in the

charge that a bi-partisan memorial is a glorification of war as such. It is true that it does not attempt to differentiate right and wrong, but it does recognize and give the stamp of approval to a young man's giving his life if need be to what he sincerely believes is advancing the right. Is this a glorification of war? If it is, may the memorial never be.

CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH, '15.

Boston.

MR. DAVIDSON REPLIES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Four issues of the BULLETIN have appeared since my letter on the War Memorial has been published. It has been much criticized; few have found favor in it. The Harvard Corporation has found it necessary to act in the matter without waiting until the controversy shall have been adjusted satisfactorily, not even accepting the suggestion of delay of Mr. Godfrey L. Cabot, '82, and thus avoiding an ill-feeling which may not later exist. Yet I deem it my place to strengthen by further elucidation my position as set forth in my letter of November 11.

The criticisms of my letter may be grouped most prominently in four classes:— (1) on the basis of unreliability of the writer, (2) the impugning of motives by the writer, (3) righteousness of the Allies' cause and appreciation of this righteousness by the "American people", (4) the fact that the men "perished for a cause" and thus, according to Mr. Seybold, "stood for Harvard ideals."

To Dr. G. W. Allen, '77, who finds me "very young" and with time to repent, and to Mr. S. W. Fish, '08, who among other things evidently finds my Harvard training deficient as exhibited in my "exotic verbiage" and who has discovered clam-juice flowing through my veins, I will reply that rational men judge arguments *per se* and not on the basis of despicability of the individual propounder, whether these despicable

qualities be age, lack of literary ability or defective blood-count.

Anyone who read my letter carefully would remember that I expressly stated that "it is beside the point to argue as to the spirit with which the men entered the war." To glorify the dead indiscriminately is characteristic of emotional, non-thinking individuals. My letter was one neither of glorification nor vilification; it was one which discussed merely the expediency to Harvard, a truly American university, of officially, upon its grounds, commemorating the deeds of these men.

The main difficulty in understanding my letter seems to be that my readers have entered upon the question with a notion that their view, adhering to the Allies, is the only righteous one, and that what really is a view held by a minority of the American people is *the American view*. If the vote of the American people may be taken as an index of approbation of the foreign policy of the administration, and I hold that it is, one may plainly see that these men have *not* by their death "expressed the spontaneous if not the official sympathy of the United States for those who suffered in the European war, for those who are fighting in defense of their country." Disapprobation of the attitude towards the Allies is surely not *the American view*: to say that it is the righteous view is to involve us only in intricate subjective factors which cannot be discussed here.

Most of my critics assert that the men have perished for a cause and that Harvard, an institution recognizing above all else individuality and praising in its men the desire to serve individuality, should consecrate to the memory of these true individualists a monument on her realms. Perishing because of one's convictions is indeed noble, but in daily life we must admit that the cause for which the sacrifice is made must prove its social and national worth before we, as citizens of a social nation, can, in organiza-

tion with respect to the powers above that we elect, openly praise the valorous men laying down their lives. It would be incompatible with American ideals for Harvard to commemorate the deeds of these men, so un-American in nature. Therefore as the law of the state does not appreciate the heroism of men acting anti-socially even though imbued with a readiness to die for their respective causes, why should Harvard, a truly American university, because of the assertions of some of her alumni, assume the anarchical attitude of acting in a manner contrary to the wishes of our government?

This letter will, I hope, (1) by rational men, who do not allow their emotions to dominate their reason, be viewed from an impartial standpoint; (2) demonstrate that the administration's attitude towards the Allies is appreciated by the majority of the people and by their vote is made the American one; (3) show that the desirability of commemorating death for a cause is dependent upon conditions other than subjective ones, and that in this country Harvard, a university standing for American ideals and all that America's republican form of government asserts, should not officially sanction the erection of the monument.

I might add that personally I am in favor of the erection of memorials to individual Harvard men who perished for a cause by appreciative bodies of men. But to erect on Harvard's grounds a war memorial would be incompatible with existing American conditions, just as much so as it is incompatible with our social conditions to do away with a man we think ought to be killed. National satisfaction, to me, is more valuable than that of the individual.

A new point has been urged against my letter by H. S. Sturgis, '15—the fact that our erecting of the monument is not a breach of neutrality inasmuch as it commemorates Harvard men's deeds on both sides of the trench. My letter

did not object to the memorial on the basis of the side of the war it commemorated, but rather on the inappropriateness of such a monument as Mr. Sturgis states this to be. Mr. Sturgis's admiration for fighters for a cause has

not a sufficiently sound basis to make the memorial's erection expedient. A cause must obey the America-respecting test before passing Harvard's censor.

PERCY B. DAVIDSON, '16.
Baltimore.

Other Letters to the Bulletin

POOR SPORTSMANSHIP

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the *Harvard Advocate* of December 6, I am extremely sorry and somewhat ashamed, as a Harvard man, to read in "A Football Review," p. 66, the following: "Of the three defeats, two were by unimportant rivals, one in the early season, the other over a substitute team." This is self-complacency raised to the hundredth power, but it is also unsportsmanlike.

If Harvard was defeated, such rivals thereby prove themselves not "unimportant." If still so considered by Harvard, then it was the more to her discredit to be beaten by them. As to the third defeat, by Brown, the words "over a substitute team" show a mighty poor spirit of sportsmanship. Harvard should, man-fashion, swallow the pill of adversity with the smile of good grace, and not excuse defeat by explanation.

These regrettable statements stand recorded in the *Advocate*, but let us hope that similar ones will be avoided in the future.

F. S. STURGIS, '75.

Boston.

A WORD FOR BILLY SUNDAY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

With Brown University clamoring for Billy Sunday, with invitations to speak at colleges in western Massachusetts in hand, and with a date set for the evangelist to preach at Dartmouth early in the new year, where is Harvard?

Whatever opinion Harvard may have

of Sunday's theology, it will probably agree that he is working for right as against wrong; and in view of the University's liberal religious views, it would seem not unfitting for Harvard at least to "touch the hem of his garment", now that he is at her very gate.

Harvard professors, graduates, and undergraduates go to the Tabernacle to hear Sunday. Why not let them hear the evangelist at home? It would undoubtedly increase the ranks of the Chapel "God-hoppers."

NINETY-SIX.

Boston.

IN SERIOUS VEIN

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I regret extremely that my recent communication to you was considered to be "In Lighter Vein." My intentions could not have been more serious. However, my letter has brought forth so many congratulations that I am constrained to add a word, anyway a few words, thereto, before retiring from the glare of publicity for another eight or ten years, I forget which.

My crusade to reform football is finished, except for two points. The first is the name itself. On consideration, you will discover that the name of every other well-known game either describes it accurately or not at all. For instance, the terms baseball, rowing, hand-ball and basketball describe the fundamental part of the games to which each is attached. On the other hand, the word "Golf" means nothing. To be sure, it has been suggested that it is a

contraction of the words "go off", whether geographically or mentally is not stated; but there is probably little if any truth in the rumor. "Tennis", too, means nothing, unless possibly it be read backward, when it suggests the practice of sometimes playing tournament matches on the Sabbath. "Squash" is a ridiculous name—the ball never squashes, so far as I can discover. "Whist" is simply an exclamation demanding silence and has no other connection with the game of the same name. "Chess" is simply a more or less vulgar form of "yes." "Hockey" not only means nothing, unless by chance it was originally indulged in by those playing hooky, but has no connection with the verb "to hock", to the best of my knowledge.

Thus it is apparent that the names of all games, except football, are honest—at least there is no intention to deceive, whereas football parades itself under a misleading cognomen. I have compiled, by arduous labor, statistics which show that on the average the ball is kicked only once in 19.38 plays. In other words, the promise of the application of the boot to the ball is not fulfilled, which might be called sharp practice and not in keeping with the fine sportsmanship otherwise so much in evidence in the game.

The second point—and I am done. The weakness of football is that if teams be about equally matched, more touchdowns are scored by luck than by skill, and virtue is not rewarded as it is elsewhere in life. Therefore I suggest that the field of play be extended back of the goal-posts as far as physical conditions will permit; that is, some ten or twenty yards, and that the defending side be compelled to defend that territory, the "safety" being done away with. If the ball be kicked over what is now the goal line, it shall not be brought out to the twenty-yard line, but shall be put in play where it is downed, except that there shall always be room to punt. Add

to this that a touchdown shall be scored if the ball be carried over the opponents' twenty-yard line, as now constituted, and there will be plenty of scoring. A ball kicked from ten yards behind the present goal-line will hardly go beyond the forty-yard line, from which point two first downs will produce a touchdown. Goals from the field will become common instead of occasional gifts from heaven. As things are now, kicking is largely defensive and not offensive, for as soon as the goal-line can be reached by a punt, the kick loses its effectiveness.

Football should be a game of many scores, not a game in which one score is likely to decide the issue. In what other game does such a condition exist? The greater the number of scores possible the less will the "breaks", beyond human control, have to do with deciding the victor.

RICHARD S. FRANCIS, '02.
Philadelphia.

LONG-DISTANCE RUNNING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

There is a saying that "merit wins in the long run." This is unquestionably true in the field of cross-country events or in the distance-running competitions of the indoor or spring track meets.

Cornell University since 1899, when "Jack" Moakley began his duties as coach of distance-runners at Ithaca, has been preëminent in the admirable sport of distance-running. Time and time again the Cornell distance-runners have shown marked superiority over Harvard. This has been particularly true in the spring track meets. In the dual cross-country events between the two universities, Cornell has been the victor in five competitions out of eight since 1909, when Mr. Alfred Shrubbs, the world-famous distance-running expert, began his duties at Cambridge as coach of the Harvard cross-country team.

Harvard is lagging behind Cornell.

Yale, and even Syracuse in the method which has proven most effective for the training of distance-runners. This method has been in vogue at Cornell since 1899, and is now being recognized by other universities as being the secret for success in a branch of sport which in a way is the backbone for intercollegiate track successes.

Cornell distance-runners train the year round, at least during the school year. They do not practise for a month or two in the fall and then discontinue all winter, perhaps to put on running shoes in the spring of the year. There have been many instances at Ithaca when successful runners of cross-country were kept in shape all winter on the board track, just outside of the old Armory, and in the spring of the year went down to Percy Field in excellent condition for the distance-running events of the spring games. During the summer months these same runners have appeared at invitation meets and other amateur competitions, so that when the cross-country work began in the fall, they were again ready.

In the last eight years Cornell and Harvard have divided honors in the intercollegiate cross-country meets. To be sure, Cornell has won the intercollegiate championship in cross-country six times in the past eight years, but Mr. Shrubbs has trained men who have won the intercollegiate meet for Harvard on one occasion and who have finished in second place three years.

In the intercollegiate track games Harvard has not been so fortunate, mainly by reason of the fact that the one-mile and two-mile runners from Cambridge have been far inferior to the well-seasoned Cornell distance-running men.

At the present time Yale and Syracuse, recognizing the virtue of the Cornell method of training distance-runners, have followed the lead of Cornell, with the result that at the last intercollegiate competition in cross-country both

Yale and Syracuse finished ahead of Harvard.

There is perhaps no branch of athletic exercise which enables a man to get more exercise in a shorter period of time than a distance-run. Harvard men who have had the pleasure of running under the tutelage of Mr. Shrubbs, recognize the excellent promise for Harvard athletic successes in intercollegiate cross-country and track games, if the Harvard distance-running candidates are afforded the same opportunity which men at Cornell, New Haven, and Syracuse already enjoy.

J. W. JOHNSTON, '05.

Rochester, N. Y.

AGAIN THE BAYONNE STRIKE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Bushnell of 26 Broadway, in the BULLETIN for December 14 defends the Standard Oil Company in the recent Bayonne strike by disclaiming for the company any responsibility for the action of the local authorities in "suppressing disorder" (I regret that I have not Mr. Bushnell's language before me). In this connection, the following news-item from the New York Times of December 23 is of interest:

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey rewarded the police and firemen of Bayonne yesterday for assistance given in the strike last October by contributing \$1,500 to the Police Pension Fund and a similar amount to the Firemen's Relief Association. The Tidewater Oil Company, whose plant adjoins the Standard Oil refinery, contributed \$1,000 to the police organization and \$500 to the firemen's association.

The Standard Oil gift was announced to Police Inspector Daniel Cady by George B. Hennessy, Superintendent of the refinery.

It thus appears that Mr. Bushnell's pious disclaimer of responsibility, like so much of the love for the laboring man which issues forth from 26 Broadway, is not wholly ingenuous. But Mr. Bushnell was probably quite right in assuming that the average BULLETIN reader (of the "red-blooded" type) would

be quite innocent of anything so sordid as the facts, and would respond nobly to his appeal to Harvard sentiment in behalf of the generous corporation with which the three Harvard men he mentions have thrown in their lots. Out of justice to these three, it should be remarked that not all of them have affiliated themselves with the *industrial* activities of the Rockefeller Foundation. As to those who have, why parade that fact in public?

Some of us are trying our best to maintain our pride in Harvard despite the complete triumph of the spirit of German militarism in the hearts of so many of your anti-German correspondents. We find it less easy when reminded how many Harvard men worship not only Mars but Mammon.

ROBERT L. HALE, '06.

New York.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Perhaps I go too far from Harvard matters, but I take it that Harvard alumni are to a great degree interested in industrial problems as they were so interestingly woven into Professor Frankfurter's tribute to the late Robert G. Valentine, '96. Lawyer-like, both these gentlemen belong to a school of criticism of the forward development known as scientific management, which is having a good deal of say in public as if it carried weight of authority; and it is tending to lead people to the erroneous conclusion that there is war between scientific management and labor, wherein the good offices of a third party are needed for arbitration or conciliation. I dislike to have that idea go out again now to the Harvard public under so distinguished a sponsorship without some small check.

The fact of the matter is that scientific management is not a system. You have to obtain nobody's "consent" to it. The greatest development connected with it, so far as a given plant is con-

cerned, is in the nature of a liberal education on the part of the men in charge. It all begins there. They highly resolve to stop being lazy, after the fashion of almost all managers, to stop putting most of the responsibility for what is produced on the working man where it does not belong, and to assume their own share of it. They do this, in the very few cases where they have been to that extent enlightened, because they believe it will pay. Scientific management is an operation of the will, not a system of running a factory.

Now, if you have made this high resolve to do your duty, and you then set out to study and discover the best way that science can devise for each of your men to perform the work that has to be done, and you place at the disposal of each of your men the best implements and materials with which to work, if you have not inspired the hearty coöperation of each man, your expected results will fall through. You are absolutely dependent on your workmen being wholeheartedly with you. So Professor Frankfurter is wrong in giving us the impression that the relation between scientific management and labor is a "contentious field." Scientific management and contention won't mix.

In the present state of industrial Christianity, however, when employers are still preponderantly selfish and entrenched behind the power of legal right to ownership, there is ample field for the mediator between employer and employed. This field Valentine entered with signal service to both parties and to the public. His further contribution of a method of appraisal of "dissatisfaction cost and liability" was in the direction of an almost desperate need. These things, however, leave the interests of employer and employed antagonistic, as they found them; whereas it is the purpose of scientific management to unite them.

A. B. GREEN, '07.

Portland, Maine.

Alumni Notes

'46—Abner Little Merrill died in Boston on December 20. He was the last surviving member of his class, and, next to Dr. Nicholas E. Soule, '45, the senior alumnus of Harvard College. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1849. After practicing medicine for a short time, he went into business at Newburyport, Mass., and later, with his brother, established the firm of Merrill Brothers, paints and oils, in Boston. He retired from active business in 1890.

M. D. '30—Jabez Fisher died in Fitchburg, Mass., on December 15 after a prolonged illness. Besides his medical practice he had many other interests. For a long time he was organist at the Universalist Church in Fitchburg and conductor of the Fitchburg Choral Union. He wrote on religious, musical and social service topics. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1855 and 1856. For more than fifty years he kept daily records of the weather which he furnished to the United States Government.

M. D. '52—Andrew J. Park died at Oak Park, Ill., on November 25. A few years ago he announced his discovery of the basic principle of heat, his theory being that heat, instead of being a "mode of motion or form of molecular disturbance" was "imponderable ether, accumulated in excess."

'08—A. Hamilton Rice has started on an expedition to South America to explore parts of Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia. He is accompanied by Mrs. Rice, who gave the present library building at Harvard in memory of her son, Harry Elkins Widener, '07, who was drowned on the *Titanic*. Other members of the expedition are William T. Councilman, A.M. (hon.) '99, Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Harvard, and Ernest Howe, Ph.D. '01, a geologist, of Newport, R. I.

'99—William C. Quinby, M.D. '02, who was formerly at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, is at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.

'03—Gilman L. Chase, M.D. '06, has received a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. He received his degree in Philadelphia on October 27. He is living in Clinton, Mass.

'03—Edwin D. Petersen attended the training camp at Monterey, Cal., last summer.

'04—Henry T. C. Dewing is with the Travelers Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., in their branch office at 141 Milk St., Boston.

'04—Chester H. Robinson was married on October 28 to Miss Margaret Rogers Torrey in Beverly, Mass. They are living at 561

West 141st St., New York. Robinson is in charge of the pulp products department of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., 200 Fifth Ave., New York City.

'04—Kendall K. Smith, assistant professor of Greek literature and history at Brown University, has been elected president of the Rhode Island Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

'05—Paul P. Crosbie, who is with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., has moved his office from 29 Broadway to 1 Madison Ave., New York City. His home address is 9 Colt St., Paterson, N. J.

'05—L. W. Hackett, M.D. '12, has been appointed director for Brazil of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. His address is Inspeccoria de Saude Publica, Nictheroy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

'06—A. Fielder Clarke is the works manager of the Firth-Sterling Street Co., McKeesport, Pa. He is living at 5201 Westminster Place, Pittsburgh.

'06—Stuart D. Preston is treasurer of the Stillman Appellate Printing Co., 51 Broad St., New York City.

'06—Richard R. Stanwood was married on September 9 in New Haven, Conn., to Miss Helen Starkweather Fowler. They are living at 140 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

'06—William Head Yule, who has been for some years branch manager of the B. F. Goodrich Co., 1780 Broadway, New York, is now sales manager of the mechanical divisions of the company at Akron, O.

'07—Sidney L. Kahn was married on September 26 at Chattanooga, Tenn., to Miss Helen Lucile Rose, Smith, '11.

'07—A son, Walter, was born on November 14 to Cyrus Woodman and Frances (Billings) Woodman.

LL.B. '08—A son, Reed Anthony, was born on November 24 at 113 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, to Lyon Weyburn and Ruth (Anthony) Weyburn, daughter of the late S. Reed Anthony of Boston.

'09—Harold L. Chalifoux was married in Boston on November 10 to, Miss Elizabeth Alice Burrage. They will live at 269 Beacon St., Boston.

'09—Stephen B. Luce, Jr., who is still assistant curator of the Mediterranean Section of the University Museum at the University of Pennsylvania, delivered an address on November 3 before the Pennsylvania Society of the Archaeological Institute of America on "The Year's Progress in Archaeological Work." It is published in the December issue of the *Alumni Register* of the University of

Pennsylvania. Luce served in Co. F, 8th Training Regiment, at the fourth Military Training Camp at Plattsburg last summer.

'09—A play entitled "Behind a Picture by Watteau", written by Robert Emmons Rogers, '09, as libretto for an opera, the music of which is being written by Chalmers Clifton, '12, was recently given its initial performance by the St. Louis Artists' Guild under the direction of David Carb, '09. In the cast, and assisting in its production, were the following Harvard men: Gustavus Tuckerman, '82, E. M. Grossman, '96, Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99, Paul Blackwelder, '00, and Roland G. Usher, '01.

'09—Armitage Whitman, M.D. (Columbia) '12, has been appointed visiting orthopedic surgeon to the New York State Department of Health. Under the direction of Robert W. Lovett, '81, M.D. '85, consulting orthopedic surgeon, Dr. Whitman is working on the treatment of patients who have recovered from the acute period of anterior poliomyelitis.

'10—A daughter, Janet Saben, was born on October 13 at New Haven, Conn., to John A. Fisher and Florence (Field) Fisher. Their address in New Haven is 430 Ellsworth Ave.

'10—Lauriz Vold, LL.B. '13, had an article entitled "System of Study for Students under the Case Method of Instruction" in the November number of the *American Law School Review*.

'11—Pierre S. Abreu, after working with the French Red Cross at the front in Europe, returned last winter to Havana University, where he has received the degree of Doctor in Laws. His permanent address in Cuba is Quinta Palatino, Havana. He will soon return to Paris, where his address is 68 Rue de Bellechasse.

'11—James G. Blaine, Jr., is in the Providence (R. I.) office of Bodell & Co., invest-

ments. His address in Providence is 10 Weybosset St.

'11—A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born on September 22 to Byron T. Butler and Ruth (Lyall) Butler in Lawrence, Mass.

'11—E. P. Miller, Jr., is with the Brighton Mills, manufacturers of cotton and special fabrics, Passaic, N. J.

'11—Albert D. Neal, who has been assistant metallurgist with the Buick Motor Co., is now alloy steel salesman for Wheelock, Lovejoy & Co., 23 Cliff St., New York. He is living at 132 Rensselaer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'11—D. C. Nugent, Jr., was married on September 21 at Narragansett Pier, R. I., to Miss Adelaide Walker.

'11—W. B. Webster, Jr., who has been with the Bridgeport Brass Co., is now with his father, W. B. Webster, merchant tailor and importer, Binghamton, N. Y.

LL.B. '11—Alden Ames, who was with Thomas, Beedy & Lanagan, has opened law offices at 572 Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

'13—William H. Baldwin, 3d, was married on November 15 in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Cecilia Brewster. Baldwin is on the editorial staff of the New York *Evening Post*, and lives at 129 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

'13—William F. Cogswell, LL.B. '16, is with Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, lawyers, 62 Cedar St., New York. His address is 102 Waverly Place, New York.

'13—James H. N. Waring, Jr., is instructor in German at Howard University, Washington, D. C. His address in Washington is 414 N St., N. W.

'13—Lester G. Woodruff is with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and has charge of their work in New Hampshire. His home address is 16 Appleton St., Manchester.

'14—W. B. Clark, who has been teaching in the Lake Placid School, is now instructor in English at Syracuse University.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$5; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81.
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87.
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91.
Ellery Sedgwick, '94.
E. M. Grossman, '96.
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '80, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '01, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917.

NUMBER 15.

News and Views

**Ten Millions
for Harvard.** The year 1916 rounded out an even 280 years since the founding of Harvard College. Twenty years of the third century of existence still remain before us. It is none too soon to be looking towards the fourth, and to be placing Harvard University on a basis so secure that all its great possibilities of further development may be realized. It is with this end in view that the project announced in the present issue of the BULLETIN—a far-reaching plan to increase the University's resources by the amount of \$10,000,000 for permanent endowment—is launched.

The recent advance in the tuition fee from \$150 to \$200 was made as a step of necessity for wiping out the annual deficits. It is felt to have gone quite as far as the University should go in looking to its students for meeting the cost of their education. Now a committee organized and directed by graduates—not by the University, though with its hearty approval—turns to the whole body of graduates, more than 20,000 in number, to former students of the University, approximately 15,000, and besides this body of more than 35,000, to believers in Harvard other than its own sons, for subscriptions large and small to a truly representative endowment. Except in the case of the twenty-fifth anniversary class funds, which are not to be disturbed by the present plans, ap-

peals have hitherto been made, when specific needs arose, to a comparatively limited number of benefactors of great wealth. The Endowment Fund proposes to go far beyond these obvious sources of generosity—indeed to give everyone an opportunity to take part in an enterprise of prime importance not only to Harvard but to the whole cause of American education.

In this issue of the BULLETIN we are printing a general survey of the plan, prepared by T. W. Lamont, '92, chairman of the committee in charge of it. The composition of this committee bears every evidence of careful forethought in the matters of geographical distribution and capacity for hard, effective work. It is clear at a glance that no mere holiday excursion into philanthropy is intended, but a positive, determined effort to accomplish the end in view.

The BULLETIN feels itself in the better position to do everything in its power to promote the work of the Endowment Fund committee for the very reason that a cardinal point of its policy has been to refrain from using its pages for financial appeals on behalf of one Harvard enterprise after another, however worthy each cause might be. The present occasion is entirely different, in that the future welfare and development of the entire University are involved in the successful establishment of the Fund. We are all aware that some of our readers, and a portion of the public, will exclaim, "What can Har-

vard do with more money?" We confidently expect this question to be answered in terms admitting of no doubt that the ten millions are needed, and can be most profitably employed—not in rendering Harvard the gigantic institution raised before the imagination by President Butler's recent appeal for an increase of \$30,000,000 in the resources of Columbia University, but in placing the Harvard of the present on so firm a foundation that the Harvard of the future will grow out of it by a mere continuance of all that is best in our own tradition and accomplishment.

* * *

Professor Taussig and the Tariff Commission.

For some time it has been said in the newspapers that Professor Taussig's services as a member, perhaps chairman, of the Tariff Commission to be appointed by President Wilson were desired by the administration at Washington. It has now been announced that he has accepted membership in the Commission, which will contain six members in all. This board has before it one of the most intricate and important pieces of work on the national program. To the community of Harvard, where a knowledge of Professor Taussig's commanding work as an economist is supplemented by a knowledge of the man, there can be nothing but gratification that the country, at a momentous time, may draw upon the resources of his learning and character. It is the good fortune of Harvard that he will take up his new work on a leave of absence from the University, and that the severance of his connection with Harvard is not contemplated. Until the end of the first half-year there will be no interruption in the teaching with which he is now engaged.

Professor Taussig's honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at the last

Harvard Commencement was a token of the regard in which he is held by the University at which he graduated in 1879 and has been teaching since 1882. We are confident that he will deserve equally well of the nation.

* * *

A New Radcliffe Periodical

The first number of the first volume of the *Radcliffe Quarterly*, published by the Radcliffe Alumnae Association and the Radcliffe Union, appeared in December. It has the purpose, common to graduate magazines, of uniting the interests of previous students of the same institution, both for their own profit and for that of the college that nurtured them. Such an enterprise at Radcliffe serves the good end of reminding the Harvard community that the motives for devotion to our sister institution are more nearly identical than is often realized with those which prevail among the disciples of the older and larger brother. In this first issue of the *Quarterly*, for example, the Harvard Observatory and Professor Baker's training of students in the drama are described almost precisely as they might be for a Harvard periodical. We are reminded, moreover, that the Widener Library contains its "Radcliffe Room." But it is especially in an address of Dean —or, in the language of Radcliffe— President Briggs on the question, "How can an Alumnae Association help the College?" that certain aspects of the identity of interest between Harvard and Radcliffe are most manifest. This appears clearly in the quotations made by Dean Briggs from Mr. Jerome D. Greene's report for the Committee on Service to the University presented to the Associated Harvard Clubs last May, and here brought into application to the needs and opportunities of the college for women.

Another passage in Dean Briggs's address has to do so directly with Harvard and the influence which all graduates of a college can bring to bear upon its affairs that it should not be permitted to escape the readers of this journal:

"A luke-warm college", says Dean Briggs, "is a pretty poor thing: better the foolish exaggeration of intercollegiate rivalry than the indifference and the chafing of graduates who feel that they are aliens. I have heard the Harvard Overseers characterized as men whose 'sole function is to impede wise legislation'; and an ancient joke has called their decisions 'oversights.' Again they are sometimes regarded as almost insignificant. It is true that they are slow, and rightly slow, to exercise the tremendous preventive power of their veto. It is also true that they are a safeguard of untold value; for they represent the best intelligence of the great body of interested *non-academic* alumni, without which representation a university may easily become lopsided, and nearsighted, and dried-up. They represent the active-minded professional and business world plus the patriotism of the loyal graduate; they stand always as a regulator, out-spoken or silent, keeping the university, in its administration and in its teaching, close to the normal life of an educated nation."

* * *

A School Report. The annual reports of secondary schools may or may not possess a general educational value. As a rule their interest is limited to a definite circle of readers. This is not the case with the recently issued Annual Report of the Rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Readers of the BULLETIN are aware, if only through its own pages, that this head-master, the Rev. S. S. Drury, '01, has ideas of his own on educational topics. Their expression is limited in the pamphlet at hand to a brief statement of matters that had to be reported. The greater part of the pamphlet is devoted to two reports which the Rector of St. Paul's describes as "vital contributions to the literature of boys' boarding schools."

The first of these is an elaborate study of the "Educational Conditions and Needs of St. Paul's School", made by Professor M. V. O'Shea, of the University of Wisconsin, a recognized expert in educational methods, dealing quite as frankly with the possibilities of improvement in teachers as in pupils. The second is a "Report of Food Supply of St. Paul's School", rendered by Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gephart of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology. There is no occasion in this place to repeat the findings of these investigators. What deserves special notice, however, is that an important school has thought it worth while to subject itself to expert scrutiny and criticism, just as certain American cities have undergone "surveys." It is by no means a bad sign of the times, nor outside the pale of application to other schools and to colleges.

* * *

Mistaken Identity. We are freshly reminded that an error in the BULLETIN can no more escape detection, sooner or later, than a criminal can evade the long arm of the law. More than a year ago, on December 8, 1915, we printed in a list of "Recent Books by Harvard Men" an item ascribing to James Otis, '81, four stories for boys. Now a correspondent gifted with an eye of searching accuracy writes to tell us that "James Otis" was the *nom de plume* of James Otis Kaler, a journalist, now dead, who devoted his later years to the writing of boys' books. "Toby Tyler", one of the stories ascribed to James Otis, '81, was first published by James Otis (Kaler) in 1880. In 1912-13, "Who's Who" gave the titles of some of his stories, and added "also others, making 146 in all." It is perhaps as well, in view of the limited space at the BULLETIN'S disposal, that all of his works have not been attributed to Otis, '81.

Ten Million Dollars for Harvard

Endowment Fund Committee Plans Far-Reaching Campaign
to Meet Pressing Needs of the University

The Project and the Committee

BY THOMAS W. LAMONT, '92.

FOR several years it has been apparent that, if Harvard is to maintain her position among the universities of America, she must have a largely increased endowment. It is not that intellectual attainments depend upon money, nor that the success of an educational institution, in turning out young men fitted to grapple with the problems of the world, depends upon equipment of bricks and mortar; for Harvard's primacy today is founded upon a wealth of tradition and of accomplishment that no other institution, through mere financial endowment, can ever attain. Yet it is true that Harvard is today feeling, and for some years past has sorely felt, the need of increased financial resources. She must have more money for proper laboratory and scientific equipment; she must have more money to enable her to keep abreast of the latest methods of research and education. Above all, Harvard must have additional funds for the maintenance of that wonderful teaching tradition that is hers; for the payment of proper salaries to her devoted staff in these days of costly living; for the retention in her permanent service of her best scholars; for the attraction to her halls of the ablest minds in teaching and in research that the country can produce.

President Lowell's administration took over the University after a forty-year period of extraordinary expansion and strengthening under President Eliot; a growth that kept pace with the remarkable growth of the nation and an advance that put Harvard in the lead

in almost all educational policies. The first few years of Mr. Lowell's administration have been marked by achievements so brilliant as easily to maintain Harvard in her reputation of leadership. These years have seen the building of the Freshman Dormitories; of the great Widener Library; the generous and far-sighted arrangement between Harvard and Technology; the partial reorganization, in order to meet changing conditions, of our Graduate Schools.

Now the University, with this great new equipment ready at hand, and with her capacity for effective teaching stronger even than in the past, seems to stand upon the threshold of a period of usefulness to the nation more significant than ever before. But to realize such a future Harvard must have resources upon a scale hardly dreamt of a generation ago. In 1905 a fund was raised for the purpose of increasing salaries of the teaching staff. This amounted to over \$2,000,000 and was indeed a notable achievement. Today Harvard needs a far greater sum, yet an amount well within the power of the graduates and friends of Harvard to bestow.

Last spring the Harvard Alumni Association, recognizing the general conditions that I have set forth, conferred with the President and Fellows and thereafter, with their approval, passed the following resolution:

"Voted, That the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association shall appoint a committee of 15 of the alumni of Harvard University, to be known as the 'Harvard Endowment Fund Committee'. The duty of this committee

shall be to organize the alumni for the solicitation of contributions to said fund and to solicit funds therefor."

The Committee thus appointed was selected from classes so as to cover roughly a period of forty-five years; and after organization is constituted as follows:

Charles G. Saunders, '67, Boston, Mass.
 William Lawrence, '71, Boston, Mass.
 William Thomas, '73, San Francisco, Cal.
 Frederick P. Fish, '75, Boston, Mass.
 Richard M. Saltonstall, '80, Boston, Mass.
 Odin Roberts, '86, Boston, Mass.
 Herbert L. Clark, '87, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Benjamin Carpenter, '88, Chicago, Ill.
 Thomas W. Lamont, '92, New York, N. Y.,
 (Chairman.)
 Robert Homans, '94, Boston, Mass.
 John W. Prentiss, '98, New York, N. Y.
 Dwight F. Davis, '00, St. Louis, Mo.
 Arthur H. Weed, '03, Boston, Mass.
 F. Abbot Goodhue, '06, Boston, Mass.
 John Richardson, '08, Boston, Mass.

Robert F. Duncan, '12, formerly with the *Springfield Republican*, has been appointed secretary to the Committee, whose headquarters have been established at the office of the Harvard Alumni Association, at 50 State Street, Boston.

The Committee well recognizes the magnitude and importance, as well as the difficulties, of its task. The present method of alumni contributions, confined, as it practically is, to the \$100,000 class gift at the 25th anniversary, has admirable features, and the plans now before the Endowment Committee expressly provide against interference with this form of contribution.

But outside of the few classes nearly approaching their 25th anniversary there are many which, in the opinion of the Committee, are able and willing to bear their share in well-organized, widespread and democratic appeal for funds, representative of all of Harvard's graduates and friends. A Harvard Endowment Fund, to be worthy of the name, must be so large as to yield a most substantial income for the unrestricted use of the University. To reach

the large figures necessary the appeal must be country-wide. It must ultimately include practically every living Harvard man.

But the Committee also feels that its task will grow lighter as the alumni body becomes better acquainted with the needs of the College. For that reason "education" will play a large part in the campaign. The alumnus living a thousand miles from Cambridge must be informed about Harvard's interests and requirements, all the more so if he has not visited Cambridge for ten years and will not return until his son graduates. If he is able to invest only five dollars in Harvard he must have the opportunity for giving it and for knowing that he is helping in a vitally important work.

Moreover, a far-reaching, systematic campaign will, the Committee is confident, bring the great body of graduates into closer and more frequent touch with the College. Harvard has perhaps been criticised in the past for not sufficiently encouraging the small giver and for neglecting graduates at a distance from the Atlantic seaboard. If such has been the case, it has been due to a lack of system rather than a lack of the need for the financial and moral support of Harvard's friends. One of the immediate objects of the Committee is to devise such a system.

Such in brief is the necessity that confronts Harvard today. Such is the opportunity that comes to her graduates and friends. We have been questioned as to the amount necessary for Harvard's purposes. It is difficult to answer accurately such an inquiry. But those who have had the chance to give some study to the problem confidently believe that the sum of \$10,000,000 indicates a figure that will adequately serve Harvard's need, and that is well within the powers of her graduates to raise. To-day the country is well-to-do. Throughout the length and breadth of the land we find Harvard men prospering: ad-

vancing in material resources, just as they are, in many localities, in intellectual leadership. With such a band to draw upon; with their loyalty and zeal

for Harvard increasing with every year; with the chance to interest a host of generous, outside friends, how can Harvard fail in this new endeavor?

Bookbuying for Harvard in War-Time

BY DAVID HEALD, '04, SUPERINTENDENT OF ORDERING DEPARTMENT, HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

IN the autumn of 1915 Professor A. C. Coolidge, Director of the University Library, decided that the present ought, in the normal course of events, to be a favorable time to buy books in England, and that at the first opportunity I should go abroad to see what was to be had. Like other American bookbuyers, we reasoned that with the increased living expenses, the high taxes, and the unusual uncertainties of life the English bookbuyers would have largely reduced their purchases; and that for these same reasons an increasing number of private libraries would be coming on the market. It must be confessed, however, that the winter and spring offered little to confirm these conclusions. There was no falling off in the prices at which books were listed in catalogues, or which they fetched at auction. Once we were offered a small lot of rare Edinburgh pamphlets at a figure little more than half that asked before the war, with the remark "these are war times", and later we purchased a remarkable collection of English historical broadsides from a collector who wished to turn part of his library into money; but these were exceptional cases. And in the spring a Boston bookseller returned from his annual shopping trip to London with the report that he had found fewer books than usual, and that the prices were as high as ever.

Still the venture seemed worth making. We did not care for the same sort of books as our bookselling friend, for one thing; and we felt a buyer on the spot would be able to make better bar-

gains than we could by mail, and that he might find collections that would never otherwise come to our knowledge. In addition he could establish closer relations with the English book trade. The Library had had its own buyer in France and Italy and Germany in recent years, but the English booksellers, excepting two or three of the larger in London, we knew only by their catalogues.

I sailed early in July, carrying a good-sized letter of credit, subscribed by a few friends of the Library, and various book lists. We preferred to buy, at wholesale, private libraries or other such collections, but lest none should turn up we had prepared lists of books which we wanted, and of authors whom we wished to fill out, and, chiefly, a list of our present books on Ireland and Scotland and the English towns and counties.

As it happened, it was well that I had such lists, for the private libraries did not materialize in any number. There was one which provided the occasion for a visit to the seashore over a hot week-end of midsummer—a Poe collection, formed by one of his biographers. There were few books in it and the value—which was considerable—lay in an original daguerreotype of Poe, and a mass of letters regarding details of his life. We did not buy it, but I spent a delightful afternoon running over letters from Mrs. Whitman, from Mrs. Houghton—the poet's "Marie Louise"—and from others who had known him and had written their recollections to his biographer.

Another collection consisted of some 300 first editions of the dramatists of

the Restoration. A dozen years ago we should have taken it with avidity, but as we have lately been buying these very dramatists one at a time, until now we have nearly all, it made little appeal. A third offering had a Boston and Harvard interest. A London bookseller had just obtained some papers and books of Thomas Hutchinson of the class of 1727, the last royal governor of Massachusetts. There was the original manuscript of the third volume of his "History of Massachusetts", his own copy of volumes one and two with his notes and corrections, and a few books from his library, some of them apparently saved from the destruction of his library in Boston. The manuscript of the first and second volumes of the History is now in the state archives, and I should have liked to bring home the third, but for various reasons it seemed inadvisable.

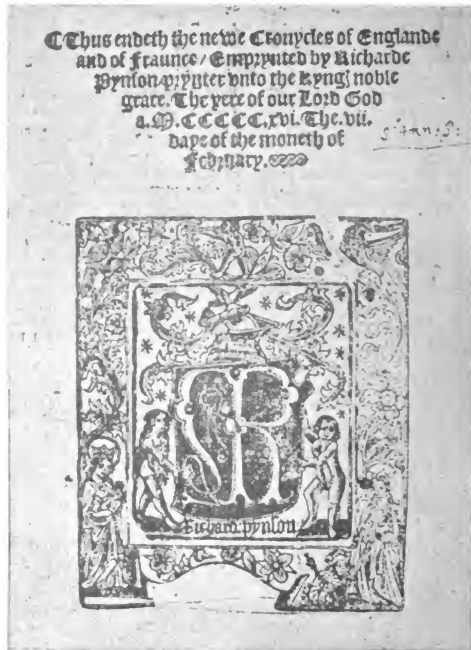
The actual purchases came one at a time and rather slowly. Mostly they fell in the field of local history. I got them all over England—in London, Exeter, Bristol, Leeds, Leicester, Birmingham and Manchester; if a bookseller had nothing else of interest he at least had a few books on his town and county. It proved a favorable time to buy topography; for several years it has been out of fashion among buyers and the prices had fallen materially. One reason frequently given for this waning of the demand is interesting. The trend toward apartment houses is blamed: one can scarcely live in a modern apartment and collect books in any numbers, particularly folios—and the best of the topographical books are folios, and frequently in several volumes.

Glasgow and Edinburgh yielded many additions to our Scottish collection, which was already strong. The most noteworthy items were several of the family histories of the late Sir William Fraser. He wrote elaborate histories of several of the great Scots families—the Douglasses, and the Scots of Buccleuch, for example—reprinting the grants and

charters and other important papers in the family archives. They were done at the expense of the heads of families, for distribution among friends and relations, and as only a hundred or so copies were printed they are scarce and expensive. The Library had only one before, but there are now seven on its shelves.

One subscription had been made especially for books on Ireland, and I went over to Dublin to see what there was to be had. Most of the booksellers there had little of importance, but I managed in the course of several days to pick up a fair number of good books. At that time interest centered in the literature of the Easter Rebellion. There had been several more or less seditious papers previous to the outbreak, and when, later, the houses were searched by the authorities, persons who had copies made haste to destroy them. One bookseller brought from a hiding place a set of pamphlets by P. H. Pearse, the "Commandant General of the Army", and "President of the Provisional Government", called "Tracts for the Times." There were about a dozen of them in all, published at sixpence each, and the price then asked for the lot was three pounds. The writings of other rebels who had been executed were also in great demand: a book of poems by Thomas McDonough, another of the signers of the proclamation of the Provisional Government, which was published a few years ago at six shillings, was selling for thirty shillings and two pounds. From a dealer in optical instruments and photographic supplies I bought an interesting series of photographs of documents relating to the Rebellion, as for example a letter of Casement, the rebel proclamation, and the articles of surrender. He had found the originals, he said, all over Dublin, some in the hands of Sinn Feiners and some in the possession of officers. I had to obtain a permit from the military headquarters before he would sell me the photographs.

Speaking generally the results of the trip lay in numbers rather than in quali-



COLOPHON OF FABYAN'S "CHRONICLES", 1516.

ty. There were many books, however, which, although they were not particularly scarce, it would have been difficult to obtain in any other way, and there were a number which were of considerable rarity. First of these in importance was a copy of the first edition of Fabyan's *Chronicles of England and France*. It was printed by Richard Pynson in 1516, and was burned by Wolsey because of its remarks on the wealth of the clergy. Dibdin wrote of it in 1812 that a perfect copy was "one of the greatest acquisitions to a library of old English literature." Three other editions of

Fabyan were published during the sixteenth century, and of these I found the second and third.

Another object of the trip was to obtain if possible some of the series of British government documents which we were not receiving. Armed with letters of introduction, I visited several departments, and eventually secured three or four hundred volumes, most of them relating to the colonies.

The reports which had come to us of the condition of the English book trade proved to be correct. The booksellers, especially in London, were doing a much

better business than they had anticipated. One of them remarked to me that rare books, and sporting and military books were selling as well if not better than usual, although ordinary books were not going quite as well. The same condition is said to hold with respect to such other luxuries as rare old furniture and gems. There is no lack of money in England, and it is spent freely. The offer of a cash payment rarely tempted a bookseller to a special discount. In fact, as a rule, they appeared to have plenty of ready money and their chief difficulties were to secure clerks to fill the places of those taken for the army and to get books to replenish their stock.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD MEN

The following titles have been brought together since the publication of a much longer list under the same heading in the BULLETIN of November 16:

'66—Robert S. Peabody, "Hospital Sketches." Houghton Mifflin: imaginary drawings of scenes abroad, made during convalescence in a hospital.

'81—Henry Dwight Sedgwick, "An Apology for Old Maids", Macmillan: a collection of nine essays, with a preface by Owen Wister, '82.

A.M. '83—Henry Churchill King, "It's All in the Day's Work", Macmillan: suggestions of the spirit in which life should be taken and its vicissitudes faced.

'97—Percy MacKaye, "The Canterbury Pilgrims", Macmillan: the libretto of an opera, based upon Chaucer, music by Reginald de Koven.

Ph.D. '99—Herman Harrell Horne, "Story-Telling, Questioning and Study: Three School Arts", Macmillan: an educational study by the Professor of the History of Education and the History of Philosophy at New York University.

'00—Walter Prichard Eaton, "Plays and Players—Leaves from a Critic's Scrapbook", Stewart & Kidd: a volume of dramatic criticisms and essays on the American theatre for the past six years.

'00—Pitts Sanborn, "Vie de Bordeaux", Nicholas L. Brown: a volume of *vers libre*.

A.M. '01—Rufus M. Jones, "The Inner Life", Macmillan: a plea for religion, worship, and prayer.

'03—Clinton H. Scovell, "Cost Accounting and Burden Application", Appleton: a statement of principles to be observed in analyzing and compiling the cost of doing business.

A.M. '05—Rollo Walter Brown, "How the French Boy Learns to Write", Harvard University Press: a study of education in France.

'07—Frederic H. Lahee, "Field Geology", McGraw-Hill: a textbook and pocket manual.

'10—Alan Seeger, "Poems, with an Introduction by William Archer", Scribners. The first and last collection of the writer's verse.

A.M. '13—A. A. Roback (translator and editor), Ferdinand Lassalle's "Capital and Labor" ("Bastiat-Schulze von Delitzsch"), Max Maisel: a translation into Yiddish of a work of which there is no English translation.

Charles Hall Grandgent, '83, Professor of Romance Languages, "Dante", Duffield: a biography defined as an attempt "to trace a portrait of the Middle Ages with Dante's features showing through."

Roland B. Dixon, '97, Professor of Anthropology, "Oceanic Mythology", Marshall Jones: the third volume to appear in the 13-volume series, "The Mythology of all Races."

Frank Cheney Hersey, '99, Instructor in English, (editor), "Sir Walter Raleigh: The Shepherd of the Ocean", Macmillan: a collection of Raleigh's writings.

A. F. Whitem, '02, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, (with M. J. Andrade) "Spanish Commercial Correspondence", D. C. Heath: a reader, composition book, and manual.

Arthur N. Holcombe, '06, Assistant Professor of Government, "State Government in the United States", Macmillan: a critical analysis of the principles of American State government, its political philosophy and practical problems.

Lionel S. Marks, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, "Gas Engines and Producers", American Technical Society. (Editor-in-chief and contributor) "Mechanical Engineers' Handbook", McGraw-Hill.

MINERALOGICAL COLLECTION

Harvard University has recently acquired the mineralogical collection of the late Elwood P. Hancock of Burlington, N. J. It contains more than 2,000 pieces, almost all of which are native to the state of New Jersey. Many of the finest specimens were obtained in the vicinity of the zinc mines at Franklin Furnace, N. J.

During Mr. Hancock's researches, which covered every part of the state, he discovered a new mineral to which his name was subsequently attached by the Museum of Natural History in New York.

In the Department of Student Health

BY ROGER I. LEE, '02, PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE.

AT the beginning of the college year the particular health problem that was uppermost in the thoughts of everyone was the prevalence of infantile paralysis. After careful consideration and consultation with various experts, not only of the University but also of the state and the country, the University was opened on schedule.

Considerable precautions, however, were taken. Each student in the College was required to fill out a blank, giving the details of his residence and possible exposure. The wide publicity of this measure prevented a considerable number of students from registering until after the accepted quarantine period. Thus, as far as transmission by contact was concerned, the students were protected as well as possible. Since it is not known just how infantile paralysis is spread, precautions were taken against all other possible methods of transmission. For example, rats have been accused as carriers of the disease, and before the opening of College a vigorous campaign against rats was undertaken. Another suggested method of spread was in raw milk; therefore, the milk in all of the University Dining Halls, at the training tables and, as far as possible, in all the eating places in Cambridge was pasteurized. Furthermore, a general circular of information was issued through the *Crimson*.

One case of infantile paralysis occurred in the student body. The particular student had been frequently away from Cambridge and the source of infection was a mystery. With the occurrence of that case all reasonable precautionary measures to prevent spread were taken and no other cases developed. In connection with this case it was a source of great satisfaction to the University authorities, and of great benefit to the students, that we could call

upon the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission of experts who assisted not only in the diagnosis but also in the prompt treatment of the case.

The examination of freshmen has now been completed for the third year. The results of this examination show a surprising similarity each year. The same percentage of boys are found with damaged hearts, with albumen in the urine, etc., each year.

Our increasing experience has strongly confirmed the desirability of the examination. It has also emphasized what was pointed out as one of the important results of the first examination, namely, that the physical examination enabled the examiner to convince a goodly number of students, who in some fashion or other conceived that they had organic defects, that in reality they were organically sound and normal.

Our experience with the continued supervision and advice of the group of boys that furnish some problem at the time of their examination has been eminently satisfactory. Many of these students could not have been reached in any other way than by a physical examination. In general the freshmen have represented in each year splendid types of promising young manhood.

A rather novel feature of the examination was undertaken this year. Dr. Lloyd T. Brown, an expert orthopedist saw each student and subjected him to critical study from the point of view of posture and of feet. This study was undertaken mainly to furnish a basis for possible recommendations and advice in order to overcome the increasing prevalence in later adult life of a wide variety of ailments associated with faulty posture, back-strain and foot-strain.

It was found that approximately seventy-five per cent. of the freshmen

stood poorly and therefore might be regarded as possible candidates for the subsequent evils dependent upon faulty posture. Wherever possible, simple directions were given for the correction of this fault. On the other hand eighty-eight per cent. of the freshmen presented themselves with good sound feet. In this field it is easy to see a splendid opportunity for improving the physical equipment of the students.

We are continuing one very important activity in the protection of student health which deserves more space than it is possible to give here. Mr. Melville C. Whipple, Instructor in Sanitary Engineering, has been acting for the past year as Sanitary Inspector. Mr. Whipple makes frequent and complete examinations of the milk and other dairy products that are used in the University Dining Halls (Memorial, Foxcroft and the Freshman Halls), at the Stillman

Infirmiry and at the Varsity Club. These examinations have insured a safe supply of pure dairy products. The water used is examined almost daily.

In addition, Mr. Whipple has inspected the various other food supplies, methods of service and in general made frequent sanitary examinations of all of the conditions under which food is served. We now undertake, as far as possible, to examine all food handlers for the presence of contagious disease. We hope to extend this sanitary investigation as time goes on. Only lack of funds limits the extension of careful sanitary examination to all of the places where the students eat. This work, under the general supervision of Professor George C. Whipple, but carried on in this department, promises great benefit to the welfare of the students and is slowly being extended in accordance with fairly definite plans.

HARVARD MEN IN SQUADRON A, N. Y. CAVALRY, AT THE MEXICAN BORDER



Harvard Men in the European War

THE BULLETIN'S latest list of Harvard men serving in Europe in connection with the war was published November 2. It brought the total number of names to 417. The following list adds 44 names, bringing the total to 461. Most, but not all, of these new names represent service recently undertaken. The items of "additional and corrected information" have to do with men whose names have previously been published.

Pierre S. Abreu, '11; with the French Red Cross at the front.

John R. Abbot, '14; American Ambulance Field Service.

Samuel Cabot Almy, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

John W. Ames, Jr., '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Theodore C. Beebe, '96, M.D. '00; at British Red Cross hospital in Calais; later pathologist to American Ambulance Hospital.

Joseph S. Bigelow, Jr., '00; American Ambulance Field Service.

Amos F. Breed, '12; American Ambulance Field Service.

Alphonse Brun, A.M. '98; relief work in France.

Mahlon Philip Bryan, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Capt. Marlborough Churchill, '00; American Embassy, Paris.

D. Thomas Curtin, '10; war correspondent.

B. Kendall Emerson, M.D. '01; Harvard Surgical Unit.

John N. d'Este, '10; American Ambulance Field Service.

C. J. Farley, '13; American Ambulance Field Service.

Gerard C. Gignoux, '10; American Ambulance Field Service.

Rt. Hon. Lord Gorell (formerly Henry Gorell Barnes), L. '03-04; Major of Artillery, British Army.

Arthur M. Goulding, M. '13-15; Commission in Canadian forces; in service as aviator in France.

C. A. Herter, '15; American Embassy, Berlin.

Arthur E. Hutchinson, '06; American Ambulance Field Service.

Francis P. Kendall, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Chauncey N. Lewis, D.M.D. '15; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Walter H. Lillie, u.C. '15-16; American Ambulance Field Service.

William Meadowcroft, '01; American Ambulance Field Service.

Donald Moffat, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

G. A. Moore, '07, M.D. '11; American Ambulance Hospital, Neuilly, Paris.

Francis W. Palfrey, '98, M.D. '02; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Forrest F. Pike, M.D. '98; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Eugene H. Pool, '95; with the Fitzgerald Unit of the Hôpital Français de New York.

Frederick H. Prince, Jr., '08; French Aviation Service.

Paul H. Provandie, '97, M.D. '98; Harvard Surgical Unit.

William G. Rice, '14; American Ambulance Field Service.

Ralph S. Richmond, '07; American Fund for French Wounded, Paris.

Wallace C. Sabine, A.M. '88, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; War Relief Commission, Rockefeller Foundation.

Edward Van D. Salsbury, '08; section director, American Ambulance Field Service; received Croix de Guerre.

William Cary Sanger, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

Thomas T. Seelye, Jr., '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

William G. Sewall, '97; commission in African Royal Mounted, British East Africa.

William D. Swan, Jr., '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

Graham R. Taylor, '03; American Embassy, Petrograd.

Roger T. Twitchell, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

G. D. Viets, '07; lieutenant, 13th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Fullerton L. Waldo, '98; war correspondent in Serbia.

Ellery C. Wood, '15; American Ambulance Field Service.

ADDITIONAL AND CORRECTED INFORMATION.

Stephen S. Bigelow, '15; French Aviation Corps.

Henry Weston Farnsworth, '12; killed, not at Tahure, September 29, but at Bois Sabot, September 28, 1915.

O. D. Filley, '06; wounded, October 20, 1916.

Lionel de Jersey Harvard, '15; wounded, September 25, 1916.

George M. Hollister, '18; received Croix de Guerre.

Howard Burchard Lines, LL.B. '15; died of acute pneumonia in the Argonne in December, 1916, while in American Ambulance Field Service.

H. R. Deighton Simpson, '18; accidentally killed when flying in British Aviation Service

at Joyce Green, England, on December 20, 1916.

Edward C. Sortwell, '11; killed in motor accident in Salonica, November 12, 1916.

Isaac C. Spicer, LL.B. '13; lieutenant in Royal Field Artillery.

The War Memorial

A MEMORIAL TO ONE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It is impossible for me to believe that the admirable letters of Mr. Chapman and Mr. Clement do not represent the great body of Harvard opinion on the subject of the War Memorial. A bipartisan War Memorial, being without meaning, would inspire no enthusiasm and command no reverence.

There should of course be at Harvard a memorial to those Harvard men who gave their lives in trying to protect the weak and the unoffending from savage aggression. Only a neutral or a pro-German would question the propriety of such a memorial.

If the Corporation in its superior wisdom deems it desirable to placate or propitiate the feelings of two classes of human being that are to my mind equally unworthy and equally negligible, a memorial to the single Harvard man who has died fighting for the Tyrant, the Despoiler, and the Beast might be appropriately placed in the Germanic Museum by those Harvard men who after an object-lesson that has lasted for more than two years are still in sympathy with the spirit of German Kultur.

ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER, '95.

Boston.

NEUTRALITY INVIOLETE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Many of the writers of protests against the proposed War Memorial regard the erection of such a memorial as a breach of neutrality. President Wilson's plea for neutrality of thought has apparently made such an impression upon their

minds that they have acquired a distorted conception of the meaning of neutrality.

The subject of neutrality is covered by Hague Conventions III and V of 1907. A study of these conventions shows that violations of neutrality consist chiefly in acts of a neutral power, and of individuals in the territory of a neutral power, in aid of a belligerent. Acts of individuals are not regarded as unneutral except when they involve the government of a neutral power, as is the case when such acts are committed in the territory of that power. Even in that case the responsibility rests with the government, and laws are made to deal with the offenders. Sec. 5281, U. S. Revised Statutes, makes it a misdemeanor for a citizen of the United States, "*within the territory or jurisdiction thereof,*" to accept a commission to serve a foreign government in war against a friendly nation. This, however, does not apply to the Harvard men who have entered the war in Europe. Their case is covered by Convention V, Article VI, which reads: "The responsibility of a neutral power is not engaged by the fact of individuals crossing the frontier separately to offer their services to one of the belligerents."

This disposes of any charge against the Harvard volunteers of breach of neutrality. The suggestion that any expression of thought or feeling on the part of Harvard University or its graduates, even in tangible form, would involve the neutrality of the United States is too ridiculous for discussion. If, however, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Alexander and the others who are neutral in thought, wish to express their passion for neutrality,

they can do it in no better way than by contributing to a memorial to the Harvard men who have died fighting with the Entente Allies. If any one thing typifies the cause for which these men died, it is Belgium. What this means can best be expressed by quoting again from Hague Convention V:

Article I. "The territory of neutral powers is inviolable."

Article X. "The fact of a neutral power resisting, even by force, attempts to violate its neutrality cannot be regarded as a hostile act."

I do not believe that any Harvard men who may have lost their lives while fighting against these principles were American citizens. Those who, as subjects of Germany, Austria, Turkey or Bulgaria, responded to the call to the colors as a matter of national duty, did not display an idealism so remarkable as to call for commemoration by an American university. A memorial to the Harvard men who died for the Allied cause would fittingly express the feeling of those who are back of this movement, and any other memorial would be devoid of meaning.

NINETY-EIGHT.

FOR VOLUNTEERS ONLY

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The discussion as to whether the Harvard War Memorial should be partisan or neutral has dragged along considerably. I think that the ideas of most of us have been crystallized on this point one way or the other for some time.

As I understand the proposition it is a question of whether we should raise a memorial to those who *gave* their lives in this war on both sides or only on the side of the Allies. We should have authoritative information first as to whether any of those who fell on the side of the Germans *gave* their lives, or whether they were merely performing what was required of them as conscripts or reservists. If there are found to have been no Harvard volunteers who fell in

the German ranks it appears that the Memorial will naturally take on a partisan character. If, after investigation, it is found that there were some of our volunteers that fell for Germany it seems that the fair way to decide the matter is to leave it to a referendum of the alumni. They should be, after all, the custodians of Harvard spirit and Harvard principles, and they will inevitably decide for themselves whether they will contribute to a Memorial that is to commemorate either those who died in war or those who died for France.

SAMUEL CABOT, '06.

Boston.

A BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

If it is not too late, may I be permitted to enter the War Memorial discussion? In following this controversy to date, I am impressed by the fact that Messrs. Edward T. Lee, '86, E. F. Alexander, '99, and Percy B. Davidson, '16, have contributed much by throwing down the glove and making this interesting discussion possible.

What is the object of a War Memorial? Is it not for the purpose of inspiring those who remain and those of future generations with an ideal, the ideal of an enthusiasm and devotion sufficient to cause men to make the greatest sacrifices—even to die—for their conception of the right?

Those of us who do not get too hot under the collar must admit that some of the participants in this discussion are right in their contention that death is not always the greatest sacrifice a man can make, and it is unfortunate that many sacrifices made for a cause are not sufficiently showy and dramatic to inspire the world, but that is not a valid reason for refusing to admire and perpetuate a sacrifice that is dramatic.

It would be unnatural to suppose that the motives of all the Harvard volunteers in the European War were nobly

unselfish. This question of a War Memorial will not stand a psychological analysis any more than a man's religion will stand a materialistic and scientific analysis. The analysis of the former will tend to destroy its idealistic purpose, while the analysis of the latter will demonstrate that a man must live by faith, and faith, analysis and religion can't all get into the same boat.

Is the object of this War Memorial to place the University's stamp of approval on the course pursued by the Allies or the Central Powers; is it to add to the decoration of our University grounds; is it for the purpose of inspiring only those youths who pass through our Alma Mater, or those persons who visit Cambridge?

All these questions have occurred to me in reading the discussion. If the true object be the commemorating of an ideal, will it not best be accomplished by erecting the memorial on one of the battlefields where Harvard men died? Here in the future all the world may be inspired not only by the heroism of these fields, but by the part played by the sons of Harvard, who made even greater sacrifices than those who fought for their country as well as an ideal. The future visitors to those tragic fields will admire and honor the soldiers of both the winning and the losing armies, just as today we honor the soldiers of the North and South in equal measure. This Memorial would testify, as nothing else could, to the Harvard ideal, which demands that her sons acquit themselves nobly, at the same time granting them perfect freedom in thought and action.

FRANK M. WRIGHT, '06.
New York.

IN SEPARATE MEMORIALS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It seems to me that the postage which has been wasted in futile—in some cases almost absurd—discussion of a Harvard Memorial would be sufficient to erect

suitable monuments for Harvard men who have fought on either side, as well as providing a handsome mausoleum for those who have not been able to fight at all.

No just and generous man will fail to have respect for the man who has sacrificed his life in a cause which has seemed to him his cause. On the other hand, there is no need for such a confusion of causes, motives and purposes as has been shown in most of the letters to the BULLETIN. If the dead who died for the Allies and the dead who died for Germany are to be commemorated, let them be commemorated separately.

WINTHROP B. FIELD, '15.
New York.

DEATH OF H. R. D. SIMPSON, '18

H. R. D. Simpson, '18, of Port Chester, N. Y., a lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps, was killed while flying in an airplane at Joyce Green, England, on December 20, 1916. He was buried with military honors at Crayford.

Simpson prepared at Eton, and entered Harvard College in the fall of 1914. As soon as the war broke out he went to England and entered the Sandhurst Military College, from which he was gazetted to the Sixth Dragoons. Soon afterwards he had himself transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, and, after receiving his training at Uphavon, in Wiltshire, he was sent to the front, where he did brilliant service for ten months. He then returned to England on leave; while there he was severely injured in saving the life of a fellow officer in a runaway accident, and was laid up for several months. On his recovery he returned to the front. By that time he had become an expert and authority on fast planes. On January 5, 1916, he was mentioned in the orders of the day for his daring flying and splendid work in the field. Soon afterwards he broke down and was invalided. He was killed while testing a new speed scout airplane at the plant of Vickers, Ltd.

He was a son of Henry W. Simpson, '85, a well-known lawyer in New York City.

A cable message received at Brockville, Ont., from London, states that Allen Shortt, '17, a lieutenant in the machine-gun section of the 59th Canadian battalion, was reported missing after an engagement on the French front.

LAMONT, COMMENCEMENT MARSHAL

The directors of the Harvard Alumni Association at a meeting on January 8, 1917, elected Thomas W. Lamont, of the class of 1892, Chief Marshal for Commencement Day in June, 1917. Lamont was born at Claversack, N. Y., September 30, 1870, and prepared for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. As an undergraduate he was president of the *Crimson* and business editor of the *Monthly*. Immediately upon leaving



College he was engaged in newspaper work on the *New York Tribune* for two years. Thereafter for nine years he was active in the manufacturing and mercantile business of Lamont, Corliss & Company. From 1903 to 1908 he was an officer of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, and a vice-president of the First National Bank of New York City to December 31, 1910; at that time he entered the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company.

He is a director of various corporations, including the Crowell Publishing Company, First Security Company, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, International Agricultural Corporation,

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, Northern Pacific Railway Company, J. G. White & Co., Inc., etc.

In June, 1912, he was elected an Overseer of Harvard College. He served as president of the Associated Harvard Clubs for the year 1915-16, and has recently been made chairman of the committee to raise the Harvard Endowment Fund.

NEW YORK ENGINEERS

One hundred and fifteen members and guests attended the tenth annual dinner of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York, held December 7, at the Harvard Club in that city. Charles Gilman, '04, president of the society, was toastmaster. The other speakers were: President Lowell; Dr. Ira N. Hollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; W. S. Keis, vice-president of the American International Corporation; Charles H. Mapes, chairman of the athletic committee of Columbia University, and L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

Mr. Loree spoke of the difficulties encountered by the railroads in connection with the government valuation work; Mr. Keis on the position of the United States in the commercial world, with particular reference to the conditions that would prevail at the close of the European war; Dr. Hollis on the service, other than military, that college graduates could render the country; Mr. Mapes on football; President Lowell on the Harvard-Technology alliance.

Besides those mentioned, there were present: R. H. Howes and L. D. Gardner, president and secretary of the Technology Club; D. Q. Brown and C. H. Higgins, president and secretary of the Princeton Engineering Association; R. T. Dana, secretary of the Yale Engineering Association; C. N. Green, president of the Cornell Engineering Society; and the following members of the Harvard Society, with their guests: H. J. Alexander, '00, F. H. Beall, '13, J. H. Betton, '71, J. Binda, '10, J. E. Bunting, '08, W. H. Burr, honorary member, T. Crimmins, '00, F. H. Davol, '03, T. C. Desmond, '08, C. R. Dodge, '06, G. E. Doyen, '07, C. D. Drew, '07, A. Durant, '03, D. G. Edwards, '03, K. B. Emerson, '02, R. B. Enmons, '06, J. H. Fedcler, '07, F. R. Fitzpatrick, '03, A. D. Flinn, '02, R. S. Foss, '03, A. H. Fox, '03, H. H. Fox, '00, H. Goldmark, '78, J. F. Gowen, '11, R. W. Greenlaw, '02, W. McK. Griffin, '05, H. M. Hale, '04, W. L. Hanavan, '03, W. L. Harrington, '08, F. W. Harvey, '13, J. R. Healy, '97, C. M. Holland,

'05, H. W. Horne, '94, D. W. Howes, '03, A. C. Jackson, '88, S. J. Jennings, '85, A. L. Kimball, '14, J. M. Levine, '06, M. F. McAlpin, '07, J. R. MacArthur, '85, J. F. Manning, '03, F. Mason, '06, E. W. Mills, '02, E. Q. Moses, '02, P. Mulock, '03, G. Newell, '98, F. M. Newton, '98, W. K. Page, '10, C. P. Perin, '03, J. P. H. Perry, '03, F. Pope, '01, A. S. Proudfoot, '02, W. Reiner, '15, F. Remington, '87, J. Reynolds, '07, G. S. Rice, '70, R. Ridgway, honorary member, E. L. Robinson, '14, T. R. Robinson, '01, G. H. Roosevelt, '13, R. R. Rumery, '99, M. H. Ryan, '99, J. F. Sanborn, '99, C. Seaver, '02, T. W. Slocum, '90, E. B. Smith, '08, W. F. Stevenson, '07, W. D. Thayer, '07, W. D. Thompson, '07, D. L. Turner, honorary member, W. B. Updegraff, '06, E. L. Verveer, '98, A. L. D. Warner, '05, L. W. Weed, '15, C. M. Weld, '01, B. White, '04, T. H. Whitney, '00, and F. Wilcock, '00.

HOCKEY SCHEDULE

The schedule of the hockey team for the rest of the season follows:

Saturday, January 13—Dartmouth at the Arena.

Saturday, January 20—Princeton at New York.

Saturday, January 27—Queen's University at the Arena.

Friday, February 2—Princeton at the Arena.

Saturday, February 10—McGill University at the Arena.

Saturday, February 17—Yale at New Haven.

Saturday, February 24—Princeton at the Arena (in case of a tie).

Saturday, March 3—Yale at the Arena.

Saturday, March 10—Yale at New Haven (in case of a tie).

Season tickets admitting to all the games at the Arena, excepting the Yale game, are now on sale for \$2 each.

1905 LUNCHEONS

Through the courtesy of B. S. Prentice, '05, a table has been reserved for luncheon for members of the class at the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway, New York, between one and two o'clock on the second Tuesday in every month. The table which heretofore has been reserved for class luncheons at the Underwriters Club has been given up.

Please note that the luncheons will be on the second Tuesday of each month instead of the first Tuesday.

C. W. DALL,

S. N. HINCKLEY,

Committee.

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS

The class of 1917 has elected the following officers, thus completing the list:

Ivy Orator—Hunt Wentworth, of Chicago.

Secretary—E. A. Whitney, of Augusta, Me.

Class Committee—J. W. D. Seymour, of New York City; Robert Baldwin, of West Newton.

Class Day Committee—H. H. Dadmun, of Arlington; G. E. Abbot, of Andover; J. E. P. Morgan, of New York City; W. H. Meeker, of New York City; W. I. Tibbetts, of Dorchester; J. C. Harris, of Brookline; G. C. Caner, of Philadelphia.

Photograph Committee—R. N. Cram, of Kennebunk, Me.; H. B. Courteen, of Milwaukee; G. B. Blaine, of Taunton.

LECTURES FOR CAMBRIDGE POLICE

The brief course of instruction for the Cambridge police officers, which was arranged by Harvard University at the request of Mayor Rockwood, opened last Monday in the City Building, Central Square, and will continue through January 18. One or two lectures are given every day by Raymond B. Fosdick and Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane, instructors in the New York City Police School for Beginners. The subjects of the lectures are:

Police Work in Europe and America.

The Organization of a Police Department.

The Training of Policemen.

Duties of the Uniformed Force.

Newer Methods of Detection and Identification.

The Methods of Patrol.

Duties of the Man on Post.

The Management of the Station House.

Thieves, their Methods and Detection.

CONFERENCES ON THE FINE ARTS

Four members of the Department of Fine Arts will speak at conferences which are to be held during the coming spring at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Their subjects and the dates of their conferences are here given:

Professor Arthur Pope, "The Use of the Line—East and West", February 8.

Edward W. Forbes, director of the Fogg Art Museum, "The History and Technique of Italian Painting", March 1 and 8.

Paul J. Sachs, assistant professor of Fine Arts, "Engravings by 16th Century Northern Artists", March 15 and 22.

Dr. Denman W. Ross, lecturer on the theory of design, "Principles of Design", March 29 and April 12.

At the University

Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Professor W. W. Fenn, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School, will preach next Sunday.

About 80 men are now training for the track team. They will have their first competition of the season on January 27, when the annual indoor meet of the Coast Artillery Corps will be held in the Armory, Irvington St., Boston.

G. D. Leighton '19, of Tunkhamoock, Pa., represented Phillips Brooks House at the annual meeting of the "Corda Fratres Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs", which was held at New Haven during the Christmas recess.

The Union had a deficit of \$8,910 last year. The restaurant, which made a profit of \$1,526 in the previous year, ran behind more than \$2,700, and the loss in the house department increased from \$6,116 to \$8,224.

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, lecturer on police administration, spoke on "Some Features of Municipal Police Administration in European Countries" at the Conference on Municipal Government this week.

At the Geological Conference last Tuesday, Professor Ward spoke on "Rainfall Types of the United States", and R. M. Field, 2G., of Providence, R. I., on "Biogeny vs. the Geologic Time Scale."

At the Chemical Colloquium this week, A. S. Coolidge, 2G., of Pittsfield, Mass., reviewed a paper by Irving Langmuir on "The Constitution and Fundamental Properties of Solids and Liquids."

Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots, '91, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Hankow, spoke at a meeting of the Student Volunteer Union of Greater Boston, held in Brooks House last Monday evening.

D R Scott, 1G., A.B. (Univ. of Missouri) '10, of Columbia, Mo., spoke on "Some Criticisms of Current Theories of Imputation and Cost", at the Seminary of Economics last Monday.

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday, Dr. D. L. Webster, instructor in physics, gave a review of the discussion at the American Association on "The Constitution of the Atom."

E. H. Clark, '96, assistant graduate treasurer, and Dr. Roger I. Lee, '02, spoke Monday evening at a meeting of the freshmen who intend to join the class in general athletics.

The American Ambulance Field Service has opened a recruiting office in Grays 17.

Miss Loraine Wyman, soprano, and Mr. Howard Brockway, pianist, will give a recital of folk-songs of the Kentucky Mountains in John Knowles Paine Hall on Thursday evening, January 18. The recital will be given under the auspices of the Division of Music. Tickets are on sale at Amee Brothers.

Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, '71, John Templeman Coolidge, Jr., '79, and Robert Bacon, '80, have been appointed to represent Harvard University on the board of trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

President Lowell spoke in Milwaukee last Friday evening and in Chicago last Saturday evening. He discussed the aims of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is an officer.

Edwin Ginn, '18, the player on the university second football team, who had an attack of infantile paralysis several weeks ago, is slowly recovering at his home in Winchester.

Professor Birkhoff will give the second of his discussions on "Integral Equations in their Relation to Mathematical Physics" at the Physical Conference next Friday evening.

Harvard finished third in the intercollegiate chess tournament which was held in New York City during the Christmas recess. Columbia won, and Yale was second.

C. P. Reynolds, '18, represented the Phillips Brooks House Association at the intercollegiate Prohibition Convention which was recently held at Lexington, Ky.

"The Harvard Peruvian Expedition" will be the subject of an address by Mr. G. K. Noble at the meeting of the Zoological Club next Friday afternoon.

Dr. James H. Hyslop addressed the Graduate Schools Society last Tuesday evening on "The Evidence for Immortality from Psychological Research."

Six new elms, the gifts of Arthur H. Lea, '80, of Philadelphia, and another from an anonymous donor, have been set up in the Yard.

L. H. Rice, 2G., of Syracuse, N. Y., spoke on "A topic in Determinants" at the meeting of the Mathematical Club this week.

Voluntary rowing on the machines and in the tank has begun for candidates for the university and freshman crews.

Julian Henry Reinherz, '18, of Brookline, died at his home on December 22, 1916, of malignant endocarditis.

R. C. Cooke, '18, of Newton Centre, has been elected captain of the association football team for next year.

Professor E. C. Moore, who underwent a surgical operation just before Christmas, is convalescing.

Alumni Notes

'65—William Rotch has been re-elected president of the Alliance Française of Boston and Cambridge, Mass.

'69—Edward Read died on December 5 at his home in Cambridge, Mass. For many years he was a member of the firm of William Read & Sons, dealers in athletic and sporting goods, Boston.

'70—Otis Granville Robinson died on December 8. After graduation from College he went to St. Louis, where he was in the commission business, and later was with Nunes & Brittain, dry-goods. He then returned to Boston and became a foreign buyer for the Jordan Marsh Co. While in its employ he crossed the ocean more than a hundred times. A nervous breakdown forced him to retire from business, and three years ago he bought a farm in Andover, N. H., where he raised poultry and blooded stock.

M. D. '74—Edmund Dow Spear died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on December 25, after a four days' illness with pneumonia. After completing his course at the Harvard Medical School, he carried on further research work at the Eye and Ear Infirmary of the Boston City Hospital and in Vienna, and in his practice specialized in diseases of the nose and throat.

'87—Henry W. Keyes, a Republican, was elected in November, Governor of New Hampshire by a majority of nearly 8,000, although Wilson carried the state over Hughes.

'87—Edgar J. Rich was a guest of the Industrial Traffic Conference of New England at its luncheon in Boston on December 5.

'88—Frank B. Williams, LL.B. '91, and John Nolen, A.M. '05, City Planner of Cambridge Mass., have recently submitted a report on city planning for Bridgeport, Conn.

'90—Robert Herrick went to France early in December in the interest of the American Fund for French Wounded.

A.M. '94—Edgar C. Morris died on December 25. He was head of the department of English at Syracuse University, where he had taught for twenty-one years.

'95—Eugene H. Pool, M.D., (Columbia) '99, has presented, at the request of the executive committee of the New York Hospital, a report of his recent trip to France to take charge of the Fitzgerald Unit of the Hôpital Français de New York. His report, entitled "A Visit to France," is published as No. 7, Vol. I, of the "General Bulletin" of the Society of the New York Hospital.

'96—Jerome D. Greene has resigned his position as Secretary of the Rockefeller

Foundation; his resignation will take effect January 31, 1917. He will enter the service of Lee, Higginson & Co., but will retain his position as a Trustee of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and of the General Education Board.

'01—Samuel S. Drury, Headmaster of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., addressed the Junior League of Boston, on December 6, upon the subject, "Brothers, Husbands, and Sons."

'01—R. H. Grant is general manager of the Domestic Engineering Co., makers of Delco-Light, Dayton, O.

'03—Graham R. Taylor has been appointed by the United States Department of State to investigate conditions in the camps where German prisoners of war are detained by the Allies. His title is "Special Assistant to the American Ambassador to Russia." He is now in Orenburg, in the southeastern part of Russia, but his address is care of the American Embassy, Petrograd.

'03—Ralph G. Wiggan has resigned his position as assistant to the vice-president of the R. S. Brine Transportation Co., Boston, and is assistant to the traffic manager of the Thomas G. Plant Co., Boston.

'04—The engagement of Arthur Wait to Miss Faith Levering Marsh, of New York, is announced. Wait is vice-president and manager of the Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., 192 South St., Boston.

'05—Samuel N. Hinckley, because of poor health, has resigned as secretary of the class, and Lewis M. Thornton, 60 Worth St., New York City, has taken his place.

'05—J. W. Johnston, of Rochester, N. Y., has prepared a series of twelve lectures on "Interesting Episodes of the Great Battle of Gettysburg", which Williams, Browne and Earle, Inc., of Philadelphia, offer for use in schools, colleges, or other institutions. The lectures are illustrated by a great many slides, based in part on the valuable material which Johnston has deposited at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

'06—Lawrence D. Rockwell is in Battery C, 1st Artillery, Illinois National Guard (Chicago). He has returned from the Mexican border to his real estate business at 7 West Madison St., Chicago.

'06—A daughter, Charlotte Wales, was born on October 14 to Edward L. Young, Jr., and Charlotte (Wales) Young, at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'07—Francis Dean has succeeded Harold M. Pitman, '09, as confidential secretary to Hon. Lester W. Clark, '75, Justice of the Supreme

Court of New York. Dean's address is Supreme Court Chambers, Brooklyn County Court House, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'07—A son, George V. Stone, was born on December 20 to Mason H. Stone and Elsie M. (Barker) Stone, at 197 Hunnewell Terrace, Newton, Mass.

'07—G. D. Viets recently served nine months in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and was appointed lieutenant in the 130th Battalion. He was discharged on account of health, and is now managing affairs for W. P. Shannon, wholesale and retail groceries, Kippewa, Quebec.

'08—Francis Williams Rockwell, Jr., was on the Mexican Border last summer in Co. F, 2d Massachusetts Regiment. He was advanced to corporal and then to sergeant. He has gone back to his work with the Berkshire Life Insurance Co., in Pittsfield, Mass.

'09—R. E. Peabody was married on November 16 to Miss Elizabeth P. Wilds at Ferrisburg, Vt.

'13—Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., has been appointed a second lieutenant in the United States Army and assigned to the Fifth Cavalry.

'14—Lloyd G. del Castillo is musical director of the Bijou Theatre, Springfield, Mass. His address is the Y. M. C. A.

'14—A daughter, Eileen Livingston, was born on November 14 to Leland H. Niles and Eileen (Livingston) Niles.

'14—Spencer O. Shotter is with Redmond & Co., bankers and brokers, 33 Pine St., New York. He is living at 1000 Park Ave., New York.

A.M. '14—Carl Witke, A.B. (Ohio State) '13, has been appointed instructor in American history at Ohio State University.

'15—C. F. Damon is in the real estate department of the Guardian Trust Co. of Honolulu, T. H.

'15—Russell C. Jackson is with the Stan-

dard Oil Co. of New York, and is at present at Andung, Manchuria, China.

'15—Chester W. Jenks, formerly with Coffin & Burr, Boston, is now with J. J. Grover's Sons, shoe manufacturers, Lynn, Mass. His home address is 175 Naples Road, Brookline, Mass.

'15—Philip H. Sherwood has been appointed a second lieutenant in the United States Army. After service with Squadron A, New York National Guard, at McAllen, Tex., he was ordered to the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he is now stationed. After a course of instruction there, he will join his regiment, the 17th Cavalry, at El Paso, Tex.

'15—Harry S. Keelan was married on December 6 to Miss Sarah M. Talbert, of Buffalo, N. Y. They will live at La Salle, N. Y.

'15—Samuel W. Murray, who is with the General Roofing Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., was married on October 24 in Cambridge, Mass., to Miss Margaret K. Turnbull.

M.B.A. '15—A son was born on November 30 to J. Paul Foster and Saba Drew (Thomas) Foster, Wellesley, '14.

'16—S. A. Hartwell, Jr., has been with the Aluminum Co. of America since March 1. At present he is at their fabricating plant at New Kensington, Pa.

'16—Dwight H. Ingram, Henry L. Nash, and Harold F. Weston left Bombay on November 27 to form a Harvard unit for Y. M. C. A. army hut work in Mesopotamia.

'16—George P. Loomis is a chemist at the Chicopee factory of the A. G. Spalding Bros. Co. His address is 132 Cochran St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

'16—K. E. Pote is studying mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is living at 31 Holyoke St., Cambridge.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.
Publication Office, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer.
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thordike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87.
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91.
Ellery Sedgwick, '04.
E. M. Grossman, '06.
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Pollansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '93, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917.

NUMBER 16.

News and Views

President Lowell's Report.

We are repeating, with this issue of the BULLETIN, a procedure begun a year ago, and are sending to every reader of the paper a supplement containing President Lowell's annual report. It was found last year that the report had a much wider reading among the alumni than ever before, and that its authoritative setting forth of the present state of the University was most welcome to many into whose hands previous reports of the president had not fallen. This year a special reason for regarding it attentively exists in the closeness of the relationship it bears at many points to the campaign for an increase in the general funds of the University, outlined in the BULLETIN of last week and further expounded on pages that follow.

The final words of President Lowell's report—"by raising our tuition fee we have drawn on our last source of supply"—may well serve as a starting-point for the Endowment Fund Committee. From this point it is possible to march in more than one direction. What some of these directions are President Lowell's report, in touching upon various immediate needs of enlarged resources, suggests. What some of them are not also appears. From the educational point of view there is perhaps nothing in the report more significant and suggestive than the clear note of warning against the further multiplication of single courses of study.

There is no suggestion to eliminate any of the 536½ courses, including 73 in the nature of seminars, now offered at Harvard. It is a general principle which President Lowell enunciates when he says: "Fewer courses, more thoroughly given, which would free instructors for a larger amount of personal supervision of the students, would be better for the pupils; and would make it possible for the University to allow those members of the staff who are capable of original work of a high order more time for productive scholarship. Many a professor at the present day, under the pressure of preparing a new course, cannot find time to work up the discoveries he has made, or to publish a work throwing a new light on existing knowledge."

The implication of all this is that it calls a halt in the indefinite extension of the mechanism of education, and at least partially opens before the qualified scholar a door leading into the place of opportunity for his highest individual development. Is it not precisely this development, and not the mere capacity to conduct a course in one more sub-division of a branch of learning, which has made the Harvard teachers whose names are held in special honor the figures they have been in the life of Harvard? Is not the rearing up of new teachers of the same breed as the old one of the fruitful possibilities now in sight?

Especially in relation to the undertaking of the Harvard Endowment Fund

Committee, President Lowell's words are a reassuring statement of an immediate need of the University. If it is strongly impressed upon the graduates and friends of Harvard that a qualitative rather than a quantitative test will be applied to the result at which the Fund is aiming, we cannot help believing that its appeal will call forth a broad response. Certainly President Lowell's report, in more aspects than the one to which we have called attention, points the way to progress in which mere physical growth is not an essential part.

* * *

Military Training.

Just a year ago the Harvard Regiment, like a gleaming whitecap on the wave of "preparedness" then in full motion, was beginning its career in Cambridge. Last week the *Crimson* printed an anniversary supplement containing a complete roster of the Regiment, a brief record of its accomplishment, and pictures illustrating its history. It is natural to look to the President's Report for the latest word on the military question at Harvard—a question to which our correspondents a year ago were devoting almost as much attention as they are now giving to the proposed War Memorial.

In the Report will be found a recital of the attempts of Harvard and other colleges to make a suitable adjustment between their courses of study and the requirements of the War Department in application of the Act of Congress authorizing the formation of Reserve Officers' Training Corps in our colleges and universities. These attempts are still in process. From the *Yale Alumni Weekly* of last week it appears that a unit of the Training Corps is still to be established at New Haven. Since the writing of President Lowell's report, one further step in the matter, hitherto unrecorded in the BULLETIN, has been made. Captain

Bjornstadt, detailed from the War Department to teach military science at Harvard, has been recalled to Washington for service on a special committee which is expected to bring the War Department and the colleges to a common understanding of what is essential for the turning of collegians into possible officers. At least the view of the matter prevailing at Harvard ought now to be clear to Captain Bjornstadt.

* * *

The Catalogue of Names. The University Catalogue is published this year in two parts. The first, a

Catalogue of Names, containing 456 pages, appeared early in January. The second, which will include the announcements of the various departments of the University, is promised in April. The increasing bulk of the single volume which has hitherto contained all this material fully justifies its division into two instalments. The catalogue of 1911-12 contained 901 pages. In 1915-16 it had grown to 1009, and was approximating the proportions of "Who's Who." The smaller volume now distributed is not much smaller than the complete Catalogue as it was known to graduates not yet of venerable years, and in many respects it repays a careful scrutiny.

The tables of "Geographical Distribution of Students" reveal the fact that every state in the Union, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines are represented in the University, sometimes, to be sure, by not more than one, two or three men. Alaska only is missing from this list. The foreign countries represented number 43, many of them being credited with but one student. It is worth noting, by the way, that three students in the University are ascribed to Germany, only one to England, and none to France. The 1913-14 catalogue gave 10 to Germany, 11 to England, and

4 to France. The total of students from foreign countries, however, was then 148; it is now 216.

Another matter of interest is found in the tables of "Distribution by Colleges", printed after the list of names in each of the graduate schools. If these tables are scrutinized not with reference to the number of men doing graduate work at Harvard, but to the number of colleges from which they come, a fresh idea of the variety in separate groups of the University population presents itself. Even in the smaller graduate schools, the numbers are surprising, with 10 colleges represented in the School of Architecture and 13 in the Bussey Institution. In the larger schools we find 84 colleges represented in the School of Business Administration, 87 in the Medical School, 153 in the Law School, 163 in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The number of individual students from Harvard is naturally the largest in all these lists. For the other colleges it ranges from a single representative to the enrolment of 81 Yale men in the Law School. As these college graduates themselves have come to Harvard, *via* their own institutions, from all parts of the country, the broadly inclusive character of Harvard University—if not yet of Harvard College—is refreshingly apparent.

* * *

**Professor Wendell,
Emeritus.**

In the list of Officers of Instruction and Administration in the newly issued Catalogue of Names, the word "Emeritus" appears in thirty instances. Last week the Overseers consented to the action of the Corporation in swelling this number by adding "Emeritus" to the title of Professor Barrett Wendell from September 1, 1917.

Professor Wendell has been teaching in Harvard College since 1880, three

years after his graduation. Passing through the grades of Instructor and Assistant Professor, he has been Professor of English from 1898 to the present time. In 1910-11 he was Acting University Marshal. In 1902-03 he delivered the Clark Lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1904-05 was Harvard Exchange Professor with France. This is merely the academic side of the record. There is a personal side, in which a pronounced individuality and an uncommon capacity for turning pupils into friends and holding them as such have made him one of the distinctive Harvard figures of his time.

But it happens that he has been much more than a Harvard figure. The teaching of English composition as it is taught throughout America today owes a unique debt to his pioneer work in this field. The daily theme, the common-sense application of the principle that one learns best how to do a thing by doing it, was in large measure his own contribution to the present-day method of teaching the writing of English. Through the multitude of English teachers all over the country, taught at Harvard by Professor Wendell and his younger disciples, his work has been carried far and wide.

His own contributions to the literary history and criticism of America and England, and to the interpretation of French character, have also made him more than a Harvard professor, in the very sense in which the most valuable of our teachers have always extended their usefulness by their labors outside the class-room. Retiring from the active work of teaching at an age well suited to the telling continuance of his work as a scholar and writer, Professor Wendell carries with him both the gratitude of the Harvard community and its warmest wishes for the accomplishment of all the labors he may have planned.

Why Harvard Needs Money

Treasurer's Reports Show That Continued Deficits Have Exhausted Unrestricted Capital—Many Departments Now Dependent on a Few Generous Givers

THE campaign to raise an endowment fund of \$10,000,000 implies an urgent financial need at the University. Many friends of Harvard would, no doubt, contribute their share to such a fund on the mere statement from an authorized committee that money was needed; others, equally able, but accustomed in business to investigate before backing an enterprise, want to know the facts. In Harvard's finances the facts speak only too loudly for themselves. The appearance of the Treasurer's report for the year ending June 30, 1916, and the opening of the campaign make a review of the financial situation at Cambridge particularly timely.

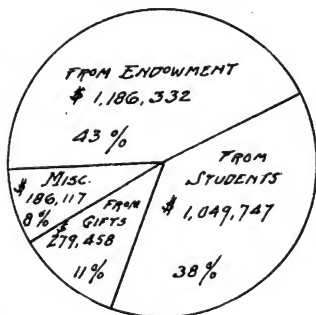
It is generally thought that although the University needs money occasionally for special purposes, Harvard is more nearly "rolling in wealth" than any other educational institution in America. Except for the 25th anniversary class gift, very little is heard of Harvard's needs. True, many of the alumni support loyally the activities of their class or the Harvard Clubs; few give anything to help carry on the great work at Cambridge, largely because they think that Harvard is well provided with working capital. Recent Treasurer's reports shows that the contrary is a fact.

HOW OPERATING EXPENSES ARE MET

Below is printed an analysis of the income account showing money (cents omitted) received and spent purely for running expenses in the entire University for the year 1915-16:

Operating expenses,	\$2,701,654
Expenses met by	
(a) Income from endowment,	\$1,186,332
(b) Income from students,	1,049,747
(c) Miscellaneous income,	186,117
	<hr/>
Balance to be met by gifts for immediate use,	\$279,458

The most significant fact to be gained from these figures may be more graphically shown as follows in percentages:



In other words Harvard can rely on receiving in normal times approximately 81 per cent. of the amount necessary to meet running expenses; namely, income from endowment plus income from students. The remaining 19 per cent. must be obtained from other

sources, such as miscellaneous income (sale of publications, paper, waste, etc.) and the important gifts for immediate use. It is interesting to notice in this connection that tuition fees from the entire University amounted for the year just ended to only \$769,944, less than 29 per cent. of the operating expenses.

WHY THE TUITION FEE WAS RAISED

It is not difficult to see why the Corporation felt compelled to raise the tuition fee to increase its income. All the component parts of the above circle are fairly steady from year to year. Without a great gift to endowment, income therefrom cannot increase. Income from students runs in proportion to the enrollment, which grows at a comparatively slow rate. Miscellaneous income remains about the same. The following table of gifts for immediate use available to meet running expenses shows a fairly steady course. Income from students was, therefore, the only item which could be increased:

GIFTS FOR IMMEDIATE USE AVAILABLE TO MEET RUNNING EXPENSES.

1910,	\$192,249
1911,	243,629
1912,	217,718
1913,	325,689
1914,	310,680
1915,	279,176
1916,	281,325

Gifts to the University fall into either of two classes: (1) gifts to capital, only the income from which may be used, and (2) gifts for immediate use, which can be used at any time. In many instances, both classes may be restricted; that is, given only for a specified purpose and unavailable for running expenses.

DEPENDENT UPON GIFTS

To show how dependent Harvard is upon annual gifts for immediate use it is only necessary to examine the Treasurer's reports over a series of

years. We find several departments almost wholly dependent upon these gifts. In the year just ended the Arnold Arboretum, Blue Hill Observatory, Fogg Museum and the Gray Herbarium received sums amounting to large percentages of their operating expenses. The Graduate School of Business Administration received about \$20,000 in gifts, almost one third of its total income. The College alone received \$78,613.

An extremely significant fact is that these necessary contributions come from not over 200 friends of Harvard. And the reports over a number of years reveal practically the same names. Thus it is evident that Harvard relies to a large degree on the financial ability of a few generous friends, without whose aid many departments of the University would have to make serious curtailments.

WHY HARVARD NEEDS MORE MONEY

Last year there was a surplus of \$20,923 in the entire University. In view of this fact and the increased tuition fee, why does Harvard need more money? The answer to the tuition fee argument is contained in a report of a special committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, published in the BULLETIN of March 3, 1915, page 398. Supposing the fee raised to \$200, as it since has been, the committee gave a list of charges made up of the year's deficit, fees no longer receivable under the proposed scheme, and additions to scholarships, a total amount of \$107,570. As the increase in income from the new fee is estimated at \$140,000, there remains about \$32,500 "from which the growing expenses, including the normal increase in the salaries of the present staff and the increased cost of maintenance of the Widener Library, might be in part met." This schedule does not appear to leave much of a surplus available toward defraying operating expenses of nearly \$3,000,000. In other words most of the

increased income from tuition fees has already been spoken for.

RECENT SURPLUS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

It is true that there was last year a surplus of \$1,834 in the College and \$20,923 in the University; but such has not always been the case, as the following table shows:

DEFICITS AND SURPLUSES IN COLLEGE AND ALL DEPARTMENTS SINCE 1906.

	College	All Departments
1906	—59,296	—20,106
1907	—16,713	+17,610
1908	+6,152	+18,053
1909	—20,994	—6,281
1910	—122,198*	—142,845*
1911	—28,532	—21,153
1912	—14,750	—42,662
1913	—22,388	—24,790
1914	—52,009*	—107,146*
1915	+32,094	+65,272*
1916	+1,834	+20,923
Total net deficit,	—206,800	—242,525
Average net deficit,	—26,981	—22,048

These figures indicate that, with a policy of the strictest economy and efficient management, the University was able last year to come out ahead. It meant "cutting the garment to suit the cloth." This is evident because, as shown above, income available to meet running expenses has been increasing only moderately, while the natural tendency of all operating expenses has been toward a very rapid increase.

The nominal surplus is the result of retrenchment from lack of funds to

meet annual deficits. It will be noticed from the table printed above that since 1906 the University contracted a net deficit of \$242,525. To meet this the administration was compelled to draw on unrestricted capital funds. The result is that these important "anchors to windward" have now almost entirely disappeared. No other course has remained but to make operating expenses run under income. During the last year it was seen that increased income had to be found if the University was to carry on its work successfully. The only channel open to the Corporation was through the tuition fee, and that course was reluctantly followed.

THREATENING CONDITIONS

These figures point to an unsatisfactory situation in two respects: (1) No funds are available for the increasing needs of the University—for the grasping of opportunities to maintain Harvard's rightful place among heavily endowed, rival institutions of higher learning. (2) The margin of safety in the form of unrestricted capital funds out of which occasional deficits might be met has practically disappeared. The goal of the Endowment Fund Committee is to prevent either of these threatening conditions from impairing in any way the great work which Harvard must accomplish in the next 50 years.

THE CRIMSON BOARD

The *Crimson* officers for the ensuing half year will be: President, W. H. Meeker, '17, of New York City; managing editor, D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem; secretary, Hugh Bridgman, '19, of Salem; editorial chairman, G. B. Blaine, '17, of Taunton.

The following have been elected to the staff: J. T. Rogers, '18, of Washington, D. C.; G. L. Howe, '18, of Bristol, R. I.; and W. H. Allen, '18, of Los Angeles, editorial department; G. C. Barclay, '19, of New York City, F. H. Fisher, '19, of Hauppauge, L. I., N. Y., and F. P. Champ, '19, of Logan, Utah, news department; W. H. Potter, Jr., '19, of Watertown, business department.

*Some of these irregularities deserve explanation. A large part of the apparent deficit in 1910 was caused by changing the end of the fiscal year from July 31 to June 30, thus depriving the University for the book year 1910 of the bond interest and dividends due in July. The large difference between 1914 and 1915 was caused by unusual expenses in the former year, which might well be spread over a longer period. The 1915 surplus was caused largely by new income from the Freshman Halls and increased income from tuition fees.

Registration in the University

THE following table, prepared from the Catalogue, shows the registration of the University for the present academic year and the year 1915-16:

INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION

	1916-17	1915-16
Corporation,	7	7
Overseers,	30	30
Teachers,	922	892
Preachers,	5	5
Curators, Directors, and Library Officers,	75	74
Business Officers,	15	14
Proctors and Other Officers,	87	52

Total, 1,141 1,074

STUDENTS.

I. FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

1. COLLEGE.

Senior Class,	424	412
Junior Class,	640	554
Sophomore Class,	651	665
Freshman Class,	694	683
Unclassified,	123	137
Out-of-Course,	50	55
Special Students,	*—	13

Total, 2,582 2,519

2. GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Travelling Fellows,	17	14
Resident Students,	588	584

Total, 605 598

3. SPECIAL STUDENTS,

	60	*—
--	----	----

II. GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Graduate Student,	1	—
Second-Year,	50	40
First-Year,	132	116
Unclassified,	9	1
Special Students,	30	25

Total, 222 182

III. FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE,

1. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE,

2. SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE

ARCHITECTURE,	23	19
---------------	----	----

IV. BUSSEY INSTITUTION,

	16	14
--	----	----

V. MINING SCHOOL,

	4	6
--	---	---

VI. ENGINEERING AND MINING,

	577	422
--	-----	-----

VII. DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Travelling Fellow,	—	1
--------------------	---	---

Resident Graduate Students,	19	15
-----------------------------	----	----

Senior Class,	7	3
---------------	---	---

Middle Class,	1	6
---------------	---	---

Junior Class,	2	4
---------------	---	---

Unclassified,	4	2
---------------	---	---

Andover Theological Seminary,	23	25
Boston University School of Theology,	6	15
Episcopal Theological School,	5	2
Newton Theological Institution,	6	—

Total, 73 73

VIII. LAW SCHOOL.

Resident Graduates,	10	8
Third-Year,	212	177
Second-Year,	234	227
First-Year,	334	308
Unclassified,	64	67
Special Students,	2	1

Total, 850 788

IX. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1. MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Candidates for Degree of

Dr. P.H.,	1	2
Fourth Class,	68	67
Third Class,	93	68
Second Class,	87	96
First Class,	109	103

Total, 358 336

2. DENTAL SCHOOL.

Graduate Students,	1	2
Third-Year,	68	71
Second-Year,	77	66
First-Year,	94	90
Special Student,	—	1

Total, 240 230

Total number of students in the Regular Departments of the University, 5,656 5,226

X. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

1. NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS, — 34

2. SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Arts and Sciences,	1,044	916
Bussey Institution,	—	2

Graduate School of Medicine,

	379	212
--	-----	-----

Engineering Camp, etc.,	74	77
-------------------------	----	----

3. SCHOOL FOR HEALTH OFFICERS.

	25	15
--	----	----

Total, including university extension students, but deducting those registered in the summer and also during the academic year, 6,062 6,306

*There are now no special students in the College, but special students constitute a separate department under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.



BARRETT WENDELL, '77, LITT.D.,
Professor of English,
Who Has Resigned and Been Appointed
Professor-Emeritus.



FRANK W. TAUSSIG, '79, PH.D., LITT.D.,
Henry Lee Professor of Economics,
Who Has Accepted a Place
on the Federal Tariff Commission.



WILLIAM MORSE COLE, A.M.,
Professor of Accounting.



WILLIAM JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
James J. Hill Professor of Transportation.

TWO RECENT APPOINTEES TO FULL PROFESSORSHIPS IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

The War Memorial

BUTTONED POCKETS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am glad that the controversy on the "divided-skirt" memorial still rages. For one I am absolutely sure that it is better to be counted on the side of John Jay Chapman, '84, than on that of Percy B. Davidson, '16. But what an easy way there is to settle the whole matter! Let every man who had planned to give something to commemorate the fact that certain Harvard men, moved by high resolve, offered and lost their lives on the stricken fields of France and Belgium—let these men button up their pockets, and give nothing. Then we shall have a monument for the gods to laugh at, built with money given for a purpose squarely opposed to the intentions of those who made the original suggestion.

LINDSAY SWIFT, '77.

Boston.

ENCLOSING A CHECK

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Having read all the printed letters in regard to the War Memorial, I am reminded of a remark made by William James when he received the doctor's degree in 1903—that one can always find Harvard men ranged on each side of any mooted question. However, this particular question seems simple. I enclose a small check to be used towards a memorial to those Harvard men who fought for the Allies. If other graduates who feel as I do will make small contributions, the sum realized will exceed the amount Boston paid Augustus Saint-Gaudens for the Shaw Memorial. President Eliot should prepare the inscription and Major Higginson designate the location.

Then if any other graduates desire to commemorate those Harvard men, if any, who, either through a spirit of adventure or because they believed in the Prussian idea, espoused the cause of the

Central Powers, let such graduates raise a fund to build a monument to their heroes and their cause. But first they should quench the burning words of Josiah Royce, which seem to shine out as the true expression of Harvard's thought and feeling.

CHARLES MOORE, '78.

Detroit.

TAKING SIDES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The proposal of the Harvard Corporation to include in one memorial both those who give their lives for the cause of the Central Powers, and those who fall fighting for the Allies, reminds me of the woman who saw her husband running down the street pursued by a bear. Watching the race with interest, she exclaimed, "Go it, bear; go it, husband."

I for my part am unable to attain to such neutrality as this in regard to the present war, and believe that the action of the Corporation, like all compromises on moral issues, can please neither side, and cannot be the true solution. The pro-Germans can say with some justice that erecting a monument to those Americans who fall in the war is not true neutrality, any more than furnishing ammunition, because only one side gets the benefit of it. If it has been reported that any Harvard man has lost his life in the service of the Central Powers, I have failed to see it mentioned in the BULLETIN. On the other hand, the sympathizers of those who gave their lives for the Allies, naturally hold that it is degrading to their friends to imply that there is no moral issue in the war, and equally degrading to Harvard to imply that there is a moral issue to which Harvard is indifferent.

I grant that there are difficulties in taking sides in the great war. If we criticize the German treatment of Bel-

gium, we are reminded of the Allies' treatment of Greece; and stories of Turkish atrocities in Armenia are answered by tales of Russian atrocities in East Prussia. Yet to refrain from taking sides is as unjustifiable as for an independent voter to remain away from the polls because he can find something to criticize in the platforms of both of the great parties.

The Frenchmen who helped this country obtain its independence offer a close parallel to those Americans who are now fighting for France, and it would be interesting to know whether monuments have been erected to them in their own country, as well as in the land for which they fought. I question whether in the present war it would not be more appropriate to erect monuments to Americans in the countries where they fell, rather than in the country to which they have renounced allegiance, in disregard of the admonition of their Chief Executive.

I agree with Mr. Chapman that neutrality in monuments is an absurdity. Is every assassin to be given a monument simply because he gave his life for what he believed to be right? And when whole nations run amuck, is it more noble than for individuals? There can be but one answer to these questions. When the Harvard Corporation is prepared to erect tablets in Memorial Hall to Harvard men who gave their lives for the cause of the Confederacy, *which they believed to be right*, then, and then only, will it be appropriate to erect a monument in Cambridge to those who fall on both sides in the Great War.

WINSLOW H. HERSCHEL, '96.
Chevy Chase, Md.

THE AMERICAN VIEW

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Percy B. Davidson, '16, in his letter to the BULLETIN of January 4, says:

The main difficulty in understanding my letter seems to be that my readers have entered upon the question with a notion that their

view, adhering to the Allies, is the only righteous one, and that what really is a view held by a minority of the American people is *the American view*. If the vote of the American people may be taken as an index of approbation of the foreign policy of the administration, and I hold that it is, one may plainly see that these men have *not* by their death "expressed the spontaneous if not the official sympathy of the United States for those who suffered in the European war, for those who are fighting in defense of their country." Disapprobation of the attitude towards the Allies is surely not *the American view*.

And later:

This letter will, I hope, (1) . . . (2) demonstrate that the administration's attitude toward the Allies is appreciated by the majority of the people and by their vote is made the American one.

Though Mr. Wilson was re-elected by a majority vote, I very much doubt whether this re-election can be taken as an indorsement of his foreign policy, or, in fact, of any of his policies, for the following reason. Without the solid South, Mr. Wilson would not have been re-elected, and, as Mr. Davidson probably knows, the South, for local reasons, has always been Democratic since the carpet bagger days, and will probably remain so, so long as present conditions exist there, no matter who the Democratic nominee is, or what the issue. The South, with the exception of Kentucky, even went solid for Bryan and free silver.

Taking this fact into consideration, it seems to me the real indorsement of Mr. Wilson's policies rests between the East and West, with the South eliminated, and, I think, anyone will admit that under these conditions the administration's policies have not received the approbation of the American people.

I, for one, am proud of the fact that Harvard, when judged by the number of her graduates fighting for the Allies as against those fighting for the Central Powers, has proved herself unneutral, and has been able to distinguish between right and wrong.

Milton, Mass.

EDWARD GRAY, '00.

A TRIBUTE TO VALOR

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As I see it, there seems to be some confusion of ideas as to the proposed monument to the Harvard men who have died in the great war.

Some seem to wish to erect a monument to the cause of civilization as against that of lust for power. By all means, let Harvard do so. However, if this is done, let the object of the monument be such as will bring this idea out clearly. Let it be dedicated, for instance, to Belgium.

For though a monument is an enduring thing, yet its purpose may not be continuously apparent. A monument to men who have died in a cause will not seem to later generations so much a tribute to the cause as a tribute to valor and self-sacrifice.

If, however, it is desired to honor those of our fellow-alumni who have taught us the lesson of courage and devotion to principles, or, if you will, emotions, why then I can see nothing inconsistent in erecting a monument to those who died fighting for either side.

These dead are our dead. We are proud that they answered a call that was not obligatory. We are prouder still that the great majority fought on the side of enlightenment. We hesitate, however, to pass judgment on the minority, for their motives may have been as fine as those which governed the majority, and their valor was as great.

Non-combatants are apt to feel a bitterness more intense than those who actually participate in the strife. Let us Americans follow the lead rather of the soldiers in their generosity than the civilians in their bitterness. The English and French aviators sent a wreath to the grave of Captain Immelman, the German soldier-flyer who had been so successful against them. Captain von Müller, the captain of the *Emden*, has received high praise from his enemies. The Germans, we hear, have erected monuments to brave French soldiers who have died for

their country. We are constantly reading of new incidents of this nature. Why should Harvard then hesitate in honoring the Harvard men who died fighting for the Central Powers, as well as those who gave their lives for the better cause?

J. DE R. STOREY, '05.

New York.

AN IDENTIFIED IDEAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The letters in your issue of January 4, relating to the War Memorial, seem to represent all the various points of view except the *avowedly* pro-German.

It seems to me that those who, for one reason or another, wish to make the memorial impartial stop far short of the spirit which such a memorial should express. We ought not to honor the Harvard men who have fallen in the war merely for their courage or their abstract devotion to some ideal or other, when we can go further and identify that ideal. The men who fought for the Allies did so not merely to show their courage; they enlisted to fight in a cause which they saw so plainly that they could not resist its call. We need not wait till after the war, or till 2016, as Mr. Walter suggests, to find out what is the spirit to which we wish to do homage. It is the spirit which felt it necessary to fight the German system of treachery, murder, pillage, and all manner of frightfulness, and it is for that spirit alone that the Harvard *poilus* and guardsmen would wish to be honored. Their courage was only incidental, and there was nothing abstract about their devotion. They saw in the rape of Belgium an awful fact, not a theory. Or else it is the spirit of loyalty to a cause, to which those few Harvard men who have fought for the Central Powers, honorable though their motives were, lent themselves, which stood for aggression, violence, and the breach of sacred and hitherto inviolate obligations. It is one thing or the other, and this issue of right and wrong was what stirred Chapman, Byng, and the

others. Purely political questions were far from being their immediate concern, and those are the questions the merits of which need not perhaps be decided so quickly.

And Harvard must face one way or the other, or else, as Mr. Chapman so well points out, the memorial will be a monument to zero. And what could be more futile, or more unworthy of Harvard, or of the men she delights to honor?

Mr. Davidson thinks we should follow the views of the bare majority of the American people, as expressed in the recent election. I had thought it was Harvard's mission to set up ideals to be followed, not to take them second-hand from the political party which happens for the moment to be in the ascendant: and not to let those ideals be for a moment discounted by the prosperity and pacifism which have blinded this nation from seeing or caring to see the justice of the cause for which, primarily, the greatest of all wars is being fought.

The views of all Harvard men cannot be unanimous about any subject under the sun. But a Harvard memorial should represent the full sentiment, not a half-way, equivocal sentiment of most Harvard men. If the German sympathizers want to honor the brave men who fell on that side, let them erect a memorial to them, properly labelled. But Mr. Clement's inspiring letter points the way most of us wish to follow. Let there be at least one great Harvard memorial speaking for the cause for which most of Harvard's dead have fallen and in which the overwhelming majority of Harvard men believe.

G. G. ZABRISKIE, '10.

New York.

FROM THE SOUTHERN ANGLE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The numerous articles in the BULLETIN anent the erection of a memorial to sons of Harvard who are offering up

their lives in the present world war are of keen interest. The question at stake is whether or not the heroism of men who die for the cause of the Entente Powers, or for the one which they deem right, is to be thus honored. My own sympathies are altogether with England and her allies. Nevertheless it seems to me that the sacrifice involved in dying for what one deems just is the thing primarily deserving commemoration.

Perhaps my southern rearing and the fact that several near relatives of mine graduated at Harvard and then earnestly and conscientiously devoted themselves to the cause of the Confederacy in the American Civil War influences my view.

It seems to me that a memorial should be erected and should be dedicated to those who poured out their hearts' blood freely and gladly for the cause in this world conflict which they held to be right. In the same way I hope that some day "Fair Harvard" will honor the memory of her sons who gallantly and heroically fell beneath the shadow of the Stars and Bars.

D. HUGER BACOT, JR., A.M. '10.
Philadelphia.

THE HARVARD PRINCIPLE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read Mr. Chapman's letter, "A Monument to Zero." My personal sympathies and beliefs are identical with those of Mr. Chapman, as are, happily, those of most of us.

However, the fact that these feelings, even though they are convictions, are not yet unanimous, makes them merely our opinions. And there are people in the world, and undoubtedly some readers of these pages, who do not agree "that the struggle going on in Europe is the great struggle between good and evil." And there will be people who honestly believe that Germany has been fighting the righteous war of self defense, until the war has long been a matter of history.

Misguided as these people may be, still they are entitled to their opinions. One of Harvard's policies has always been to stand for and encourage the free expression of thought. How can she properly stand for this principle, unless in the official sense, at least, she has no opinion of her own, or if she has, does not express it?

In Harvard's erecting a monument to those who have fallen in the war, she is dedicating a memorial to her sons who have chosen the paths of glory to the grave. The advisability of such a monument is not part of my argument. But it does seem to me that if the monument is to be erected those who have fought for Germany, if indeed there are any, should be recognized as well as those who have fought for the Allies. That is the surest way to maintain in its highest sense the great principle of freedom of thought.

ARCHIBALD CARY GRATZ, '13.

Brooklyn.

TO SAY WHAT WE MEAN

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Now that the erection of a memorial to the Harvard men who have fallen in the present war has been assured, the only point of contention is whether this memorial shall be dedicated to those who have fallen on both sides or on one side only. We hear so much lately about the desirability of commemorating those who have fallen on both sides that one is apt to receive the impression that Harvard men have seen fit to risk their lives in the one camp as readily as in the other. This, however, is not the case, and from the list of Harvard casualties published by the BULLETIN (April 12; April 26; May 31; November 2, 1916.) we find that 16 men have given their lives for the Allies while but one, and he a German, has died with the Teuton armies. Hence, whether we admit it or not, a memorial to Americans, graduates of Harvard, who have died in this war is a memorial for those fallen in the cause of

the Allies, inasmuch as no one, up to this time, has given his life for the Germans. Why not, therefore, be frank and dedicate our memorial directly to those who have been killed while fighting for the Allies in a cause they considered just and right? Is it imagined "neutrality" which prevents us from saying just what we mean?

Those who have risked their lives in this great struggle and the cause for which they saw fit to offer them should be equally represented by this monument; a memorial dedicated to both sides is meaningless and cannot do this. Figures from the BULLETIN show that up to November 2, 1916, there were 393 Harvard men who risked their lives for the Allies in the trenches, in the ambulance service, or in the medical units. During the same time only 12 men saw fit to serve the Germans, and most of these were in the embassy at Berlin or at other cities far from the dangers of battle. If over 97 per cent. of the men whose actions are to be commemorated have the same opinion as to right and wrong, it seems directly contrary to their wishes to erect a memorial to them with no regard for the great cause which led them to risk their lives.

If these men were brave enough to offer themselves for the right, cannot we who also believe that the Allies are fighting for principles of liberty and freedom be bold enough to shake off this artificial and cowardly attitude of neutrality and say openly that we heartily approve of the cause for which, as well as the bravery with which, these men sacrificed their lives?

BRUCE SNOW, '15.

Boston.

UNDERGRADUATES WILL ENLIST

Between 25 and 30 undergraduates will leave College after the mid-years to join the American Ambulance Field Service in France. If their grades are satisfactory, they will be allowed to make up their College work next year.

Other Letters to the Bulletin

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Will you permit me just a few words of comment on Mr. Green's letter, for he surely must be right in his belief that the discussion of the grave industrial issues, centering around the work of such a distinguished Harvard alumnus as the late Robert G. Valentine, cannot be too far afield from the interest of Harvard men.

Mr. Green makes two assumptions about scientific management: first, that industry is susceptible of being formulated by rules as certain and as ineluctable as the laws of mechanics, and that such rules may cover not only production but even distribution. Suffice it to say that a study of Professor Hoxie's book demonstrates the many variables that still inhere in the application of scientific management.

Secondly, even if scientific management were all Mr. Green claims for it, since it must be applied by labor, it involves "an operation of the will" of labor as well as the will of employers who adopt it. To say that scientific management and labor present "a contentious field" is to register a fact. It simply means that labor now resists the adoption of scientific management, and in this resistance to scientific management, as at present generally applied, it has the support of some of the wisest thinkers both in this country and in England.

What is needed is that labor should come to regard scientific management as its ally. This means that labor must share with management in the responsibility and in the benefits that come from enforcing science in management. Labor and capital, that is, must have a co-operative share in the employment of science. That is what Valentine meant by insisting on "consent." But the implications of this insistence involve pro-

found changes in the relations between employers and employees, and so deeply affect society.

FELIX FRANKFURTER.

Cambridge.

THE HARVARD UNION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Your publication of the petition of the Union Governing Board, urging action by the University to maintain the Union, was a movement that must be gratifying to undergraduates and graduates who have observed the gradual fading of one of Harvard's vital activities. The Union issue has been generally neglected and the repeated warnings as to its financial status have passed unheeded by the University. It is time that some action should be taken.

The Union has every facility for study and comfort. It should serve as an ideal meeting-ground for members of the University. It should be the social centre of Harvard. What greater proof can there be of the democracy of Harvard than the use of such a magnificent building as the Union for a social centre?

In glorying at the athletic and scholarly attainments of Harvard men, the social phase of college life has been neglected, and too often have college graduates felt the lack of this feature of college training. The true function of a University is to develop its members educationally in a broad sense, not merely in booklore, but in physique and culture. This cultural or social training is the "function" of the Union, and only by University management can it be made complete.

The membership fee, registered on the term-bill, can be charged according to the ratio of the expenses of the Union and the membership of the University. This charge would be so small as to be within the means of all stu-

dents. Various plans might be formed, so that any financial trouble could be avoided, for example the awarding of Union scholarships. The important issue is to let the Union fulfil its mission as a part of Harvard University. I trust that other Harvard graduates will discuss further in the columns of the BULLETIN the Union and the policy of the University toward it.

JOEL L. MILLER, '16.

Malden, Mass.

A UNION MEMBERSHIP FUND

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have noticed in a recent issue of the BULLETIN that the trustees of the Union have recommended charging all students through the College with the customary fee for joining that club.

I have no objections to this proposition, as the Union fulfils a very important function in the life of college students. I would suggest, however, that as there are a large number of students who are working their way through College, some special provision should be made for such men. Ten dollars per year is not a large sum for those whose fathers are paying the bills, but the utility value of those \$10.00 to a young man working his way through College is much greater at that time than later.

I suggest therefore that, if membership in the Union is made compulsory, a fund be established from which students of that kind could draw, signing a note payable from one to three years after graduation with interest at the rate of from three per cent. to four per cent. from July 1 of the year in which they graduate.

ROBERT M. NELSON, '13.

St. Louis.

A PICCIR STADIUM

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In line with an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Yale Alumni Weekly*, relative to the advisability of

increasing the seating capacity of the Yale Bowl to 100,000, would it not be well for Harvard to consider the problem of increasing the Stadium to at least a permanent seating capacity of 75,000 or even 100,000?

Granting that about 10,000 of the 25,000 graduates and about 5,000 of the 10,000 non-graduates attend the Harvard-Yale game, and allowing four tickets to each graduate of the College, three to each graduate of the graduate schools, and two to each non-graduate of any department of the University, this would easily take Harvard's share of the 100,000 seats, and with Yale taking a similar number, the seats would be filled by Harvard and Yale men alone, without the necessity of placing any seats for public sale.

On the other hand, in case the graduates and non-graduates did not fill the Stadium, then outsiders who take an interest in the game, (and who in no sense of the word would be speculators) could secure the remaining seats.

As the demand for seats at the Harvard-Yale game far exceeds that of professional baseball, why not supply that demand and let the game still continue to represent the climax in athletic contests in this country? The two colleges could surely put the money to as good a use as that obtained from professional baseball.

FRANK D. McQUESTEN, S. '93-'04.

Brooklyn.

THE BROWN FOOTBALL GAME

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the discussion about the Brown game, conducted with so much vigor in your columns, one phase of the question seems to have been overlooked by everyone. Perhaps my classmate, L. J. Eddy, whose letter of criticism appeared in your issue of December 21, will, on maturer reflection, confirm my recollection.

At the time we were in college, both "Rammy" and "Herbie" Foster used to

complain about the dullness of their business for several weeks after the Yale game. In those days, we generally lost—not only the game! A reference to newspaper “post-mortems” of the time, is apt to reveal a general belief on the part of contemporary critics that the Harvard team “slumped” in the two weeks interval between its big games, and that the Yale policy of keeping the team on edge for two weeks showed superior strategy. Now that the shoe is on the other foot, the policy formerly held to be partly responsible for our defeats is criticized as poor sportsmanship. Possibly the truth is that the better team generally wins anyhow.

A. J. HAMMERSLOUGH, '03.
New York City.

DARTMOUTH BEATEN AT HOCKEY

Harvard defeated Dartmouth, 3 goals to 0, at hockey in the Boston Arena last Saturday evening. The result of the game, which was the first of the important ones on the Harvard schedule, had been regarded as doubtful, because of Dartmouth's recent victory over Princeton, but Harvard's team work was too much for the Hanover team, which had on it several excellent skaters. Townsend scored in the first period after almost 14 minutes of play, and Townsend and Percy each made a goal in the second period.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	DARTMOUTH.
Rice, W. Morgan, l.w.	r.w., Paisley
Percy, Fisher, l.c.	r.c., Tyler
Baker, Baldwin, r.c.	l.c., Bickford, Rey-roft
Townsend, Kissel, r.w.	l.w., Murphy
White, Eckfeldt, c.p.	c.p., Austin, Currier
J. Morgan, p.	p., Gale
Wylde, g.	g., Ross

Score—Harvard 3, Dartmouth, 0. Goals—T. Rice (13.56). Townsend (second half, 11.19), Percy (17.35). Stops—Wylde (14), Ross (21). Penalties—Paisley (2m.), tripping; W. Morgan (2m.), tripping. Referees—Smart and Wanamaker. Goal umpires—Carochan and Hunt. Timers—Brown, Murphy and Carleton. Time—20-minute halves.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule of the baseball nine for the coming spring is given below:

April 10—Boston National League.
April 11—Bowdoin.
April 12—Maine.
April 14—West Point, at West Point.
April 17—Virginia, at Charlottesville.
April 18—Annapolis, at Annapolis.
April 19—Catholic University, at Washington.
April 20—Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore.
April 21—Columbia, at New York.
April 24—Bates.
April 26—Colby.
April 28—Vermont.
May 1—Catholic University.
May 3—Virginia.
May 5—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
May 9—Holy Cross, at Worcester.
May 12—Brown.
May 16—Syracuse.
May 19—Princeton.
May 23—Dartmouth.
May 26—Princeton, at Princeton.
May 30—Brown, at Providence.
June 2—Pennsylvania.
June 5—Williams.
June 7—Amherst.
June 12—Boston College, at Newton (unless a third game with Princeton is necessary).
June 13—Princeton (in case of a tie).
June 15—Boston College.
June 19—Yale, at New Haven.
June 20—Yale.
June 23—Yale (in case of a tie).

TOPIARIAN CLUB TROPHY

The competition which the Topiarian Club holds annually for students in the Graduate School of Landscape Architecture has been won this year by A. H. Alexander, of Wellesley; consequently, his name will be inscribed on the Club trophy and it will remain in his custody until the next competition.

Second place was awarded to S. D. Zehring, of Roseville, O., and third place to T. S. Rogers of Framingham.

All the competitors for the award receive the same problem in landscape architecture, and have about three weeks in which to make their plans; topographic maps of the area to be developed are placed at their disposal. This year they were instructed to make color drawings based on the following statement of the problem:

“In an old town on the coast of New England there is a fine avenue of elms reaching from the shore in the centre of the town, back to a hill which lies on the outskirts of the town. In the slope of this hill, practically

on the axis of the avenue, there is a spring near which there was signed a treaty between the first inhabitants of the town and the Indians, by which the lands of the town were acquired by the white men. This spring and the land about it has been in private possession for many years and the land is still well forested and much in its original state. The present owner wishes to donate to the town a portion of this land, including the spring, as shown on the accompanying topographic map, together with a sufficient sum of money, and he wishes competitive designs for a treatment of the area as a memorial to the founders of the town. It is suggested that the memorial take the form of a sculptural or architectural treatment of the spring with a suitable backing of planting or architecture, all in a setting of planting appropriate to the topo. and the conditions."

HARVARD MEN IN THE WAR

The Harvard Memorial Society has undertaken to prepare a record, as nearly complete as possible, of all the Harvard men who are or have been in Europe in connection with the war—not only those in the military, naval, or aviation service, but also all engaged in hospital, ambulance, or other kind of relief work.

The committee appointed by the society to carry out the project consists of N. C. Starr, '17, of Easton, Md., C. L. Ward, '17, of Brookline, and J. D. Parson, '17, of Cambridge. The committee will have the assistance and co-operation of W. C. Lane, '81, the College Librarian, who is also president of the Memorial Society.

The committee hopes to obtain accurate information about the terms of service of every Harvard man who has done work in connection with the war, as well as photographs, letters, accounts of experiences, and other matter. This material will be filed in the College Library.

The committee will be glad to receive information or knowledge of sources from which it can be obtained.

DEATH OF H. B. LINES. LL.B. '15

Howard Burchard Lines, the news of whose death from pneumonia contracted at the front in the American Ambulance Field Service reached America on Christmas Day, graduated from Dartmouth in 1912 and from the Harvard Law School in 1915. He was the son of Dr. E. S. Lines of Paris, where his boyhood was spent. He was a prominent member of his class at Dartmouth. At the outbreak of the war he was dissuaded from

leaving the Law School until the completion of his course. Immediately on taking his degree, he sailed for France and entered the Ambulance service. Though escaping wounds, he had undergone operations for appendicitis and injuries due to heavy lifting. After each of these, and other illnesses, he returned to the front.

WELLS PRIZE FOR C. H. HARING. '07

The David A. Wells Prize for 1916-17 has been awarded to Clarence H. Haring, '07, Ph.D. '16, Litt.B. (Oxford) '09, assistant professor of history at Yale University for his thesis entitled "Trade and Navigation between Spain and the Indies in the Time of the Hapsburgs."

This prize of \$500 is offered annually for the best thesis, embodying the results of original investigation, upon some subject in the field of economics.

EDITORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED

The *Illustrated Magazine* has elected the following men to the board: News editors—E. V. French, '18, of Cambridge, Richard Roelofs, Jr., '18, of Cripple Creek, Colo., C. P. Fuller, '19, of Mansfield, Mass.; business editors—W. A. Wood, '19, of Hudson, N. Y., Redington Fiske, Jr., '20, of Needham, Mass., R. R. Eisendrath, '20, of Chicago; Photographic editors—Eben Richards, Jr., '19, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., C. F. Zukoski, Jr., '19, of St. Louis, Alan Burroughs, '20, of Flushing, N. Y., Howard Spreckels, '20, of San Francisco.

WHERE MEN FIT FOR HARVARD

The following table distinguishes according to geographical location the preparatory schools from which students have entered Harvard College in the past two years; it does not take into account the men who were prepared by private tutors or who fitted themselves for college:

	1915	1916
New England, - - -	507	585
North Atlantic (including New England), - - -	564	556
South Atlantic, - - -	13	9
Western, - - -	13	8
North Central, - - -	37	49
South Central, - - -	2	6
Foreign, - - -	2	1
Insular Territories and Dependencies, - - -	1	4
	632	633

At the University

The mid-year report of the Social Service Committee of Phillips Brooks House shows that since the opening of the college year 279 have taken part in social work. W. B. Beale, '18, of Augusta, Me., has been appointed chairman of the committee in place of W. Wilcox, Jr., '17, of Norfolk, Va., who has resigned.

A. K. McComb, '18, of Boston, has been chosen president of the *Monthly* board in place of C. G. Paulding, '18, who resigned. A. D. Fales, '18, of Nahant, and L. A. Perkins, '19, of Windsor, Vt., have been elected to the literary board of the *Monthly*.

At the meeting of the Zoological Club next Friday afternoon, Selig Hecht, 3G., of New York City, will speak on "The Physiology of the Blood System of *Ascidia atra*," and A. C. Walton, 2G., of Chicago, on "The Formation of Di-tetrads in *Ascaris*."

Raoul Blanchard, Litt.D., Professor of Geography and Director of the Institute of Geography at the University of Grenoble, has been appointed exchange professor at Harvard for 1916-17. His term of service will fall in the coming half-year.

The courses in psychology hitherto given by Professor Münsterberg will be given during the coming half-year by Assistant Professor Angier, of Yale, Assistant Professor Langsdorf and Dr. Troland.

C. G. Paulding, '18, of Cold Spring on Hudson, N. Y., has been appointed private secretary to Warwick Greene, '01, chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation in France, and has sailed for Copenhagen.

J. S. Pfaffmann, '17, of Quincy, Mass., has been elected captain of the lawn tennis team in place of G. C. Caner, '17, who will join the American ambulance service after the mid-year examinations.

The scholarship service bureau established by the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa to aid men who need coaching in their college work has office hours in Thayer 67 every day.

John A. Cook, of Provincetown, a retired sea captain, gave an illustrated lecture on "Whaling" to the members of the course in History 33 in Sever 11 last Friday.

Charles Morton Smith, M.D. '94, who has been since 1902 an assistant and instructor in the Medical School, has been appointed assistant professor of dermatology.

At the Physical Conference next Friday evening, Professor Birkhoff will give his third lecture on "Integral Equations in their Relation to Mathematical Physics."

The contract for the class photographs of 1917 has been awarded to Notman.

Dean Fenn of the Divinity School preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. A. M. Rihbany, minister of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, will preach next Sunday.

J. L. Lathrop, '18, of New Hope, Pa., and R. C. McKay, 2L., of Huron, So. Dak., rescued two small boys who had fallen through the ice on the Charles River near the Cambridge Boat Club one day last week.

Dr. O. T. Logan, who has been a medical missionary in China for the past nineteen years, led the meeting of the Christian Association last Sunday morning.

The "47 Workshop" will produce "Eyvind of the Hills", an Icelandic drama in four acts by Johann Sigurjonsson, in the Agassiz House Theatre, on January 26 and 27.

The gymnastic team has arranged meets with Andover, Exeter, Brown, Dartmouth, and Amherst, and will compete in the inter-collegiate meet on March 31.

At a meeting of the Graduate Schools Society on January 9, Dr. James H. Hyslop spoke on "The Evidence for Immortality from Psychological Research."

Professor George P. Baker, '87, is preparing plans for a pageant which will be given in the Stadium next June under the auspices of the City of Cambridge.

Dr. Ellsworth Huntington spoke on "Climate and Soil Exhaustion as Factors in Economic History" at the Seminary of Economics last Monday evening.

At the Modern Language Conference last Monday, Dr. C. E. Whitmore, instructor in English, spoke on "A Definition of the Lyric, and Related Matters."

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday afternoon, Professor G. W. Pierce spoke on "Some Reciprocal Relations in Alternating-Current Theory."

A practice court has been established in the Law School in the course in New York practise. Members of the school sit as jurors in the court.

The Harvard Colorado Club, which is composed of members of the University who live in Colorado, had a meeting in the Union on January 12.

Professor Killam discussed "The Need of a State-Wide Building Code" at the Conference on Municipal Government this week.

The freshman class in general athletics has more than 100 members. Various kinds of athletics will be taken up.

Professor Ephraim Emerton is giving in King's Chapel, Boston, a series of lectures on "The Reformation."

Alumni Notes

'71—Joseph W. Warren died at Harrisburg, Pa., on December 20. He was assistant commissioner of health of Pennsylvania. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Bonn in 1880, and had written on medical subjects.

'81—William Roscoe Thayer, will be one of the speakers at the Congress of Constructive Patriotism which the National Security League will hold in Washington, D. C., on January 25, 26, and 27.

'86—William M. Fullerton has received the Drouyn de Lohys prize of 2,000 francs for his book "Problems of Power", which was first published in 1913.

L'93-94—Ira Philip Englehart, of North Yakima, Wash., a practising attorney of that city, died early in December.

'97—Robert Hooper Stevenson, Jr., was married on November 29 in Baltimore, Md., to Miss Alice-Lee Whitridge. They will live at 13 Gloucester St., Boston.

'99—Constant Huntington was married on October 17 at Amberley House, Sussex, Eng., to Miss Gladys Parrish.

'00—Henry W. Ballantine, LL.B. '04, recently Professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin, is now Dean of the Law School of the University of Illinois, Urbana.

'00—James S. Dunstan has become a member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers and brokers, and will be in the New York office of the company.

'00—A son, Leicester, Jr., was born on November 17, in Springfield, Mass., to Leicester Warren and Anna (Holden) Warren.

'01—Richard Feiss, of Cleveland, spoke at the Ford Hall Forum in Boston on December 10 on the subject, "Human Relations as a Business Asset."

'02—John Adams Dix, who has been the New York Stock Exchange member of the firm of Dix & Bangs, 61 Broadway, New York, is now a vice-president of the Trans-ocean Finance & Commerce Corporation, a company formed to finance the needs of Latin American countries, 63 Wall St., New York. Sidney W. Fish, '08, is secretary and treasurer of the company.

M.D. '02—Carl Schadiker Adams died recently in Colorado Springs, Col. He studied in Vienna both before and after his course at the Harvard Medical School, and made a specialty of skin diseases. He was obliged to return to this country on account of his health.

'03—A son, Harold P., Jr., was born on November 18 to Harold P. Williams and Mary (Culp) Williams.

Ph.D. '03—W. C. Farabee, who is curator of the American Section of the University Museum, Philadelphia, has recently returned from a three years' exploring expedition in the Amazon valley.

'04—W. W. Fisher, who has been in the real estate and loan business in Dallas, Tex., has become headmaster of the Howe School, Howe, Ind.

'04—Alexander Kendall, of Cambridge, Mass., and Sidney L. Roberts, of Malvern, Pa., have been commissioned first lieutenants of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

'04—T. G. Meier is practising landscape architecture in San Francisco. His address is 908 Monadnock Building.

'04—Tristram Burges Souther died January 1, of heart disease.

'05—Harold F. Mason, Samuel D. Warren, '08, and John A. Sweetser, '11 have been elected directors of the State Street Trust Co., Boston.

'05—A second son, Richard Gee, was born on December 21 to Henry R. Patterson and Elizabeth E. (Gee) Patterson. Patterson, who was at the Trenton works of the American Steel & Wire Co., is now superintendent of the Scott St. works of the same company at Joliet, Ill. His home address in Joliet is 608 Oneida St.

'05—A son was born on December 5 to Lawrence E. Stone and Nina (Lehman) Stone.

'07—DuBois Beale has formed with Lewis E. Sisson, Yale, '07, the law firm of Sisson & Beale, 31 Nassau St., New York.

'08—A son, Raymond Jacob, was born on October 13 to Morris M. Aisner and Ethel E. (Herman) Aisner.

'08—A daughter, Anne Laurence, was born on November 30 to Laurence P. Dodge and Anne (Thurlow) Dodge at Newburyport, Mass.

'08—Guy Emerson has been elected vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, 31 Nassau St., New York. He is assistant secretary of the Church Pension Fund, and was publisher of the *Economic World*.

'08—Peter L. Harvie, M.D. '11, is first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., and is stationed at Eagle Pass, Tex.

'08—Two daughters, Emily Johnston and Eleanor Burgess, were born on December 23 to Elliot B. Hughes and Mary (Durgin) Hughes.

LL.B. '08—George G. Reynolds has moved his law office to the new Brooklyn Trust Co. Building, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'09—A son, Charles Mills, was born on December 12 to Charles F. Ernst and Edith (Mills) Ernst at South End House, 20 Union Park, Boston.

'09—A daughter, Elizabeth, was born on November 1 to Richard M. Field and Fannie (Davenport) Field, at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'09—Richard G. Harwood has been appointed assistant manager of the Boston office of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co., at 10 Post Office Square.

'09—Lawrence K. Lunt, M.D. '14, is practicing medicine in Colorado Springs, Col. His address is 431 North Cascade Ave.

'09—A second son, Frederick Stevens, was born on December 15 to Bernard A. Merriam and Elsie (Macdonald) Merriam, at Framingham, Mass.

'09—Philip D. Wilson was married in Paris on July 6 to Mlle. Germaine Porel, daughter of Paul Porel, director of the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, and Madame Réjane, the artist. Wilson's address is changed to 1654 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.

'10—H. Clayton Beaman, Jr., is in Tientsin, China, for the winter, buying wool for Winslow & Co., Boston. His address in Tientsin is 30 Davenport Road.

'10—Franklin P. Ferguson is an attorney for the American Locomotive Co., 30 Church St., New York.

'10—A daughter, Elizabeth, was born on December 1 to Richard Warren and Edith (Smith) Warren at East Greenwich, R. I.

'11—Robert H. Holt was married on October 28 to Miss Lillian Saunders Clapp of Lexington, Mass., Smith, '14, daughter of Robert P. Clapp, '79.

'11—Chessman Kittredge has moved his law office from 30 Church St., to 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City.

'11—Philip Horton Smith is a member of the firm of Killam & Hopkins, architects, 9 Park St., Boston. His home address is Tops-

field, Mass., except during the winter, when it is 21 Washington Sq., Salem, Mass.

'12—Charles W. Hubbard, Jr., has resigned his position with the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates to become treasurer of the Tube Winding Co., of which his father, Charles W. Hubbard, '78, is president. His new business address is 51 Hayward St., Cambridge, Mass.

'12—Edwin M. Robinson is assistant to the executive editor, Wheeler Sammons, '12, of the A. W. Shaw Co., publishers of *System and Factory*. Chicago. His address in Chicago is 716 Lotus Ave., Austin Station.

'12—Theodore H. Thomas was married on October 18 to Miss Esther Junkermann, Wellesley, '15, of Cedar Rapids, Ia. They are living at Wiggins, Miss.

'13—The engagement of W. Bernard Harris to Miss Helen Shoemaker, of Overbrook, Pa., has been announced. Harris is in the sales department of the Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia.

'13—A son was born in Cambridge, Mass., on December 1 to David J. Malcolm and Mary (Skinner) Malcolm. Malcolm has been appointed superintendent of schools of Granville, Tolland, Southwick, and Sandisfield, Mass. His address is Granville, Mass.

'13—Murray T. Quigg is practising law with Hunt, Hill & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York City.

'13—A daughter, Mary, was born on December 12 to Harold S. Ross and Lydia (DeCamp) Ross.

'15—Munroe Cohen is private secretary to M. W. Snyder, of H. S. & M. W. Snyder, leather merchants, 65 South St., Boston. Cohen's home address is 89 Ruthven St., Roxbury, Mass.

'15—The engagement of Warren B. Pirnie to Miss Dorothy Duryea is announced. Pirnie is a master in the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered at Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents, foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '98.
Ellery Sedgwick, '04.
E. M. Groomman, '06.
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '81, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917.

NUMBER 17.

News and Views

Propaganda. The Harvard authorities from time to time incur the blame of one and another element in the community through withholding the use of a college building from a propagandist on behalf of a warmly controversial cause. This happened several years ago in the case of Mrs. Pankhurst, and again last week when an address by Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, on "The Recent Revolution in Dublin", announced for Tuesday evening in Emerson Hall, under the auspices of the Deutscher Verein, was transferred, by an announcement in the Tuesday morning *Crimson*, to the Territorial Room of the Harvard Union. Here her anti-British address was heard presumably by the same audience that would have assembled in Emerson.

A correspondent of the *Crimson*, himself sympathetic with the cause of the Allies, has pointed out the awkward fact that if Mrs. Skeffington, because she is a propagandist, was not to be permitted to speak in a College building, though only to members of the University, and without charge, there was no reason for letting Captain Ian Hay Beith, frankly a spokesman for the British government, address a public meeting in Sanders Theatre, to which tickets for admission were sold for an object of war relief. The difficulties of entire consistency are many, and in this instance they do not seem to have been escaped. But the oc-

currence brings up a question larger than that of any individual lecture or lecturer. If there is a College rule against the opening of College lecture-rooms to propagandists, it ought either to be enforced with an equal hand or repealed. The exercise of a censorship upon the line at which the imparting of information or spiritual stimulus ends and propagandism begins calls for superhuman wisdom. Indeed the line cannot be drawn without leaving first in one quarter and then in another a sense of injustice. This is not to say that the doors of Harvard should be thrown open to every wild-eyed advocate of a wild-eyed cause. It is important, however, that the decent presentation of both sides of many important current questions, not included in the College curriculum, should fall within the range of opportunities offered to Harvard undergraduates, as they are offered to students in many other colleges.

So long as the Union exists as a forum for the discussion of many debatable topics—though the limitation of admission to members only is a serious handicap—the restriction of College buildings to what is least controversial, or in other words most respectable and accepted, is perhaps the less unfortunate. There is at least a strong possibility, however, that the Union will soon become a College building. What is to happen then? Will there be no place at Harvard for the frank utterance of heterodoxy, which is thinking otherwise from the orthodox?

We do not believe that the exclusion of messengers from the outer conflicts of thought would be to the advantage of the Harvard community. The case of Mrs. Skeffington has been useful in bringing the matter home. It raises squarely the question whether, before anything is done to change the status of the Union as a place where all topics may be decently discussed, something else should not be done to safeguard the opportunity of the undergraduates to hear both sides of the truth that shall make them free.

* * *

The Ways of Teaching.

A week ago the BULLETIN called attention to the passage in President Lowell's report which favored a limitation in the number of courses to be offered in the University. This contribution to the study of educational policy was by no means the only passage of its kind in the report. Another is found in the President's summary of the report recently made by the Division of Education on the work of the Department of Economics. It was undertaken some time ago when the Economics department, realizing its lack of the gift to see itself as others see it, asked the teachers of education at Harvard to make a thorough investigation of its methods of teaching. It is hoped that before long the report will be published.

Meanwhile President Lowell's account of it will have informed the readers of the BULLETIN of some of the chief points it has suggested to him,—the indication that the study of Economics is pursued more often for its indirect than for its direct benefits, the need of "the most comprehensive data possible on the effect of particular studies upon men in various occupations, and upon different classes of minds", and the interesting results of a questionnaire on "the relative

value attached by students to the various methods of instruction." It is somewhat surprising that of lectures, reading, classroom discussion, writing, and other methods, reading is esteemed, both by elementary and by advanced students, as the most efficacious means to the desired end. Apparently the student no longer desires to be the "passive bucket" into which the professor pours his stream of discourse. President Lowell's own conclusion is that "lectures should probably be in the main a means of stimulating thought, rather than of imparting facts which can generally be impressed upon the mind more accurately and effectively by the printed page than by the spoken word."

The whole report of the Division of Education should throw a light of great importance on many questions of university instruction. While the world of teachers is learning from it, there will be an opportunity to observe the results of the newest methods of education for boys and girls between 6 and 18 years of age. The theories set forth by President Eliot and Dr. Abraham Flexner in pamphlets published by the General Education Board are soon to be put to the test at Teachers College, Columbia University, in a "modern school" from which Latin and Greek will be eliminated, and science and practical subjects will be taught with direct reference to contemporary life. The possible effect of this experiment upon our colleges is obviously something to be watched.

* * *

The Memorial Discussion.

It might have been supposed that by this time so much had "been said and, on the whole, so well said" about the Harvard War Memorial that the flow of letters to the BULLETIN on the subject would cease. Yet it continues with small abatement. We have ourselves re-

frained from the discussion, feeling that the best contribution to it would come from a general expression of opinion and sentiment in our columns of correspondence. There are, however, a few points of which it may be well to remind our readers and correspondents at this time.

In the first place, not a penny has yet been solicited for a memorial of any sort. In the second, there has never been a thought of establishing "a fitting memorial to the Harvard men who gave their lives in the European war" until the war shall end and the roll of the dead shall be complete.

Still another point which may have escaped attention is that in the extended correspondence on the subject and in the still greater volume of talk about it the sentiment, in a general way and of course with exceptions on each side, has been divided according to the age of the disputants. It is the older men, as a rule, who have insisted that if a memorial is to be erected it shall recognize none but the overwhelming majority of Harvard men who have been identified with the cause of the Allies. It is the younger men, as a rule, returned ambulance drivers and other contemporaries of the fallen, who urge a memorial merely of Harvard sacrifice and devotion, without discrimination against the single German so far counted among the Harvard dead. For whatever it may signify, this aspect of the matter, though it may prove only one of the passing aspects, is submitted to readers of the BULLETIN.

* * *

The Memorial Society's Work.

While the War Memorial project remains necessarily in abeyance, the plan of the Harvard Memorial Society "to collect and preserve the records of all Harvard men who have served abroad in

the present War"—a plan described in the BULLETIN of last week—is making an auspicious start. Material is already coming to the Society's "Committee on Records of European Service", at its address of the Widener Library, Cambridge, and, whatever may finally stand before the public to commemorate the dead, it may be taken as an assured fact that the Library will some day hold a collection of great value, recording the services of all the Harvard participants in the European conflict, whether they survive it or not.

Another piece of work by the Memorial Society has recently provoked a strange bit of comment. The lists of former occupants of rooms in the College buildings are well-known to represent one of the activities of the Society. A Leland Stanford athlete who visited Harvard last May has found our "democracy" inadequate, and has written: "The rickety old dormitories of a former century are kept unchanged, a tablet on the door of each room telling who has occupied the room for the past century or more, and if by chance the list includes the name of some famed man the room brings a ridiculous rental from a rich student."

Here's a pretty kettle of fish! But just what does it hold? We have not gone to the very bottom of it, but near the top we discover that two of the rooms in Hollis occupied by Ralph Waldo Emerson in two of his college years now rent for \$140 each—to two occupants; that Phillips Brooks's room in Stoughton brings a rental of \$145—also from two tenants; and that Oliver Wendell Holmes's room in the same building draws from its two inhabitants the sum of \$170. Perhaps it is all a joke, and \$70, \$72.50, or \$85, is considered indeed "a ridiculous rental from a rich student."

Harvard Salaries and the Cost of Living

Endowment Fund Needed Both to Meet Increased Price of Necessities and to Strengthen the Lower Grades of Instruction.

AS stated in these columns last week, Harvard has been forced recently to cut its financial garment "to suit the cloth." Continual deficits have greatly reduced the unrestricted capital fund. Consequently several departments have not expanded as might have been wished. But the most important effect of this policy of retrenchment has been in preventing the Corporation from granting the teaching force increased salaries to meet the tremendous rise in the cost of living. The following table shows how slow has been the increase in the College teaching budget since 1904:

1904	\$436,619	1911	\$482,865*
1905	408,887	1912	498,081
1906	497,640	1913	498,920
1907	523,572	1914	528,227
1908	547,096	1915	550,723
1909	545,252	1916	600,090
1910	578,712	1917	690,000

LAST INCREASE IN 1906.

The large increase for the year 1906 is explained by the receipt of the income from the Teachers' Endowment Fund, the principal of which now amounts to over \$2,000,000. This fund was raised in 1905 from friends of Harvard for the express purpose of increasing the salaries in Harvard College. The application of this income resulted in an increase of about 13 per cent. to all

teachers in the College. Since that time there has been very little advance, practically the same scale of salaries being now in force as in 1906.

In 1903-04 the 57 professors were receiving an average of \$3,980; 38 assistant professors an average of \$2,130; and 88 instructors an average of \$990. Total salaries amounted to \$436,619, with a teaching force of 279, an average for all teachers of \$1,565. At the present time 87 professors average \$4,671; 41 assistant professors, \$2,841; 68 instructors \$1,252; 21 Austin Teaching Fellows \$500; and 89 assistants, \$423. These, with tutors, etc., make a total teaching force for the year 1916-17 of 326. The estimated expense for the present year is \$600,000, giving an average salary for the whole teaching force at the present time of \$1,840.

Thus we see that the average salary in Harvard College jumped in 1906 from \$1,565 to about \$1,770, an increase of \$205 made 10 years ago. Since that time the average has gone up to \$1,840, owing mostly to the increased yearly expenditure on account of promotions. In other words the average salary advanced about 13 per cent in 1906 and since then 4 per cent., the former being the first and only material increase in many years.

SALARIES AND COST OF LIVING.

It is interesting to compare these salary figures with the rise in the cost of living during the same interval. Bradstreet's index number which represents the average totals of the prices per

*The drop of almost \$100,000 here indicated was caused by the separation from the College of the Graduate School of Applied Science endowed by the McKay fund and other grants.

pound of 96 commodities was given as \$8.05+ for the year 1904. The corresponding figure on December 31, 1916, was \$13.66+, an increase of over 69 per cent. in twelve years. The average salary in Harvard College has increased only 17 per cent. in the same period.

The chart printed below shows the percentage increase in commodities, general wages throughout the country, and salaries in Harvard College during recent years.

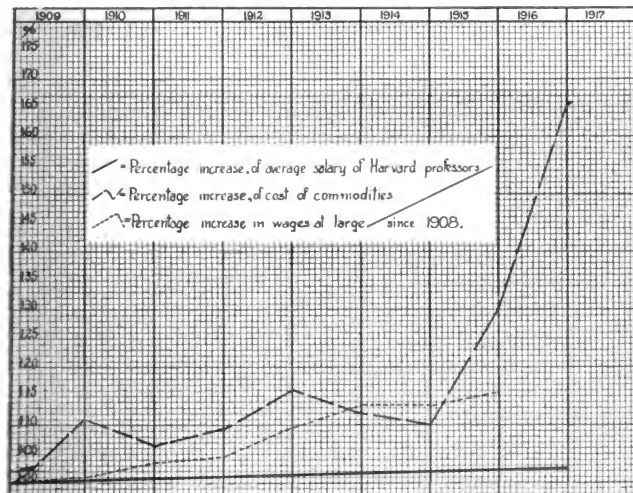
This chart is significant in showing that general wages have kept pace to some extent with rising prices. Salaries in Harvard College, on the other hand, have made practically no response to rising prices.

CAPITAL LARGELY RESTRICTED.

No doubt there are many who would reply to the above figures by saying that Harvard has plenty of money where-

with to increase its teachers' salaries, but that it is being spent in other directions. As was pointed out when Harvard's friends were being solicited in 1905, the great gifts made to the University from time to time are almost all for the professional schools or for special purposes in the University. It is true that the University capital fund now amounts to over \$30,000,000, but of the income from this fund only \$425,000 is annually available to meet the College salary and expense item of \$1,020,000. Of course the discrepancy is made up from tuition fees and other income, but this goes to show that although Harvard, on account of its large capital fund, might be judged opulent, a great part of this money is restricted to special uses and cannot be used for salaries.

In the face of these restrictions the growing number of students and courses has demanded an ever-in-



creasing teaching force. The latter has jumped since 1905 from 279 to 326. This increase alone would account for a large part of the extra yearly expenditure indicated in the above table. But besides the addition to the budget through accessions to the Faculty, the normal increase in cost must not be forgotten. An assistant professor upon promotion to a full professorship advances from \$3,500 to \$4,000. Every five years he receives \$500 more until he reaches \$5,500, the highest salary in the teaching force. As there are very few full professors less than 40 years of age, it will be seen that a teacher in Harvard cannot expect with normal promotion to earn \$4,000 until he is over 40.

HARDSHIP FALLS ON YOUNGER MEN.

Although the salaries of full professors are not large as salaries go today, they are bountiful compared with the income of the younger members of the teaching force. On these men most of the hardship comes. Few under 30 earn \$2,500; most of them much less. The consequence is that unless he has an income from other sources, the average scholarly graduate will not be attracted by the prospect of teaching at Harvard. The road is a hard one, and the income for the first ten years exceedingly meagre.

We hear from time to time complaint about the extreme youth of many of the younger members of the teaching force. Recent graduates, they are thought to be not much better informed than those they teach. It is true that Harvard utilizes the services of these men who, largely through loyalty and the opportunity to make a start at teaching, are willing to work at a very low wage. Soon, however, the best of them receive calls to teach elsewhere and, through lack of money, Harvard is forced to let them go. Their places must, perforce, be filled by still younger men and the grade of instruction is not improved.

Another great improvement which

would come with more funds for college instruction is the extension of the tutorial system already established by President Lowell in History, Government and Economics. By this plan a candidate for credit in these subjects takes an examination not on separate courses but on the subject as a whole. The advantages of such comprehensive knowledge are obvious. This method, according to President Lowell, should be extended. The instruction would be vastly improved, but this cannot come until more funds are available. In a general sense, then, it may be said that money is needed not only for salaries to meet the increased cost of living but also to improve the quality of the lower grades of instruction.

IMPORTANCE OF INCREASING SALARIES.

The position of Harvard College is due not so much to its age, traditions and able administration as to its noble line of teachers. To hold those it already has and to attract those whom, on account of its high place, it has a right to acquire, necessitates, in this economic age, liberal funds for instruction. Harvard has recently lost at least one great man whom it could not hold. In this way the University is in competition with several other institutions with great endowments. To hold its place amidst such competition it is of the utmost importance that Harvard provide adequately for its faithful teachers.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

The subject of the debate between Yale, Princeton, and Harvard this year will be:

"Resolved, That, assuming that a league of powers to enforce peace comes into existence after the present war, the United States should so far depart from its traditional policies as to participate in that league."

The date for the debate has been provisionally set for Friday, March 30. As usual, each college will be represented by two teams, each consisting of three men and an alternate, one team supporting the negative and one the affirmative.

Recent Gifts to the Fogg Art Museum and What They Signify

BY EDWARD W. FORBES, '95, DIRECTOR.



"LAKE O'HARA"—JOHN SINGER SARGENT.

THANKS to the generosity of Edward D. Bettens, '73, the Fogg Art Museum is the possessor of a fine landscape by John Singer Sargent. Mr. Bettens has given this picture as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Louise E. Bettens. Mr. Sargent spent last summer in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. Rain and bad weather interfered seriously with his plans, but he painted a few pictures, including two large oil landscapes and some smaller ones. Mrs. Gardner has bought for her collection at Fenway Court one of the large ones, a

singularly beautiful picture of a waterfall. The other, Lake O'Hara, has been given by Mr. Bettens to Harvard. It is a powerful and realistic representation of a lake showing wonderful depths of emerald green set in front of a barrier of mighty rocks rising ledge above ledge, until at the top of the picture, where we should look for the sky, a brilliant mass of snow lodged among the upper rocks gives an overwhelming impression of power and majesty. The Fogg Museum has also received as a gift a water color, entitled "Camping on Lake



"BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE"—PESELLINO.

O'Hara", that Mr. Sargent gave to the Allied Bazaar. It was bought by a group of friends for the Museum.

November and December were fortunate months in other respects. A friend gave to our gallery a fine early Venetian primitive by Jacobello da Fiore, whose works are rare. We received as an indefinite loan from another friend of the Fogg Museum a beautiful Spanish primitive representing the Annunciation, in a richly carved Gothic frame. It is our first painting from Spain, and hence is another indication of possible new fields. The Museum has also acquired a fine Florentine painting which we believe to be by Pesellino, whose works are rare and highly valued. The picture was acquired with money given by the So-

ciety of Friends of the Fogg Museum and with a few special gifts. Still another friend has given a Madonna by Spinello Aretino, that was painted in 1385 and described by Vasari. It was the central panel of a large altarpiece, one wing of which is already in the Museum. Other parts are in Budapest and Siena. The Madonna is now on the water and should arrive in this country before long.

Last but not least, Dr. Denman W. Ross, '75, has given to the Museum a splendid and valuable collection of Japanese prints. Many of these have been in the Museum for years as a loan. At the time of the gift, he added more prints, thus rounding out the group and increasing its value. They represent the

development of the art of color printing by the great Ukiyo masters. Fine impressions of singularly beautiful subjects have been chosen by Dr. Ross, whose taste, skill, and knowledge as a collector are so well known.

Years ago Walter M. Cabot, '04, lent a small collection of objects of Japanese art. Later Owen Bryant, '04, gave a few Japanese prints, and other friends have lent oriental objects. We are, therefore, now fairly launched in that field through Dr. Ross's gift. The Fogg Museum should never have a very large collection of art from the far East, nor should it seriously compete with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. But we believe that a few choice and splendid examples may serve to inspire the students and to make them eager to go across the river to rejoice in the vast storehouse of oriental art owned by our great neighbor in Boston.

The acquisition of the Sargent landscape may make many people wonder why the Fogg Museum after twenty-one years of existence has now for the first time acquired a modern picture. In fact, I am told that many Harvard graduates ask the question, "Why does the Fogg Museum devote its main energy towards the acquisition of Italian primitive paintings?" As many ask the question, it may not be amiss to answer. In the first place, it is not desirable to try to do just what the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is doing; namely, to have large and comprehensive collections in all fields of art. It is better for a small museum to specialize. But some who would admit the wisdom of this decision may ask the further question: "Why buy early Italian pictures painted often by men who had no knowledge of anatomy, of perspective, of foreshortening, or of many of the painter's problems? Why not always buy works of modern men who understand these laws?" Let me ask in return why the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris, which contains great modern masterpieces, is less popular than the

Louvre, which contains the early pictures? The greater size of the Louvre is a minor reason. Why does the National Gallery of London, which is truly national as it is in part supported by the nation, devote itself principally to the earlier schools? Why is the great Kaiser Friedrich Museum, which holds the early pictures, more important and more visited than the other museums in Berlin? How many foreigners go to see the exhibitions of modern painting that frequently take place in Rome and in Venice, compared with those who visit the churches and palaces in those cities, where the so-called old masters may be seen? The answer is the same to all these questions. The importance of early Italian painting in the history of art is fundamental. The paintings are not, as is so often supposed, merely curious and interesting historically. They are really beautiful, even though they sometimes need study before the beauty is perceived.

Further evidence on this point is furnished by observing the experiences of those who collect and thus actually back their opinion with money. The great collectors of New York and elsewhere have usually followed a certain line of progression. They are apt to start with French 19th century pictures of the Barbizon School. These delightful works of art are so near to us in point of view that they are readily understood by all, and, as no great mental effort is necessary, they are popular. It is not a long step from these to English 18th century, which is usually the next stage. Almost everybody likes a good Sir Joshua Reynolds or Gainsborough. Nor is it a long step from there to Dutch 17th century, which is apt to follow. The Dutch pictures are carefully and skilfully painted; and the interiors are so accurately represented that they make a strong appeal to those who love the imitative in art. Having reached this point, the collectors are apt to select Flemish and Italian 16th century masters. Then come the earlier

Flemish painters, such as Memling and Van der Weyden. Then the same movement continues and the Italians are reached. The point of view of Titian, Paul Veronese, and Correggio is comparatively easily appreciated. Once really interested in these men, the collector is lured back into the more remote fields of the 15th century, and, if he keeps on long enough, of the 14th and then the 13th, and many of the professional critics and some of the most discriminating collectors continue still farther and move to French 13th century sculpture and to Persian, Indian, Japanese, and Chinese art, where they follow back as far as they can get.

This is not merely a fad; there is something more than that in it. If in the year 1900 everybody felt one way and in 1916 everybody felt another way, it would be more likely to be true that fashion was the controlling element. But countless individuals have experienced this change of taste and ideals during the last fifty years. The Europeans started along these lines first. Numerous English collectors went through this experience under the influence of Ruskin and others. Hence England is exceedingly rich in Italian primitives. More recently the French, Italian, and German collectors have been moving along the same track, and now it is the turn of the Americans. Thus in New York in 1900 there were many Barbizon pictures for sale. In 1905 there were quantities of English and Dutch paintings, and now there is a great demand for early Italian pictures, and the supply is forthcoming from Europe. These pictures are snapped up eagerly by the collectors in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and elsewhere, and by the museums in those cities, as well as other museums which have been endowed, such as the Metropolitan, the Minneapolis, the Worcester, and more recently the Providence Museums.

Under these conditions, the Fogg Mu-

seum, which struggles along with practically no money, has hard work to keep up with the procession. Fortunately, the Museum adopted the policy of collecting early pictures before the prices shot up so high, so that our Italian primitives hold their own fairly well with the primitives in other museums and private collections of this country. Thus the reason that the field of Italian art has been chosen is that it is of fundamental importance in the history of art. We do not want merely to 'cram a certain amount of statistical learning down the throats of the undergraduates. Our ambition is to make art vital and stimulating to the students. Photographs, slides, and copies do pretty well for a study of the facts, but original works of art breed enthusiasm. We want the best we can get. One really great picture would be immeasurably better than one hundred examples of mediocrity.

The Fogg Museum is already of great value to the students in Fine Arts courses. Our effort is to attract greater numbers into this field and also to draw by the force of gravity into the Museum the undergraduates who do not take the Fine Arts courses. Special loan exhibitions are most valuable for this purpose. That is one of the great reasons why we really need an addition to the building. We want among other things a room for the Sargent and other modern pictures, a room for the classes in drawing, like the one in the Yale Museum, and a room for special exhibitions. If we had such a room, we should be in a position to adopt a more progressive policy of holding loan exhibitions.

We make the effort to have at least one important exhibition every year. This year it has been of Flemish primitives. We also have occasional loans of individual pictures. Thus by one way or another we are enabled to show in the gallery various paintings which we are unable to buy ourselves. Those who take the courses in Fine Arts are enabled to use the Museum as a sort of

laboratory. Already graduate students from other colleges come here to study art. We get applications from museum and university officials in various parts of the country asking for trained men. Harvard graduates are filling numerous responsible positions as professors, directors, and curators in other cities.

The Society of Friends of the Fogg Museum already has 172 members. A large number of the distinguished collectors of the country are included in the list, some of whom are not Harvard men. The society has already bought four valuable pictures for the Museum, one being a fine Van Dyck portrait which through a fluke came into the market at a price considerably below its value. Individual members of the Society have also helped by buying important pictures and lending them indefinitely, or for a part of each year, or

for special exhibitions. Harvard is of course much helped by the presence of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and Mrs. Gardner's remarkable collection in Fenway Court.

The Fogg Museum, therefore, while recognizing the value and importance of many fields of art, has confined itself for various reasons to comparatively few activities. Thus it devotes itself towards strengthening the collections of originals, which illustrate certain great periods of art.

The collections of Greek antiquities and of Italian paintings are fundamental. The prints and engravings are important; and the beginnings of collections of Spanish, Flemish, and oriental art show promise; and lastly, the acquisition of the Sargent landscape brings us into the field of modern art with all its promise for the future.

The Overseers and the Graduates

BY FRANCIS ROGERS, '91.

THE recent announcement that the Committee on Nominations of Candidates for the Board of Overseers would hold its first meeting early in the new year should arouse in every holder of a Harvard degree a vivid sense of responsibility for the composition and efficiency of the Board, which is his representative in the councils of the University.

In the BULLETIN of May 24, 1916, were brief articles on the Board of Overseers by two men well qualified to speak on the subject, President Eliot and Mr. Moorfield Storey. The conclusions of these two authorities were divergent, for, while Dr. Eliot held that in his 47 continuous years of service as a member of the Board "the interest of the meetings of the Overseers and their value to the University have increased significantly and have never diminished during any part of the period", Mr. Storey wrote that, owing to the decreasing in-

terest of the graduates in the selection of overseers, "a position on the Board is coming to be regarded as a red ribbon to be distributed as widely [geographically] as possible rather than as an opportunity to work hard upon an efficient governing body." It is not safe for one not in close touch with the University to say whether Dr. Eliot or Mr. Storey estimates more exactly the value of the accomplishments of the Overseers, but I am strongly of the opinion that we graduates are deplorably negligent in the performance of our duties as electors.

The Board of Overseers, which is elected by the holders of any Harvard degree, consists of 30 members chosen in groups of five to serve six years, *plus* the President and Treasurer of the University *ex-officio*. President Eliot writes of it:

Under the charter of 1650, and by statute and by custom, the consent of the Board of Overseers is required to make valid the elec-

tion of every member of the Corporation, and of every teacher or administrative officer who is elected or appointed for a term exceeding one year. Its consent is necessary to the adoption of all statutes or standing votes affecting general policies, and to the conferring of all degrees. Every appointment made and every statute or standing vote adopted by the Corporation must, therefore, be capable of defense before the Overseers. The President and Fellows always feel that they must be ready to make a strong case before the Overseers in favor of any action which requires the consent of that Board. This feeling is a wholesome one in a Board of seven men, the members of which are elected for life. The Corporation is a small, private, self-perpetuating body. The Board of Overseers is a large elective Board which may fairly be said to represent public educated opinion, and since 1871 the opinion of the alumni on all questions of university policy.

The Overseers also exercise freely the right of inspecting or examining all departments of the University. This inspection or examination is conducted by between forty and fifty "Visiting Committees", each committee consisting of from three to a dozen members, most of whom are not members of the Board of Overseers. This criticising, probing, and stimulating action of the Overseers is of great value, not only to the Corporation, but to all the academic bodies and officials that exercise delegated powers. The Visiting Committees from time to time perform another important function. They raise money for the benefit of the departments in which they are severally interested.

The Board of Overseers is also capable of direct constructive work. Some of the greatest improvements in the conduct of the University have originated in the Board,—as for instance, the great reform of 1766 which made the College instruction departmental by subject; the planting of the seeds of the elective system in the first quarter of the 19th century; and the ordering in 1826 that the President of the University should make to them an annual report, accompanied by a complete treasurer's statement. Ever since that date the President's annual report has put the experiences of Harvard University before its graduates and the educational public, and at the service of all other institutions. Again, in 1866, it was the Board of Overseers that procured the distribution of the average income of the general investments to all the funds, not especially invested, held by the President and Fellows. No more important improvements in Harvard University have been made in the past 150 years than the four above mentioned—and all four proceeded from the Board of Overseers.

From this brief summary of the functions of the Board of Overseers, it is evident that although the Board has many and important functions, it has nothing to do with the investment and handling of funds or the business administration of the University — functions performed by the Corporation; but, notwithstanding, there is a growing tendency on the part of the graduates to choose as their representatives men that may be roughly classified as men of finance and business. Last year, of the fifteen candidates submitted to us by the Committee on Nominations nine were financiers, three lawyers, one a physician, one a man of letters, and one an educator. Of the five elected finally by us on Commencement Day *all* were men of affairs. If this tendency continue, within a few years our Board of Overseers will consist entirely of representatives of Wall and State Streets, with a sprinkling of Western financiers—a prospect that is, to say the least, disquieting.

For men of affairs as such I do not feel, I need hardly say, any hostility whatsoever; indeed, the Board of Overseers should always include representatives of the world of business. Further, the candidates elected in recent years have been, all of them, men of unexceptionable character. But, certainly, to have the advisory board of a great educational institution made up exclusively of business men is almost as absurd as to appoint only men of letters, ministers and educators to the Board of Directors of a trust company. Our Board of Overseers should contain representatives from all the professions and spheres of intelligent activity; to give to one a preponderating representation is to weaken our claim to be a veritable university. Business efficiency, useful as it is in the community, is not, and never will be, the only or the best criterion of the value of a university education.

The blame for the state of things of which I am writing does not lie with the

Committee on Nominations, which every year offers us names that stand high in the worlds of education, letters, and religion. The fault lies squarely and indisputably with us graduates, who pass over these names to put an approving cross against the names of successful men of affairs.

Every holder of a Harvard degree has a voice in the naming of our Overseers; let him make it his duty to exercise this right. First, let him take serious thought as to whether he deems business efficien-

cy to be the sole or the most desirable qualification for the position of Overseer. Then, let him submit to the Committee on Nominations the names of such graduates as he considers especially well qualified for the office. In the spring, when the Committee submits to him its preliminary list, let him, after intelligent thought and discussion, vote on it and get his friends to vote on it. Finally, let him on Commencement Day hie himself to Cambridge and there fulfil his final duty as elector.

Speakers in the University Halls

THE following letter, criticising the College authorities for their refusal to permit Mrs. Skeffington to speak in Emerson Hall, was printed in the *Crimson* of Saturday, January 20:

This letter does not suggest that free speech is being destroyed at Harvard, or any other such ludicrous proposition; but only that the Corporation has suddenly reverted to an unsound and discarded policy in one aspect of University administration.

President Lowell refused permission for the use of a College hall by the Harvard Deutscher Verein for a meeting to be addressed by Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington—or rather, the day before the meeting withdrew the permission that had already been given by the College Office. Due to the courtesy of the Harvard Union, to the fact that a room happened to be available that evening, and to the Union's willingness to make an exception and admit all members of the University even though not members of the Union, the meeting was held in a small room in the Union; and so, as it happened, no harm was done beyond having to change the announcements and to turn away a few would-be hearers. The reason that the Corporation threw the Verein upon the kindness of the Union was that "college halls are not to be used for propaganda."

The custom of the University in not allowing undergraduate societies to secure speakers to address the Cambridge and Boston public in College buildings is understandable; but it has long been the policy of the Corporation to allow the undergraduates to have in College halls what speakers they will, provided the meetings are open only to members of the University. The Corporation

has felt that the students ought to be thinking about the controversies of the day, and has recognized the desirability of allowing persons who in good faith bring a message, to be invited by the student organizations, and of allowing the use of unoccupied College rooms for this purpose. Under this broad policy we have had many propagandists: advocates of the initiative and referendum (W. S. U'Ren, December 2, 1912, in Emerson D), the Progressive Party (Governor R. P. Bass, February 26, 1912, in the New Lecture Hall), and to mention only some of those disclosed by the *Crimson* files for one College year taken at random, 1913-14—Socialism (W. E. Walling, December 1, 1913, and John Spargo, December 9, 1913, both in Emerson D); World League to Secure Peace (Hamilton Holt, April 7, 1914, in Emerson D); Pacifism (Norman Angell, February 14, 1914, in Emerson D, and April 16, 1914, in the New Lecture Hall); Christian Science (Virgil O. Strickler, March 13, 1914, in Emerson D); Woman Suffrage (Helen Todd, November 8, 1913, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, April 2, 1914, and Norman Hapgood, March 20, 1914, all in Emerson D); Scientific Management (F. W. Taylor, three lectures in 1913, in a College room). In all these cases, in accordance with the very proper College rule, the meetings were open to members of the University only.

The Skeffington meeting was to have been open only to members of the University (although some newspapers, through their own error announced it as open to the public). Even so, the hall was refused on the ground that this was "propaganda." Keeping out "propaganda" was attempted in 1911 by the exclusion of Mrs. Pankhurst. Whatever the merits or demerits of Mrs. Pankhurst's opinions might be, this policy was seen to be objectionable, and was apparently abandoned—

witness the suffrage speakers noted above. I am not aware that it has been revived till the Skeffington case.

Aside from other objections to this anti-propaganda policy, what is or is not propaganda is exceedingly difficult of practical definition. Perhaps a majority of Harvard professors urge upon their students views of moot questions and pet doctrines well within the dictionary meaning of the term—always indicating to the class, of course, that the matter is in the field of contention. All the speakers mentioned in the list above apparently were considered not propagandists. Neither was Captain Ian Hay Beith, whom the *Crimson* accurately referred to as having "been sent to this country by the British Government to explain Britain's part in the war", who was permitted to speak in Sanders Theatre on December 11, 1916 (the meeting open to the public, tickets one dollar, the proceeds to go to the Cambridge Surgical Dressings Committee). My sympathies in the war happen to be with the Allies, yet I fail to see how Ian Hay is less a propagandist than Mrs. Skeffington. Of course, the truth is, they are both propagandists; and Harvard students were fortunate in having the chance to hear both.

It is sometimes said that Harvard cannot

allow propagandists to speak in College buildings because the University will then appear to be backing the speaker. But is this the case? Harvard has allowed Ian Hay to speak in Sanders. Nobody intimated that Harvard was, for that reason, pro-Ally. But when, the next month, Harvard excludes Mrs. Skeffington, the *Boston Herald* relates the incident on its front page with the statement that "it was generally understood among the students that the action of the College authorities was taken because of Mrs. Skeffington's supposed anti-British sentiments." There was also a foul blast from another Boston sheet to the effect that Harvard suppresses the truth. If Mrs. Skeffington had been allowed to speak in Emerson Hall it is fairly certain that the newspapers would have chronicled that simple fact without any hint of the sentiments of the College authorities.

The comment to be made is obvious. If the University allows every expression of opinion, both from its Faculty and from lecturers brought by the student organizations, it cannot be accused of giving support, as a University, to the opinions of any. On the other hand, as soon as we begin to pick and choose we lay ourselves open to misconstruction, and, to my mind, well-founded adverse criticism.

W. T. FISHER '13.

Harvard's Football Policy Defended

TO many readers of the BULLETIN it will seem that too much has already been written about the policy of the coaching staff of the university eleven in playing substitutes in the game with Brown. I feel very strongly that the reflections on the Harvard management in many of the letters you have published are too outrageous to be allowed to remain unanswered, and as one who, in an inconspicuous way and in ancient days, went through five years of Harvard football and has some present knowledge of the amount of thought, energy, and ability that has been expended on the varsity eleven by its coaches during the last nine years, I shall endeavor to reply to your correspondents.

The majority of the letters that have been published have been severely critical, and the opinions therein expressed may be summarized as follows: that the action of the coaches was unsportsmanlike, that it was discourteous to Brown, and that it was unfair to Yale.

Everybody will admit that criticism is valuable, provided always that the critic has an accurate knowledge of the facts, and that the criticism is the result of mature consideration.

In my opinion none of these letters shows the slightest evidence of either the one or the other.

It is impossible to arrive at a sound conclusion on the matters under discussion without going much farther back into the history of Harvard football policy than have the comparatively recent graduates who have written most of the letters. Thirty years ago and every year since, in which Harvard has played against Yale, every game on the football schedule prior to the Yale game, has been considered and treated by the coaches and the players at Cambridge as a practice game in fact as well as in name. Practice for what? For the game with Yale. They are games in which players could be tried out, both regulars and substitutes, and in which plays could be tested; in short, exactly what the name implies.

I remember a game I played in against a college eleven some twenty-five years ago. In the second half, when we had scored some 50 points, the backs were instructed that, whenever they had a clear field for our opponents' goal line, they were to stop at various distances therefrom and put the ball

down in the field of play. This occurred five or six times. The teams lined up and our full-back kicked a goal from the field every time. Why was this done? Because the game was a practice game, and because we hoped this player would get a chance to kick a goal from the field in the Yale game, and it was naturally considered necessary to let him try it as often as possible in all preliminary games.

Our opponents did not object. There were no adverse comments in any newspaper or anywhere else. There was no charge of discourtesy. Why? Because this team and every other team on the schedule understood that the game with them was arranged by the Harvard management to afford opportunities for the Harvard team to practise for the Yale game. It was so then, has been so ever since, and is so today.

Do your correspondents think that there should have been a change this year in the policy of over thirty years, simply because between the making of the schedule in 1915 and the Brown game last November, it developed that Brown had an unusually good team? Do they know that the coaches thought that the Harvard team they sent in against Brown had a reasonably good chance of winning? Did they try to ascertain, and therefore know, that the policy of trying out the substitutes in the Brown game has been in existence for four or five years? That the prospect of playing against Brown has been in part the incentive held out to the substitutes at the beginning of the season as a reward for three months of hard work? And do any of these gentlemen know from personal experience what a season's work on the varsity squad means, especially to the man who at the end of it fails in his great ambition, to play against Yale?

That substitutes were to be played in the game was known to and acquiesced in by the Brown management during these years, and therefore presumably by the Brown players and students. If not, that is hardly the fault of Harvard. Nothing new was sprung on Brown. The game was agreed upon in December, 1915, with this understanding as in previous years, but because Brown developed a first-class team with a chance for a mythical newspaper championship, your correspondents apparently believe that it was unsportsmanlike and discourteous for Harvard not to let the Yale game go by the board, abandon the general policy of thirty years, and the identical policy of four previous years so that there should be nothing to dim the prospective glory of Brown's supremacy.

That is really the cause of all this crit-

icism. If not, why did these critics not write last year or the year before, or before that? The situation was otherwise identical with last fall. As a matter of fact, in previous years the only criticism that I have ever heard was that the management should have informed the public that substitutes were to be played by Harvard, as some persons, if they had had this information, might not have purchased tickets. When on this suggestion the Graduate Manager sent this information this year to applicants for seats, it was criticised as an act of discourtesy to Brown. Informing those graduates who were ignorant of a matter which was or should have been ancient history to Brown and to many Harvard graduates, was discourteous to Brown. Truly a marvellous point of view!

It may be claimed that this year the alleged discourtesy and lack of sportsmanship were more marked than in any previous year, because there were more substitutes than ever before in Harvard's line-up. I submit that there is no force in this argument. Either Harvard must play every first-string man who is fit, or the coaches can play all the substitutes they deem advisable. There can be no middle ground, and I for one am convinced that there is no sound reason for characterizing their actions in conformity with the latter alternative, founded on the custom of years, as unsportsmanlike or discourteous to Harvard's opponent.

How far do these gentlemen desire to have their ideas put in practice? They cannot with reason differentiate between any of the colleges on Harvard's schedule prior to Yale. Do they insist that in all such games Harvard must play every regular who is physically fit; that no substitute shall be tried out and given the experience which comes only from contests with other colleges; or are they advocating that the coaches must rely on injuries to the regulars to provide opportunity to instruct and give practice to the substitutes? If so, perhaps some of them will offer suggestions as to how to develop a varsity team in this manner.

Do they think that Harvard's policy of all time in regard to practice games should be changed because these games are no longer won by scores of 70-0 or 90-0, and are occasionally lost because changes in the game and the advance in coaching in the smaller colleges make the games closer and therefore give the Harvard eleven better practice? Do they think Brown is unsportsmanlike in not having a regulation against playing freshmen on their varsity, when it is in force at Harvard? In short did they give these matters careful thought before they took it upon themselves to make publicly these very grave

reflections upon those Harvard graduates who have borne the heat and burden of the day in their efforts to turn out the varsity elevens which have done such credit to Harvard?

Some letters state that by not playing first-string men against Brown we gain an unfair advantage over Yale, and that this is unsportsmanlike.

For years Yale has played Princeton a week before the Harvard-Yale game. She prefers to do so. Harvard and Yale make up their schedules a year before the games are played. Each coaching staff has its own ideas about the kind of schedule it wishes. They do not confer and consult with each other, and there is no reason why they should. Do these graduates think that Yale and Princeton play no substitutes in their preliminary games unless their first-string men are in the hospital? Yale has been known to play a weak team the day Harvard played Princeton. This game is played a week before the Yale-Princeton game, but the writer has never seen accusations of unsportsmanlike conduct made against Yale on that account.

What do these gentlemen desire? That the Harvard management should scour the country to get a team on its schedule as powerful as possible so that while Yale is playing Princeton, Harvard shall be extended to the utmost in spite of the fact that the Princeton game was the week before, and that this policy would make Harvard play three big games on three successive Saturdays? Do they know that Yale has never objected to playing Harvard the Saturday after Princeton or requested a change, and in fact has objected to a proposed arrangement which involved a change?

Do they know that except for actual injuries, those in charge of the Medical Department of the Harvard coaching staff believe that it is more difficult to keep a team on edge for two weeks than for one week?

Taking the facts at the time of the Brown game last fall, I fail to see the slightest act of discourtesy to Brown, or unsportsmanlike conduct, or unfairness to Yale, in playing the game with the men who lined up for Harvard. Furthermore it would appear that we must, out of courtesy to Brown, assume that she has taken the same view, as her authorities would otherwise hardly have accepted a date on the Harvard schedule for next fall.

The contention has also been made that every game on the schedule, including the Yale game, should be played on the same footing and dealt with by the coaches and players in the same way; that there should be no "practice" games, with all that name implies. What reason can be advanced for changing our long-established attitude with respect to

such games? It seems to me that the situation is practically the same as it always has been. Surely the fact, already pointed out, that, except Princeton, the several colleges usually on the preliminary schedule may each win a game once in ten or fifteen years, or, as in the case of Brown, once in the whole history of Harvard-Brown football, can hardly be advanced as a sound argument in favor of this contention.

To earn by merit and hard work the coveted varsity H is unquestionably the greatest permanent individual reward any football player can achieve. With it goes eligibility to membership in the Varsity Club and inclusion in the team photograph. Not very important matters, perhaps, to many who read these lines but they mean a good deal to the boy who plays the game, and I suppose it will be admitted that he is entitled to some consideration.

To be consistent, if there are to be no more "practice" games, this honor must in the future be awarded to every man who plays in any game during the season.

Let those who desire this change submit their proposition to the men who have won their football H, and I will guarantee that they will receive no uncertain answer.

They must, however, accomplish still another task before they realize their ambition, and that is to change the mental attitude of practically every past and present varsity football man, together with that of the vast majority of all Harvard graduates; a mental attitude founded on half a century of practice and the traditions arising therefrom; a mental attitude which makes twenty thousand spectators a big crowd at the vast majority of "practice" games as compared with seventy thousand, the chosen among one hundred thousand applicants, who wish to see the game with Yale; a mental attitude which applies just as much to the crew, the nine, the hockey team, the track team, and every other form of athletics at Harvard, as to the football team.

Let me recommend to those gentlemen that they abandon their task and turn their attention to trying to make water run up hill. They will be more apt to meet with success.

JOHN A. BLANCHARD, '91.

Boston.

DUFFY APPOINTED BASEBALL COACH

Hugh Duffy, well known as a professional baseball player and manager, has been appointed coach of the Harvard baseball nine for the coming year. Duffy has been connected with baseball since 1887. He will take charge at Harvard immediately.

The War Memorial

IN HONOR OF COURAGE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I hope that the Harvard war monument will be in honor of courage and of the sons of Harvard, but not a monument to the cause of either the Allies or the Germans. There is nothing which resembles a "monument to zero" in a memorial to Harvard courage and sacrifice wherever shown.

FREDERIC ALMY, '80.

Buffalo, N. Y.

THE MEANING OF VERITAS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

If a monument to Harvard men who fell in defending the German cause is put up in the precincts of Harvard University, how can I, or any other Harvard man who believes that the German cause is the subversion of civilization, of human right and justice, good faith, the progress and peace of the world, ever send a son to Harvard in the future? If one side is as good as the other to the powers that be in Harvard, what shall I tell my son that my Alma Mater stands for? When he learns what "Veritas" means, what shall be my way of connecting it in his mind with an institution that commemorates the assailants of everything "Veritas" denotes?

RICHARD ALDRICH, '85.

New York City.

A SHAFT ON SOLDIERS FIELD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Having, with great interest, read the letters published in the BULLETIN regarding the propriety of a monument to be erected in honor of the Harvard men who have died in this murderous and sacrilegious war now raging in Europe, I wish to call the attention of the editors and readers of the BULLETIN to certain facts.

In 1861, when the "call to arms"

came, Harvard men responded immediately. There were many undergraduates from the South who, believing it their duty to stand by their respective states, left the University and entered the Confederate service. The Harvard men from Northern states naturally entered the Federal service. These men being from different sections of one country, believed, each and every one of them, that he was loyal and doing what he considered in his own soul was right. The Harvard men on both sides from 1861 to 1865 showed their mettle and proved themselves heroes.

When Memorial Hall was built only the names of the Harvard men who fought and died to preserve the Union were cut on its walls. The names of Harvard men who fought and died to preserve the rights of their homes, the sacredness of their wives, sisters and daughters, were not cut on the walls of Memorial Hall.

Now, it occurs to me that Harvard University must be consistent. If she could not see how she could honor her sons from the South—and to this day she has not done so—how in the name of conscience can she recognize one of her sons who has so far demeaned himself and his Alma Mater as to attach himself to the following of a War Lord who knows no laws, betrays all friendships and who, thus enriching himself with the result of lust and violence, claims immunity under the guise of "divine right"?

Harvard men, look at this, I beg, as I do. And let us urge and bring every pressure to bear on the Corporation to build the monument to the Harvard men "who died somewhere in France or elsewhere" for the benefit of humanity.

Let us see each name of these fine American boys, Harvard's sons (who fought in the air, who drove the ambu-

lances, who worked in the trenches and in the open, who used the knife and applied the bandage under fire; those Harvard men who gave up their lives for a purpose, to help prevent the world being over-ridden by a tyrant who claims his position by divine right but who knows no God but himself) recorded on a shaft placed on Soldiers Field, as fine a granite shaft as can be procured by the living graduates and the men who have attended Harvard University in any of her schools.

ALFRED GAITHER, '87.

Cincinnati.

NOT A MEMORIAL TO HEROISM

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Many of the graduates of Harvard would deplore the erection of a monument to all the men who died in the great war which now rages in Europe.

Those who take this attitude do not wish to minimize in the slightest degree the individual heroism, the unselfish sacrifice and devotion of thousands who have died in the ranks of the Central Powers, or of such Harvard men as are numbered among them. To every Harvard man who has gone into the war from the feeling that he was giving his life to better the condition of mankind in the world I bow with respect and admiration—but for a great, free institution of learning to glorify in equal measure the men who have fought on the side that invaded Belgium, massacred the Armenians, sunk the Lusitania, and created the doctrine of "a scrap of paper," with those who have fought to save France or to drive the invaders from blameless Belgium seems the act of a fat and spineless creature.

Such a memorial does nothing more than memorialize the heroism of war—for every war brings to light fine traits and fine men. There is danger that the issue of the war may become clouded by adroit diplomacy and skilful press campaigns. Don't let Harvard add to that confusion.

I believe that 90 per cent. of the Harvard graduates sympathize with the Entente Allies, and that if a memorial be erected, it should commemorate those men who have given their lives to the cause of freedom in the greatest battle ever fought.

NINETY-EIGHT.

NO MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Regarding the proposed memorial for Harvard men who have lost their lives in the present war in Europe, I object to the memorial for the reasons contained below. It may be a source of embarrassment to us after the war is over, when we may desire to cultivate friendly relations with Germany. Of the Allies, England is just as bitter a rival of ours as Germany, and so is Japan. Remember, Japan is also an ally. A few years ago, during the Russo-Japanese War, we were inundated by a pro-Japanese wave. We called them then the "The Yankees of the East." Today they are called the "Germans of the East." Do we wish to erect monuments to the allies of nations with whom we may very likely be at war?

It was doubtless very noble of our Harvard men to offer their lives for an idea, and we are justly proud of them, but erect monuments to them—no. Monuments in this country should be reserved for Americans who have fought and died for America, or for individuals like Nathan Hale, Sherman, Lincoln and Grant.

ROBERT B. BRADLEY, '08.

Newark, N. J.

SEPARATE SHRINES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Shall we erect a joint memorial to Harvard men who died fighting each other? To many there seems to be an element of incongruity, not to say indecency, in the proposal.

It is a truism that an evil cause may

have its heroes as well as a righteous one. Misguided heroism may be intrinsically as worthy of commemoration as any. Yet after the issues of the Civil War have been dead issues for nearly fifty years, it still seems hardly fitting to celebrate the blue and the gray in one memorial. The Harvard Corporation is right in refusing to do so. But I doubt if it would refuse a gift to set up a separate monument to Harvard's sons of the Confederacy.

The proposed memorial might serve to remind us that men, though enemies in allegiance, are one in the brotherhood of heroism and death. But most of us will prefer to stand before the memorial in a spirit of unalloyed reverence for both the cause and the deed. "He died for democratic ideals" is a glorious sentiment. "He died for a cause, but I disagree with it" is after all a lukewarm sentiment. A monument should not create a grotesque mixture of feelings.

Why not give each party its separate shrine? Open two subscription lists and we will contribute according to our sympathies. Some pacifists (such as have written to the BULLETIN) will contribute to neither fund. Some absolute neutrals will contribute to both. If one fund should exceed the other, why, so does one fund of Harvard sympathies; so does one group of Harvard participants in the war.

ALFRED L. BECKER, '00.

Albany.

IN THE GERMANIC MUSEUM

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

None of the letters that I have read regarding the proposed war memorial suggests the Germanic Museum as a fit place for commemorating those who have fallen or may fall in the cause of the Central empires. The Museum is a monument to German culture. It was built with funds provided largely by distinguished German-Americans; men who have sought to spread abroad in the

land an appreciation of those qualities of character and principles of conduct which we have come to look upon as peculiarly German. It contains not only gracious gifts from Emperor William himself, but precious reproductions of mediaeval German art that will become priceless should the accidents of war treat Nuremberg as they have already treated Rheims. It may well be regarded as a little bit of Germany, a part of the Teutonic Empire that is safe from the desecrating hand of the invader. Here should the memorial be placed and along with it a model of the Lusitania.

HORACE W. O'CONNOR, '10.

Indiana University,
Bloomington.

WHAT TO COMMEMORATE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I wish to add a word to the discussion of the proposed memorial to Harvard men killed in the European war. Is this to be a memorial to the Allied cause, or one to Harvard men who have sacrificed their all for their ideals? I believe the Allies are fighting the cause of democracy and international morality, and that Germany is fighting what we of Anglo-Saxon traditions consider an immoral cause, just as was the South in our Civil War and as were the French under Napoleon. But there were as gallant spirits and as much personal self-sacrifice in the South, and in the French armies of Napoleon, as there were in the opposing sides. (And it is to Harvard's shame that she has not commemorated the men who left her gates to join the South).

It is these personal attributes of service and idealism which the proposed memorial should commemorate. When Mr. Chapman says that a single monument to the men who fought on both sides "would be to announce to the world that Harvard sees no difference between the cause of Germany and the cause of the Allies", he confuses two distinct things: (1) the intrinsic merits of this

great struggle and the question of Harvard putting her seal of approval on that side which she believes to be the righteous, and applauding those of her sons who gave their lives for what most of us consider the cause of freedom, and (2) the human, individual qualities of idealism and courage to sacrifice all for one's convictions. We may believe those convictions wrong; we none of us believe the courage and sacrifice, the motives, wrong.

So in such a case as this it is not for Harvard to sit in judgment on the choice of sides; it is for her to give thanks that she has given to the world men with the courage to fight and die for what they believe in.

COPLEY AMORY, JR., '12.

New York.

FROM A GERMAN SYMPATHIZER

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In all the controversy that has been raging over the proposed memorial to Harvard men fallen in the present war, it seems to be taken for granted by many who oppose a non-partisan memorial that the German cause is ignoble. Let me protest. To be frank, my sympathies lie with the Germans to the extent that I am pro-German wherever I fail to meet with a true neutral American spirit.

What the future generations will determine as to the justice of either cause is a matter that we, in the hot glow of prejudiced partisanship, cannot determine one way or the other. Suppose, for an instant, that those who will view the war when it is grown cold decide, with President Wilson, that after all both sides may have been fighting for much the same ideals. How then would these our descendants relish the proposed discriminations against some of the Harvard men who have lost their lives in favor of others? We are building on too slight a foundation when we assume that our present-day opinions, whatever they be, will be accepted by posterity. There-

fore it is my suggestion that if those whose friends and classmates have been killed for the cause of the Allies wish to commemorate them in other than a non-partisan memorial, that they do so in the land where these men fell. Who can deny, keeping the discussions in the BULLETIN in mind, that a partisan memorial on Harvard grounds will always be distasteful to a certain number of Harvard men by no means negligible? And so, in my eyes, it is most criminal and destructive to Harvard unity and ideals to attempt to perpetuate in stone a present bitterness between men living in war times, and also to promulgate thereby the continuance of an unpatriotic, non-American dissension as to a foreign war or invasion, whichever it may prove to be.

EDGAR JULES SCHOEN, '15.

Cambridge.

STATEMENT FROM DR. HUGH CABOT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I desire to correct a serious misquotation of my remarks made at the Harvard Medical School on January 14. I did not say, because it is not true, that Harvard was not interested in the cause of humanity. I did say that the relief of suffering was not the only purpose which the Harvard Surgical Unit sought to fulfil.

HUGH CABOT, '94.

Boston.

DEATH OF BARON GORELL, L. '03-04

A dispatch from England states that Rt. Hon. Lord Gorell (formerly Henry Gorell Barnes), who was a student in the Harvard Law School during the academic year '03-04, was killed in action in France on January 16. He was a major in the Royal Artillery.

Lord Gorell was the second Baron to bear that title. He was born on January 27, 1882. He was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford. After studying in the Harvard Law School, he became a barrister, and was subsequently secretary to the president of the probate divorce and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice. He had acted as

chairman of the Kensington Division of the Red Cross Society. He was the author of "The Divorce Commission" and "Reports Summarized."

1910 AMBULANCE

Word has been received from the headquarters of the American Ambulance Field Service that the ambulance given by the class of 1910 at the sexennial celebration last June has been assigned to Section 3, which is now at Salonika. Lovering Hill, '10, is director of that section, and Henry Palmer, '10, is the driver of the class ambulance. The work of the section has been so successful that Gen. Sarraill has asked for another, and Section 10 has been sent. Henry M. Suckley, '10, is director of this Section, and G. C. Gignoux, '10, is one of the drivers.

HARVARD MEN IN SOUTH AMERICA

Among the Harvard men who are in South America are the following: Rev. F. H. Bigelow, '73, Cordoba, Argentina; F. S. Huntress, '91, Rio de Janeiro; C. H. Quirk, M.D. '92, Buenos Aires; John B. Sullivan, '08, Buenos Aires; W. T. S. Thackara, '08, Buenos Aires; E. N. Bennett, '10, Buenos Aires; J. S. Gittings, Jr., '10, Valparaiso; L. A. Sussdorff, '10, Rio de Janeiro; E. Gerry Greene, '11, chargé d'affaires at Caracas, Venezuela; F. C. Lozano, '11, Buenos Aires; Dr. Julius C. Tello, A.M. '11, Lima; George E. Devendorf, Business School, '14-15, Buenos Aires; Kenneth Apollonio, '15, Buenos Aires.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City will be held in the club house on Friday, January 26. The speakers will be: President Lowell; John Singer Sargent, Art.D. '16; A. F. Jenks, Yale, '75, presiding justice of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court, second department; Major Henry L. Higginson, '55; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71; Howard Elliott, '81, president of the Harvard Alumni Association; Herbert L. Clark, '87, vice-president of the Eastern division of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Odin Roberts, '86, president of the Harvard Club of Boston; Ogden L. Mills, '05; John Reynolds, '07, president of the Harvard Club of New Jersey.

The following entertainments have been announced by the club:

Sunday, Jan. 28—Recital by Alwin Schroeder, cello.

Friday, Feb. 2—Professor Copeland will read.

Sunday, Feb. 4—Recital by Percy Grainger, piano.

Sunday, Feb. 11—Concert, David Hochstein, violinist, and Lambert Murphy, '08, tenor.

Sunday, Feb. 18—Concert, Hoffman String Quartet.

Sunday, Feb. 25—Concert, W. Resnikoff, baritone.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

The Harvard Club of Boston announces the following entertainments:

Wednesday, Jan. 31, 8.30 P. M.—Lecture by Wilfred A. Joubert, on "Mexico."

Sunday, Feb. 4, 4 P. M.—Concert by Vivian Gosnell, baritone; Charles F. Manney, accompanist.

Sunday, Feb. 11, 4 P. M.—Concert by the Glee Club of the Harvard Club; Malcolm Lang, '02, conductor.

Sunday, Feb. 18, 4 P. M.—Concert by the Footlight Orchestra, Charles F. Manney, conductor, assisted by Miss Edith Bullard, soprano, and Mr. Walter N. Kilburn, organist.

Tuesday, Feb. 20, 8.30 P. M.—Concert by the Harvard Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs.

Friday, Feb. 9, 8.30 P. M.—Illustrated talk by L. G. Saunders on "Fly Fishing and Camp Life."

PRINCETON WINS AT HOCKEY

Princeton defeated Harvard, 2 goals to 1, in the hockey game in New York last Saturday evening. Both teams were much stronger on the defense than on the offense, and the opportunities for scoring were few. Each side made a goal in the first period, and Princeton scored again only a few seconds before the expiration of time in the second period.

The summary of the game follows:

PRINCETON.	HARVARD.
Cushman, r.w.	l.w., T. Rice
Humphreys, r.	l.c., Baker
Schoen, c.	r.c., Percy
Hills, l.w.	r.w., Townsend
Comey, c.p.	c.p., White
Scully, p.	p., J. Morgan
Ford, g.	g., Wylde

Score—Princeton, 2; Harvard, 1. Goals—Cushman (7.20), Schoen (19.45, second half), Rice (9.30). Referees—Ellis and Russell. Goal umpires—Woods and Wellington. Timer—Garron. Time—20-minute halves.

At the University

J. P. Morgan, '89, has given to the library of the Fogg Art Museum fifteen volumes, handsomely bound, comprising the various catalogues descriptive of his collections. Four volumes are given up to drawings, three to pictures of the English, Dutch, Flemish, French, Italian, Spanish and modern schools, three to Greek, Roman, and Renaissance bronzes, four to miniatures and one to the Bennett Collection of Manuscripts.

The *Lampoon* has elected the following officers: President, R. E. Sherwood, '18, of New York City; Ibis, John Lavalle, '18, of Boston; treasurer, F. B. Todd, '18, of Boston; secretary, T. G. Wilder, '19, of Cincinnati; circulation manager, F. T. Fisher, '19, of Chicago.

Rev. A. M. Rihbany, minister of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, will preach next Sunday.

The St. Paul's Society has elected the following officers: President, Felix Knauth, '18, of New York City; vice-president, R. H. Howe, '19, of Hyde Park; secretary, H. E. Small, '19, of Plainfield, N. J.; treasurer, D. W. Rich, '18, of New York City.

At the Geological Conference last Tuesday afternoon, D. H. McLaughlin, assistant in geology, spoke on "Notes on Lassen Peak, California", and R. W. Sayles, Curator of the Geological Collections, spoke on "Lost River, Kinsman's Notch, N. H."

The Ames Prize in the Law School has been won this year by the Lowell Club, which defeated the Witanagemot Club in the final argument. A. C. Reis, of Evansville, Ind., and C. E. Snow, of Rochester, N. H., represented the Lowell Club.

Professor Robert M. Johnston spoke before the members of the International Policy Club last Tuesday evening. The club has offered a prize of \$35 for the best review of H. H. Powers's book, "The Things that Men Fight for."

The Legal Aid Bureau, which is conducted by second and third-year men in the Law School for the benefit of poor people who need legal advice, handled 147 cases last year. More than \$1,500 was recovered for clients.

Dr. Helio Lobo, of Brazil, lectured in Emerson J last Saturday noon on "The Relations between the United States and Brazil."

Louis Chauvenet, '18, of St. Louis, has sailed for Europe where he will join the American Ambulance Field Service.

The Hasty Pudding Club has chosen for its musical comedy this year "Barnum was Right", by R. E. Sherwood, '18, of New York City. The music was written by S. P. Sears, '18, of Quincy. The manuscript was chosen after a competition in which five other plays were submitted.

Herbert Feis, '16, 1G., of New York City, won the second prize for college undergraduates in the competition carried on by Hart, Schaffner & Marx of Chicago. Feis wrote an essay on "Economics of the Minimum Wage with Reference to American Wage Conditions."

The 18th annual dinner of the *Harvard Illustrated Magazine* was held at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, last Saturday evening. The graduate speakers were: Burton Kline, '06, W. B. Flint, '03, and Leavitt Parsons, '10.

The Natural History Society has elected the following officers: President, R. M. Field, '09, assistant in geology; vice-president, Roderick Peattie, 2G., of Chicago; secretary, Harold St. John, 3G., of Philadelphia.

N. S. Walker, Jr., '20, of Castleton Corners, Staten Island, has been elected captain of the freshman hockey team. David Duncan, '18, of Port Washington, L. I., is coaching the team.

Professor A. N. Holcombe, of the Department of Government, is a candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention which will be held in Massachusetts next June.

At the Seminary of Economics last Monday evening, Professor M. B. Hammond, of Ohio State University, spoke on "The Work of the Australian Arbitration Court."

Members of the Department of Physiology gave demonstrations at the Physiological Colloquium, which was held in the Medical School last Monday evening.

F. H. Stephens, '18, of Dorchester, and Gardner Dunton, '18, of Allston, have been appointed leaders of the mandolin and banjo clubs, respectively.

G. E. Leighton, '18, has received an appointment to the American embassy in Vienna and will sail for Europe early next month to take up his post.

L. H. Rice, 2G., of Granby, Conn., spoke on "Determinants of Many Dimensions" at the meeting of the Mathematical Club last Tuesday.

At the Chemical Colloquium this week, L. I. Smith, 2G., of Columbus, O., spoke on "Recent Work on Keto-Enol Tautomerism."

R. T. Bushnell, '19, of Andover, Mass., will coach the Dramatic Club and the Means Prize speakers at Phillips Andover this year.

Alumni Notes

'61—Roberdeau Buchanan died at his home in Washington, D. C., on December 18. After he left College, he practised civil engineering, and from 1879 until his retirement in 1910 he was connected with the Nautical Almanac office of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. He was the author of several technical works and a contributor to astronomical magazines.

M.D. '66—Charles H. Rice died on January 5 at his home in Fitchburg, Mass. He had practised medicine in Fitchburg for fifty years. He was Fitchburg's first city physician, first chairman of the board of health, and a member of the original board of trustees of the Burbank Hospital, on which he served for twenty-five years. For the same length of time he was a member of the board of trustees of the Wallace Library, and had served many years on the school committee. He was surgeon of the Sixth Regiment, M. V. M. from 1884 to 1897, when he was retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

'74—Charles Francis Withington died of heart failure in Boston on January 7. For a few years after his graduation from College he taught in the Brookline High School and later in the Roxbury Latin School; then he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1881. He had been visiting physician at the Boston City Hospital, consulting physician for the New England Hospital for Women and Children, in Roxbury, the Boston Insane Hospital and the Choate Memorial Hospital, in Woburn, Mass. From 1893 to 1905 he was instructor in clinical medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and later was a lecturer at the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine. He wrote various medical papers, and was for some years associate editor of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

'76—William Mitchell Kendall has been appointed by President Wilson a member of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

'80—The Ohio State University *Bulletin* for October, 1916, is a monograph, "The Loyalist Refugees of New Hampshire", by W. H. Siebert. '80, professor of European history in that institution.

'80—Robert DeCourcy Ward, Professor of Climatology at Harvard, addressed the American Genetic Association in New York on December 27.

'91—Benjamin Aphorpe Gould of Toronto has signed the necessary papers for an application for becoming a British subject, and in a letter to the *New York Tribune* has defined his course as that of "throwing myself

whole-heartedly into the support of the British democracy."

'93—A. S. Gregg Clarke has been elected Probate Judge for the District of Washington, Connecticut.

'93—R. K. Thomas is with the Tela R. R. Co., Tela, Honduras, Central America.

'96—Raphael C. Thomas was married on November 11 at Beverly, Mass., to Miss Norma R. Waterbury. Thomas, who has been pastor of the Second Avenue Baptist Church in New York, and in charge of the outpatient clinic of St. Mark's Hospital, is now in charge of the Union Hospital, a medical mission in Iloilo in the Philippine Islands.

'96—A meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on January 7, in memory of Robert Grosvenor Valentine. Felix Frankfurter, LL.B. '06, Professor of Law at Harvard, presided; among those who delivered addresses were Winfred T. Denison, '96, and John G. Halfrey, '96.

'97—Henry G. Gray was married in Hamilton, Mass., on November 9 to Miss Edyth Deacon of Boston.

L. '95-97—Kimbrough Stone has been nominated and confirmed as a justice for the eighth circuit of the United States Circuit Court. That circuit contains many of the middle-western states.

Ph.D. '98—Frederick Clayton Waite was married on December 24 in Dover, N. H., to Mrs. Emily Bacon Fisher.

'99—Henry H. Fish is with William Read & Sons, Inc., athletic goods, 364 Washington St., Boston. His home address remains 152 South St., Bridgewater, Mass.

A.M. '99—H. F. Kanthener is studying Spanish in Madrid this year. His address there is Calle Santa Falciona 3 1°.

'00—William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State since March, 1914, and first secretary of the American Embassy, London, 1909-12, has been appointed assistant Secretary of State.

'02—Charles T. Lovering, who has been in the Boston office of Hornblower & Weeks, is now in their New York office.

'02—Charles R. Stevenson, who was with the National Veneer Products Co., Mishawaka, Ind., is with the Fulton Manufacturing Co., Bay City, Mich.

'03—Howard Notman, landscape painter, has his studio at 136 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'03—W. E. Smith, assistant Boy Scout Commissioner of Cambridge, has charge of the headquarters which that organization has opened in Phillips Brooks House.

'04—Hornshy Evans's address is Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal. He is a captain in the United States Army.

'05—Richard P. Dietzman was elected president of the Bee-keepers of Kentucky at a convention held on January 5 at Lexington under the auspices of the University of Kentucky.

'05—Clement R. D. Meier was married in St. Louis, Mo., on January 20 to Miss Dorothy Niedringhaus.

'05—Clarence L. Staples is principal of the State Normal School at Frostburg, Md.

'05—H. W. Weitzel is with the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, Santiago, D. R.

'07—A son, Peter Thacher, was born on November 10 to Arthur B. Brooks and Ruth (Faxon) Brooks, at Concord, Mass.

'07—Vassar Pierce was married on January 6 in Boston to Miss Dagmar Ladensack. They will live at 187 Babcock St., Brookline, Mass.

'07—F. H. Warner, Jr., is in the advertising business at 412 Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.

'08—Walter M. Bird, who has been with the Houston Electric Co., Houston, Tex., is with the Tampa Electric Co., Tampa, Fla.

'09—Edward N. Davis is chief electrician for the American Steam Gauge & Valve Manufacturing Co., Camden St., Boston. His home address is 9 Acorn St., Belmont, Mass.

'10—G. L. Harding spoke on "Present-Day China" at the annual dinner of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, in Boston, on January 13.

Ph.D. '10—R. G. Hoskins has been promoted to the rank of professor, and made head of the department of physiology in the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.

'11—Bowen Barker is with the American International Corporation, New York. His address is 105 West 54th St., New York.

'11—Robert H. Holt was married in Lex-

ington, Mass., on October 28 to Miss Lillian Saunders Clapp. They will live on Bennington Road, Lexington.

'12—Warren N. Bixby was married in Haverhill, Mass., on January 1 to Miss Marion Morse Furness. They are living at 54 Magnolia St., Arlington, Mass.

'12—Maurice T. Briggs, M.D. '16, is on service at the Boston City Hospital.

'13—Arthur W. Cornell, Jr., is chemist with the Industrial Service & Equipment Co., 100 Summer St., Boston. His home address is 821 Beacon St., Boston.

'13—Nelson Gammons, LL.B. '16, is with Clark, Prentice, McClure & Roulstone, lawyers, 61 Broadway, New York. His home address is 804 West End Ave., New York.

'13—Arthur S. Harrington has been appointed 2d lieutenant of the 17th United States Cavalry, which is stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. He will be at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the next three months.

'13—Percy L. Wendell is with the Bradley Shoe Co., Haverhill, Mass. His permanent address remains 35 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'14—William J. Brown is teaching in the West High School, Akron, O. His home address has been changed to 157 Hudson St., Somerville, Mass.

'14—John H. Fales is assistant superintendent at the Everett (Mass.) works of the Bowker Fertilizer Co. of Boston. His address is 172 Waverly Ave., Melrose, Mass.

'14—Ava W. Poole, of Belmont, Mass., was married on October 21 to Miss Agnese J. Peckham of Watertown, Mass., in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge. Poole is manager of the Poole Piano Co. Boston. His home address is 554 Belmont St., Watertown, Mass.

M.B.A. '15—Isaac C. Pratt, S.B. (Knex) '13, is with the Willys-Overland Co., automobiles, Toledo, O. His address in Toledo is 3232 Collingwood Ave.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$4; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer.
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91.
Ellery Sedgwick, '04.
E. M. Grossman, '06.
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '81, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Merd, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '92, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '91, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917.

NUMBER 18.

News and Views

What Oxford Has Done.

Nearly two years ago the question now agitating Harvard circles had to be answered at Oxford: what about commemorating German members of the University who had died in the War? On June 18, 1915, the *Oxford Magazine*, after printing week by week under the title, "Oxford's Sacrifice", brief accounts, arranged by colleges, of the men who had been killed, declared frankly: "We felt no hesitation in refusing to include the German members of the University in our glorious roll of Oxford's Sacrifice." In the same paragraph the *Magazine* records the fact that the authorities of New College had placed the names of its German members on the "Pro Patria" list in its chapel. This action led to an acrimonious public discussion, regretted by the *Magazine*. But the fact remains that, long before any thought of such a matter was taken at Harvard, an Oxford college had deliberately paid to its members from Germany, presumably Rhodes Scholars, the same memorial honors accorded to its English sons.

* * *

Harvard History I.

The latest issue of the *Harvard Illustrated* quotes a remark of W. R. Thayer, '81: "The undergraduate cares almost nothing about the past, little about the present, and scarcely is interested in the history of his own fam-

ily." This condition is made the basis of a suggestion that Harvard might well follow the example of French universities, in which their own history is a subject of study in the first year, and institute a course in Harvard history.

In spite of our recent agreement with President Lowell's expression against the indefinite multiplication of courses, we are of the belief that this idea holds the germ of an excellent and practicable suggestion. The record of the Harvard Memorial Society gives proof that the undergraduates, though perhaps incapable of spontaneous combustion into the flame of local historic interest, are quite capable, under continuous and stimulating leadership, of sustained and effective dealing with matters of enduring interest for Harvard. The material for investigations into the records of Harvard are constantly undergoing enrichment, as, for example, through the admirable researches of Albert Matthews, '82, appearing in the "Transactions" of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. There is thus no dearth of "sources" for specialized study. In the more popular and picturesque field, the material, familiar to but a limited number, is most abundant. Some knowledge of the Harvard of the past provides a capital basis for appreciating truly the Harvard of the present and future. An inspiring teacher or lecturer could make it a topic of great value not only to the undergraduates while they remain in Cambridge,

but also to the University through its possession of a family of sons touched here and there with a true enthusiasm for family history. Happy the country—shall we say, too, the college?—without a history. Happier still the college with an honorable past, vitally realized by the succeeding generations of its maturing children.

* * *

Universal Military Training. On Wednesday of last week the students of the University were called upon to express themselves, in a straw ballot, on the question: "Do you favor some form of universal military training in the United States?" The question was asked in response to a request from the Army League for testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, calculated to offset the testimony of college students opposed to universal training; and the Student Council voted that the result of the straw ballot should be regarded as the official expression of student opinion on the subject. The Council also delegated Messrs. Blaine and C. A. Coolidge, Jr., of the senior class, to appear before the Senate Committee and speak for Harvard, which they did. The vote telegraphed to them in Washington was 860 in favor of universal training, 339 against it. In other words, slightly more than 28 per cent. of the 1,199 voters registered themselves in the negative on the question submitted to them.

It is not worth while to take straw votes too seriously. In this instance it is obvious that the question did not elicit a response from nearly half of those who might easily have voted upon it. There was complaint, moreover, that the short notice that a ballot was to be taken precluded any proper discussion of the matter. In spite of these facts it should be said that everyone would and ought

to be surprised if a considerable number of young men, called upon to say whether or not they believe in devoting the strength of their youth to the service of their country, should not contain a majority ready with an enthusiastic "Yes". The recent ballot, from this point of view, represents a perfectly normal condition. At the same time, it would not have been a normal Harvard ballot if it had not represented also a larger proportion of dissenters than were revealed in the corresponding ballots at Yale and Princeton. At Harvard the percentage of voters favoring universal service was less than 72. At Yale it was nearly 80; at Princeton nearly 85. The Harvard dissent has had further expression in a letter to the Senate Committee from the theological students in our own and the affiliated divinity schools, and in letters to the *Crimson* protesting against snap judgments upon so important a matter of national policy, and showing precisely what a college discussion should reveal—that the race of young men who think for themselves, and, whether right or wrong, do not inevitably follow the crowd, is not extinct.

The Harvard minority is indeed an element for which to be thankful. It may be taken to stand for more than the future "professional pacifists" of evil repute. It may well contain honest doubters on several aspects of the question propounded to the college community, young men quite as patriotic and high-minded as those who made up the majority. They have at least vindicated the reputation of Harvard for diversity of opinion.

* * *

Addendum. It is fair to the College authorities, after our remarks last week on the incident of Mrs. Skeffington's address, to say that

the comparison drawn between the opening of a hall at Harvard to her and to Captain Ian Hay Beith should have included the consideration that the use of Sanders Theatre for Captain Beith's lecture was granted only in response to a direct request from the mayor of Cambridge, on behalf of an enterprise of benevolence and not of agitation. This may seem largely a distinction of detail, but it has its obvious weight. What we most desired to emphasize was the desirability of securing to Cambridge a place in which accredited spokesmen on vital, current issues may always be heard by the undergraduates. The Union now serves this purpose in some degree. If it is to be taken over by the College as a building devoted to the interests of every member of the University, whether of the majority or of the minority, may not its undergraduate management be so established that it shall become, more than ever before, the recognized scene for the appearance of just such speakers as hitherto have presented so many puzzling questions of classification? A definite understanding of this kind would add to the arguments in favor of making the Harvard Union a college building, and at the same time would diminish the chances of such complications as seem bound to arise under existing conditions.

* * *

Alumni Organizations.

The General Secretary of the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan happens to be also the secretary of the National Association of Alumni Secretaries and editor of the *Michigan Alumnus*. In a recent issue of that periodical there is an interesting editorial note on "Alumni Organizations in American Colleges." It is a healthy corrective to any Harvard pride of antiquity to learn what had happened in

other colleges in the way of alumni organization before the Harvard Alumni Association was formed in 1840. As early as 1792 Yale had effected an organization of graduates by classes. In 1821 Williams College formed the first general Society of Alumni. An association of Miami alumni was formed in 1832. The University of Virginia, apparently with distinctively social purposes, organized its graduates in 1838. At about the same time with Harvard, in 1840, Bowdoin and Amherst entered the field with Alumni Associations. From the fifties onward the organization of graduates proceeded more rapidly in American colleges. The nurselings or foster-children of any one college—to turn the hybrid word "alumni" into English—can hardly realize the extent to which the organization is carried in every other college and university. The many alumni journals, often admirable in form and substance, tell the story. Some day a careful study of these periodicals might be made to yield a valuable contribution to the knowledge of American colleges and their influence.

* * *

The Latest Phase.

A New York daily paper opened up an entirely fresh vista in the War Memorial discussion when it said last week: "Latest communiqués from the Cambridge front indicate that Harvard will be obliged to erect a monument in memory of those sons who have fallen in the fighting in America over the erection of a monument in memory of those sons who have fallen in the fighting in Europe." This is worth reading twice if its full significance does not appear at a glance. It will then become evident that we may soon be considering measures for extending the accommodations of the BULLETIN.

The Associated Harvard Clubs

President

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91
821 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Chicago

Secretary

E. M. GROSSMAN, '96
520 Rialto Bldg.
St. Louis

Treasurer

G. C. KIMBALL, '00
1222 Frick Bldg.
Pittsburgh

A Statement from the President

ON January 8, 1917, the President and the Secretary enjoyed the hospitality of the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association at their stated meeting in Boston. Special consideration was given to the Harvard Endowment Fund. The outline of the plan, as presented at the meeting, will insure the most generous coöperation on the part of the Associated Harvard Clubs when the Fund Committee have their preliminary organization work effected. No form of service to the University has come within the range of the activities of the Associated Harvard Clubs since its organization that will appeal so strongly to the constituent clubs.

We were able at the same time to arrange personal conferences with the men who are directing the work of the Commission on Western History. Mr. Roger Pierce, Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Thomas P. Martin, Archivist, with Professor A. C. Coolidge, of the Harvard Library. In consequence we are able to report very substantial progress in our plans for coöperation.

The Library authorities have generously offered to us their entire list of duplicates in the Library for exchange purposes for the benefit of the Commission on Western History. Lists have been prepared, and our committee men are now receiving them with adequate directions as to their use. Mr. Martin is also making clear the many sources from which valuable material may be gathered.

In asking for one committee man in each club in every state we are attempting to centre the responsibility directly. We bespeak from all Harvard men the most cordial coöperation with these re-

presentatives. This work opens a field permanently for very substantial services to the University, to the states, and to the nation, and we know that the interest aroused by this coöperation will be enduring.

The records of results accomplished will be reported by states at the Buffalo meeting, and a very generous rivalry among the different states will cause increased interest.

Since our last report we have received notice of the appointment of the following additional committee men in the clubs mentioned:

Arizona: Professor J. F. Hall, '03, Normal School, Tempe, Arizona.

Rocky Mountains: William R. Smiley, '77, 1115 Race St., Denver, Colorado.

Utah: Isaac Blair Evans, '08, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Michigan: Charles Moore, '78, Parker & Lafayette, Detroit, Michigan.

Southern California: Charles F. Lummis, '81, 200 E. Ave., 43, Los Angeles, California.

Washington: Samuel Hill, '79, Seattle, Washington.

While we are approaching the various clubs that have not yet appointed committee men to coöperate with the Commission, we shall welcome very gladly the assistance of volunteers from any part of the country who will indicate to us their desire to aid us in this work.

In reply to our circular inquiring as to the dates of annual banquets and the possibility of a variation of such dates in order to establish more harmonious coöperation between the clubs we have had gratifying responses. The clubs have been very well cared for this year by the energetic assistance of Mr. Roger Pierce. With the aid of the schedule we hope to arrange for another year de-

finite groups of clubs to entertain the representatives of the Faculty at their annual banquets.

On Tuesday, January 9, the President and Secretary met the Directors of the **HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN** at their monthly meeting. It was of the very greatest interest to us to get in touch with the work of the **BULLETIN** at first hand, and to see in the making plans for extending its influence very widely.

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91.

NEW YORK CITY

The fifty-second annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City was held in the new dining hall on Friday evening, January 26.

Francis R. Appleton, '75, president of the Club, presided, and the special guests included the President of the University, John Singer Sargent, R.A., Artt.D., '16, Hon. Almet Francis Jenks, Yale, '75, presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the 2nd Department, Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., M.D., '84, LL.D., '99, Major Henry Lee Higginson, '55, Bishop William Lawrence, '71, Charles Francis Adams, '88, treasurer of the University, Odin Roberts, '85, president of the Harvard Club of Boston, Herbert Lincoln Clark, '87, vice-president of the Eastern Division of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Ogden Livingston Mills, '05, member of the Senate of the State of New York, and John Reynolds, '07, president of the Harvard Club of New Jersey. There were also present four former presidents of the club: Charles S. Fairchild, '63, Peter B. Olney, '64, Austen G. Fox, '69, and Amory G. Hodges, '74.

The members and guests assembled before the dinner in Harvard Hall, where a reception was held. The procession formed in Harvard Hall and proceeded to the dinner, led by President Appleton, escorting President Lowell. Before the dinner, in accordance with the long-established custom of the club, grace was pronounced, this time simply and eloquently by Bishop Lawrence. The dinner was served at round tables, occupied largely by class groups. There was a long table for the Glee Club recently formed by the chorister, Francis Rogers, '91, under the leadership of Charles L. Safford, '94.

President Appleton introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Hon. A. F. Jenks, Yale '75, who spoke humorously and delightfully as the representative of his University. In response to a toast to Mr. John Singer Sargent, the foremost painter of our

time, he spoke a few words in acknowledgment of his adoption by Harvard at the last Commencement. Francis Rogers, '91, sang an excellent solo, after which President Appleton introduced as one of the younger members of the club who had gone into politics and served his State most efficiently, Ogden L. Mills, '05. Mr. Mills made an eloquent plea for an increase in interest in State affairs, urging the support of public opinion toward increased efficiency.

President Appleton then called upon the President of the University, who was greeted with a cheer of "Nine Harvards and three times three for Lowell." President Lowell said that he was going to speak on two subjects, war and money. He spoke first about the controversy in the **BULLETIN** concerning the Harvard War Memorial, and explained that the Corporation had gone no further than, on the inquiry of certain graduates, to vote to accept contributions toward a War Memorial to be administered by a committee of alumni, but without any condition or agreement as to those to be memorialized; and President Lowell said that nothing would be done about such a memorial until the end of the war. The latter part of President Lowell's speech was devoted to the financial needs of the University and the call of the University to its alumni to raise an Endowment Fund of \$10,000,000, under the plan of the committee of alumni, of which Thomas W. Lamont, '92, is chairman.

President Appleton expressed the great satisfaction of the members of the club in having Major Higginson at the dinner, and the latter, who was enthusiastically cheered, spoke delightfully, ending with the advice to the graduates with respect to the War Memorial to "keep their shirts on."

The dinner adjourned with the singing of "Fair Harvard," led by the chorister. For the tenth time, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, secretary of the club, led the cheering.

The total membership of the club on January 15, 1917, was 4,709, of whom 2,689 were resident members and 2,020 non-resident members.

On January 1, Ralph W. Williams, '09, resigned as director of the club, an office which he has administered with great efficiency and success since March 1, 1914. E. C. Cullinan, '93, has been appointed to succeed him.

CENTRAL OHIO

The Harvard Club of Central Ohio gave a dinner at the Athletic Club, Columbus, on Saturday evening, December 30, 1916, in honor of the professors from Cambridge and other Harvard men who were attending the sessions of the American Economic Association

and other social science organizations that met in Columbus during the holiday season. The guests of honor were: Professor Thomas N. Carver, of Harvard; A. B. Wolfe, '02, of the University of Texas; John H. Gray, '87, and Solon J. Buck, Ph.D. '11, of the University of Minnesota; John A. Fairlie, '95, of the University of Illinois; Herbert F. Preston, '04, a master in St. George's School, Newport, R. I., and Emelius O. Randall (Cornell, '74) of Columbus.

The following members of the club were present: Professor S. C. Derby, '66, Henry C. Taylor, L.'67-68, James Kilbourne, LL.B. '68, Henry L. Gilbert, '88, Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, '89, Border Bowman, '91, Eugene A. Reed, Jr., '92, D. H. Morris, '97, Dr. Leslie L. Bigelow, '03, A. D. Easterbrook, '04, Professor C. C. Morris, A.M., '04, Professor Charles F. Kelley, '07, J. R. Cole, '08, Dr. Philip D. Wilson, '09, and Professor C. O. Ruggles, Ph.D. '13.

After the dinner Professor Carver spoke on the problem of preparedness as Harvard is dealing with it; Col. Kilbourne, Professor Gray, and Professor Siebert also spoke.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Border Bowman, '91, of Springfield; vice-president, Eugene A. Reed, Jr., '92, of Columbus; secretary-treasurer, Professor Charles F. Kelley, '07, Ohio State University, Columbus; member of the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, of Cincinnati.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Harvard Club of Rochester, N. Y., welcomed Dr. Roger I. Lee, '02, Professor of Hygiene, at the University Club in that city on Wednesday evening, January 17. He gave an address on "The Health of the University and Some Measures We are Taking to Safeguard It." About twenty-five Harvard men were present.

At the conclusion of Dr. Lee's address, President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester, Principal Wilcox, of East High School, and Principal Bennett, of West High School, were called upon for impromptu speeches. An orchestra assisted in the rendition of "The Harvard Yard", an alumni song inscribed to the Harvard Club of Rochester, which has been a feature of the Harvard Club dinners in Rochester for several years. The boys in the high schools who had shown an interest in Harvard were invited to the dinner.

At a noon luncheon at the Genesee Valley Club, Dr. Lee met the physical instructors of Rochester University as well as of the East and West high schools, together with the superintendent of schools and health authorities

of Rochester. Dr. Lee then inspected the Rochester Young Men's Christian Association, the Memorial Art Gallery at the Rochester University, erected in memory of J. G. Averill, '02, and other points of interest.

The Club will hold a smoker in April, during the Easter vacation, when the holder of the Harvard Club scholarship, George A. Madigan, '19, will be introduced to the club. About fifteen men from Rochester and vicinity are now at Harvard College; accordingly, the smoker to be held during the Easter vacation will be an undergraduate as well as a graduate festivity.

CINCINNATI

The annual Christmas smoker of the Cincinnati Harvard Club, given to the undergraduates and other men at home for the holidays, was held on Friday afternoon, December 29, 1916, at the Queen City Club. The annual convention of the American Historical Association was being held in Cincinnati at that time, and several Harvard men who were members of that organization attended the smoker. About 100 were present.

In addition to the usual musical program under the direction of Dana Steele, '13, chorister, there were several short addresses. C. L. Harrison, Jr., '18, one of the pitchers on the baseball nine, spoke about the general athletic situation and the prospects for the teams this spring; T. G. Wilder, '19, gave a brief history of the Harvard Regiment of last year and the work that is being done at Harvard along the lines of military education; H. H. Bell, '17, touched on scholarship; Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, and Professor Archer B. Hulbert, G. '12-13, of Marietta College, who were visiting delegates to the convention of the American Historical Association, spoke in behalf of the Commission on Western History and the work that is being done to secure original documents bearing on that topic for the Harvard Library.

MARYLAND

The 32d annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Maryland was held at the Baltimore Club, Baltimore, on December 19, 1916.

The scholarship committee, through Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, '83, chairman, made an interesting report upon the careers of the men who have held the club scholarship. This amounts to \$250; it is given to a candidate for admission to the freshman class from the State of Maryland, and will be continued for two years under the provisions of the resolution adopted last year. The club intends to make this scholarship permanent; as a matter of practice, it is given for a period of three

years, and at the end of this time, renewed. William C. Coleman, '05, president of the club, offered a new scholarship of \$250 a year, for four years, to be awarded by the scholarship committee in the same way the present scholarship is awarded. Consequently there will hereafter be two scholarship-holders from Maryland each year in the freshman class in Harvard College, instead of one.

An appointments committee, consisting of Morris Whitridge, '89, chairman, W. G. Bowdoin, '02, and R. H. Bland, '02, was established.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, William C. Coleman, '05; vice-presidents, Dr. H. B. Jacobs, '83, W. W. Marston, '02; secretary, Robert W. Williams, '12; treasurer, Henry T. Duer, '13; executive committee, Judge Carroll T. Bond, '04, W. Ainsworth Parker, '06, Virgil M. Hill-
 yer, '97.

R. S. Albert, '78, who has recently returned from his duties as United States Counsel-General at Brunswick and Hanover, gave an interesting talk on war conditions in general.

NEWBURYPORT

At a meeting of the Harvard Club of Newburyport, on December 30, 1916, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. W. Pritchard, '04, vice-president, Rev. Glenn T. Morse, '08, secretary and treasurer, Lawrence B. Johnson, '15, member of executive committee for three years, F. W. Snow, M.D., '02.

The club voted to appropriate \$75 for a scholarship for the second half-year, preference in the award to be given to a student from Newburyport or the vicinity. This scholarship is in lieu of the regular scholarship which has not been awarded this year.

After the business meeting Recorder George W. Cram, '88, gave an interesting talk on some of the changes at Harvard in the last twenty-five years.

DELAWARE

The Harvard Club of Delaware held its fifth annual dinner at the Hotel duPont in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, January 9.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Judge Victor B. Woolley, L. '89-90; vice-presidents, LeRoy Harvey, '95, Charles Copeland, '89; treasurer, Alexis I. duPont, '02; secretary, Charles B. Palmer, '07; scholarship committee, George McIntire, '02, Wilbur O. Sypher, Ph.D. '06, LeRoy Harvey, '95, Alexis I. duPont, '02, Eugene E. duPont, '03; appointments committee, Alexis I. duPont, '92, LeRoy Harvey, '95, John P. Nields, '89.

The guest of the evening was Professor

Henry A. Yeomans, Dean of Harvard College, who spoke of his duties. The other speakers were George McIntire, Professor W. O. Sypher of Delaware College, United States District Attorney Charles F. Curley, LL.B. '00, Wallace P. Cohoe, A.M. '99, now of New York but formerly president of the Harvard Club of Toronto, E. E. Berl, LL.B. '15, and James I. Boyce, '10.

The others present were: Ivers S. Adams, '05, H. I. Bowles, '07, A. M. Comey, '82, Lewis A. deBlois, '99, P. G. Darling, '01, George E. Dutton, A.M. '11, Eugene duPont, '07, J. Rodney Gause, '97, William F. Knowles, '12, John F. Malloy, L. '08-00, G. W. Priest, '91, Victor S. Thomas, '95.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had an informal dinner on Saturday, December 16, 1916, at the University Club, in Pittsburgh. The guest of the evening was Mr. V. Oldshue, formerly city editor of one of the Pittsburgh newspapers, who has just returned from the western front of the Allied lines in Europe; he spoke of the work of the American Ambulance Service in France.

The members of the club present were:

E. L. Blossom, '88, T. C. Jenkins, '92, A. A. Morris, '92, G. W. Nicola, '92, Thomas Ewing, L. '90-92, E. E. Jenkins, '07, D. E. Mitchell, '07, Ward Bonsall, '98, E. B. Lee, '09, W. G. Mortland, '00, G. C. Kimball, '00, R. H. Watson, '00, K. F. Overholt, LL.B. '00, P. J. Alexander, LL.B. '03, H. C. Porter, Ph.D. '03, F. L. Arensberg, '04, H. D. Parkin, '04, J. L. Bergstresser, '05, A. M. Scully, '05, S. J. Watts, '05, C. W. Wilder, A.M. '05, C. J. Mundo, '07, R. E. Sheldon, S.M. '07, W. W. Parshley, '09, W. J. Askin, L. '12-13, E. T. Davis, '12, C. B. Lanman, '12, T. B. Parshley, '12, L. B. Duff, '13, R. P. Kelley, '15, R. B. Whidden, '15, Harry Glukoff, '15, R. C. Cowan, '15, L. E. Knowlton, '15, G. M. MacVicar, '15, S. L. Mason, '15, G. H. Dunn, '16, H. R. Saners, '16, J. B. Wently, '16.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION

The following men attended the meeting of the Council of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, at the Harvard Club of Boston, on January 20:

W. B. C. Stickney, '65, president, of Rutland, Vt.; Joseph S. Ford, '04, vice-president, of Exeter, N. H.; Charles W. Eliot, '53, of Cambridge; Charles T. Billings, '84, of Belmont; Odin Roberts, '86, of Boston; Richard M. Faulkner, '09, of Keene, N. H.; George W. Hinman, A.M. '08, of Andover, Mass.; Frederick C. Weld, '86, of Lowell; J. G. Blaine, 3d, '11, of Providence; Lawrence P.

Dodge, '68, of Newburyport; Wellington Wells, '90, of Boston; Philip Lowry, 2L., of Erie, Pa., representing the Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs; Martin A. Taylor, '89, of Haverhill, Mass.; Franklin S. Billings, '85, of Woodstock, Vt.; H. S. R. Buffinton, '90, of Fall River; James A. Stiles, '77, of Gardner, Mass.; Winthrop C. Richmond, '05, of Boston; Charles G. Saunders, '67, of Lawrence; Nathan C. Hamblin, '92, of Andover, Mass.; Fred E. Crawford, '81, of Watertown.

LONG ISLAND

The annual dinner of the Long Island Harvard Club will be held on the evening of February 16 at the University Club, Brooklyn. The speakers will be Professor Bliss Perry, of the English Department; Francis J. Swayze, '79, justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court; and James Sullivan, '94, Ph.D. '98, New York State Historian and Director of Archives.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George N. Henning, '94, vice-presidents, Hennen Jennings, '77; Frederick W. Dallinger, '93, Harvey W. Wiley, '73, Edwin W. Spalding, '88; secretary, John W. Davidge, '02; treasurer, Pickering Dodge, '79.

The annual dinner of the club will be held at Rauscher's, on February 17.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

The Harvard Musical Clubs gave a concert in the Watertown, Mass., High School Hall on January 19 for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Watertown Harvard Club. The club proposes to maintain a permanent scholarship. The officers of the club are: President, Charles A. Hobbs, '80; secretary, Hayden Goodspeed, '16; treasurer, Warren M. Wright, '04. About 50 graduates are on the roster of the club.

"B. Wendell, Emeritus"

AN article, "B. Wendell, Emeritus," in the *Boston Evening Transcript* of January 17, signed "X," was written by William R. Castle, Jr., '00. For the benefit of readers who may not have seen it, a portion of it is given herewith:

The resignation of Professor Barrett Wendell from the teaching staff of Harvard College is an irreparable loss.

Professor Wendell is a real teacher, not so much in his ability to impart facts—almost any intelligent man can do that—but because he makes his students think for themselves, stirs their imagination, impels them to become independent seekers of truth. He is positive but never dogmatic. The student mind is fluid. It takes transitory impressions from an ordinary instructor, floating bits of fact which dance along the surface of the current until some turn in the stream, labelled "Final Examination," catches them and converts them into grades. They then vanish from the stream because they have served their purpose. Professor Wendell does not toss these bits of paper fact into the stream; he turns its course, or so profoundly stirs its waters that the effect is permanent. Not all students respond affirmatively to his vigorous treatment. Some rebel, set themselves to work

to refute his conclusions; but this is gain too, because the mind has been set to work. Few men in Professor Wendell's courses have ever been content or even able to close the course with the final examination. They have gained a new and permanent outlook.

Professor Wendell has aroused his students and has always given them, at the same time, the best literary standards. He does not merely state the fact that Dean Swift wrote admirable prose, but makes his students understand why the prose is admirable. His own literary taste is almost flawless. If he does not always persuade those under him to like this or that writer, he at least enables them to see the man's importance by revealing him through contemporary eyes. This, indeed, has been one of the secrets of his success, that he has been able so fully to put himself into a period that he can create a contemporary atmosphere. We of the twentieth century may find the Spectator a bit dull, but we cannot possibly find it dull if, like Professor Wendell's students, we read it with the eyes of an Englishman of Queen Anne's time. Professor Wendell never makes the fatal blunder of presenting literature as a thing apart from history, because he knows that every work of art can only be truly understood as it emerges from its own broad, historical background. Thus it is that his courses have always been splendidly human. The specific top-

ies of his lectures have been vitalized because they are shown to be the inevitable human expression of a particular time and place.

As a lecturer, in spite of a certain indistinctness of speech, which has sometimes ignorantly or spitefully been mistaken for affectation, Professor Wendell has long been a positive force in the University. Lecturing from a few notes only, and often ignoring the notes because of the fulness of his knowledge, he illuminates his subject, flashes the light of his interpretation on first one aspect, then another, and at the end so vividly emphasizes what he conceives to be the essential meaning and significance of his author that the final impression is distinct and memorable. One never feels, in listening to him, that he is repeating the ideas of other critics. He agrees with others because, like them, he appreciates the eternal values, but he reaches his conclusions through independent thought, and states them individually. His lectures are never dry. He portrays his subject vividly because he conceives it vividly. His sense of humor gives delicacy and at the same time immediate effectiveness to all his lectures.

That sense of humor, indeed, is inextinguishable and vital. It is never a vulgar, joke-making humor, but rather an innate appreciation of telling comparison and contrasts, the subtle understanding of comparative values, which is of no time and of no nation, but has always been one of the characteristics of creative genius. It has often been said that students who did no independent work got nothing from Professor Wendell's lectures except a confused sense of something big which they did not understand. This is probably true. Stupid men and mentally lazy men are irritated by these lectures—and thus it should be with every college lecture. Irritation is stimulating to the man who realizes that he is missing something through his own fault; others are not worth educating. Professor Wendell has never made the mistake of confusing the lectures with the textbook.

Aside from his teachings, furthermore, Professor Wendell has been long a potent influence among Harvard students. Perhaps over-satirical with dullards and loafers, he has been infinitely patient and helpful when conferring with students who try. Sometimes he makes them ashamed of their own ignorance; sometimes he blows into flame the spark of talent which his keen analysis of character and capabilities never misses. Sometimes boys leave his room angry all through, and, if they are good for anything, live to learn that their anger was a very salutary thing, because it roused them to a sense of their own deficiencies. More often they leave

with new hope; a word dropped in the conference, as if by chance, has revealed some possibility within them of which they had not dreamed.

Professor Wendell never fails to praise when praise is due, never fails to blame what is blameworthy, and his praise, like his criticism, is always constructive. Unlike some others, moreover, he believes the obligations of Harvard College to its students to be something more than the doling out of a specified number of courses to be followed by the conferring of a degree. He does not believe in coddling, nor has he very much sympathy with excessive concern over the personal morals of the students. He comes of a generation which forged its own destinies, and forged them well. But this is very far from denying the value of example and of leadership. He is old fashioned enough, thank God, to believe that gentility adds to manliness, that a gentleman is a little more than a man. He hates vulgarity and his influence, conscious as well as unconscious, has been steadily towards the refinements which bring intellectual tranquillity and the more durable satisfactions of life.

As teacher, adviser, friend, Professor Wendell will be sadly missed at Harvard. The inspiration of his vivid personality, of his sure and incisive wit, of his fearless opposition to innovations which seemed to him only signs of the restless radicalism of these modern days—all this Harvard is losing and the loss will be very great. But the University cannot demand more than the full meed of service given so ungrudgingly for thirty-five years. His friends can only hope that Professor Emeritus Wendell, who has not yet entered the period of old age, whose fires of intellect burn as brightly as ever, may find opportunity, in the relief from daily routine, to give to the nation something of what he has given to Harvard.

DINNER TO NEW JERSEY MEN

Some of the friends of Gerrish Newell, '98, C. S. Cooke, '99, Wilder Goodwin, '07, and John Reynolds, '07, who have recently returned from service with the militia on the Mexican border, entertained them at dinner on Saturday, January 6, at the Harvard Club of New York City. Among those present were:

W. W. Richards, '55, C. G. Kidder, '72, R. C. Newton, '74, F. J. Swayze, '79, A. P. Butler, '88, P. D. Trafford, '89, C. C. Wilson, '04, A. R. Wendell, '06, J. H. T. Martin, '06, A. K. Moe, '07, Cameron Blaikie, '09, R. S. Foss, '03, D. W. Granberry, '09, E. L. Katzenbach, A.M. '06, J. L. White, '06, Kenneth Reynolds, '14, Quentin Reynolds, '14.



HARRY GUSTAV BYNG,
Lieut., 2d Border Reg.



A. C. CHAMPOLLION,
French Army.



ALLEN M. CLEGHORN,
Royal Army Medical Corps.



HENRY AUGUSTUS COIT,
Princess Patricia's Reg.



CHARLES ROBERT CROSS, JR.,
Amer. Distrib. Service



CALVIN WELLINGTON DAY,
Lieut., Can. Exped. Force.



MERRILL STANTON GAUNT,
Morgan-Harjes Amb. Ser.



CLYDE F. MAXWELL,
Lieut., Essex Infantry.

SOME HARVARD MEN WHO HAVE GRADUATED



ROBERT E. PELLISSIER,
Sergt., Chasseurs Alpins.



NORMAN PRINCE,
French Aviation Service.



ALAN SEEGER,
Foreign Legion.



H. R. DEIGHTON SIMPSON
Royal Flying Corps.



EDWARD CARTER SORTWELL,
Amer. Ambulance Service.



DILLWYN PARRISH STARR,
Lieut., Coldstream Guards.



EDWARD MANDELL STONE,
Foreign Legion.



GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Lieut., Canadian Infantry.

THEIR LIVES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

The Effect of Athletics on the Heart

BY ROGER I. LEE, '02, PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE.

SOMEWHAT over a year ago I reported the preliminary studies that we were making to prove or disprove the much mooted question of the athletic heart. Inasmuch as popular attention had been particularly focussed on the sport of rowing as a frequent cause of athletic heart, and since one of the great universities had abolished rowing on account of its alleged injurious effect upon the heart, it was decided to start the investigation on the oarsmen.

A search through the literature showed that there was no agreement among physicians as to what constituted an athletic heart. If the heart deviated in any way from an arbitrarily assumed standard of normality, it was at once judged abnormal. If the possessor of such a heart had ever participated in athletics, he was at once accused of having an athletic heart. Further investigation showed that there was by no means unanimity of opinion as to what constituted a normal standard. Even text-books of medicine, usually regarded as final authorities, differed widely as to the limits within which a heart may be normal. The estimation of the blood pressure is frequently spoken of as being a fixed and absolute criterion of cardiac activity, and yet I have been able to show that in 2000 students, 20 per cent. presented a reading which could be interpreted as abnormal when measured by the so-called generally accepted normal standards. It became increasingly evident to me that the observations of the past upon which the diagnosis of athletic heart was founded must be disregarded and the whole subject reopened to critical investigation.

Very fortunately within recent years a number of instruments of precision have been devised which have enabled us to interpret more accurately apparently abnormal findings in the heart. There

are instruments by which we can make graphic records which can subsequently be studied. We have been able to study graphically not only the cardiac rhythm but the nature of that rhythm and even the electrical discharges generated in the heart. The use of the instruments of this group, the polygraph and the electro-cardiograph, has demonstrated beyond any doubt that the usual cardiac irregularities upon which the diagnosis of athletic heart is usually based are of no particular significance, and are in no way related to physical exercise, but rather to increased nervous sensibility.

These irregularities occur frequently in all walks of life and are by no means limited to athletic individuals. It is unfortunately true that many physicians make a diagnosis of heart disease on the basis of irregularities of the heart, particularly perhaps "skipped beats", although the polygraph and the electro-cardiograph now teach us that such irregularities are entirely consistent with a normal heart. There are, of course, certain forms of cardiac irregularity which denote a damaged heart, but, as far as I know, such irregularities have not been described in the so-called athletic heart. Even this short survey will indicate how necessary it is with respect to one particular symptom, that is cardiac irregularity, to reinvestigate the subject of athletic heart. The fact that no entirely satisfactory and accurate instruments of precision have as yet been developed does not permit, within the limitations of this communication, a similar discussion of variations in the pulse rate and the presence of murmurs. I have already suggested that variations in blood pressure, unless very carefully controlled, may not be of such dire significance as might be assumed at first glance.

At Harvard we elected to make an

intensive study of the size of the heart. It is often stoutly asserted that athletics cause an enlarged heart, and in fact cardiac enlargement is one of the important findings upon which frequently the diagnosis of athletic heart is based. Here again, it became necessary to disregard almost entirely the earlier findings as to the size of the heart. These findings were based on the usual method of cardiac examination, namely percussion. Such findings assume that the examiner can outline with reasonable accuracy the size of the heart. Obviously such a method introduces a tremendous factor in personal equation. Since the standard text-books vary widely as to the normal situation of the cardiac borders, it is evident at once that this method cannot be unreservedly accepted. It is unquestionably true that the skilled examiner in many instances can accurately outline the heart. Yet I have recently collected data on cardiac measurements which were made by a group of skilled internists who were engaged in teaching physical examination to medical students.

These data were so conflicting as to convince me that the general statement of slight cardiac enlargement, as determined by the usual method of percussion, can be accepted only with considerable reservation. We have fortunately, a method, which, if not as yet entirely perfected, nevertheless is capable of furnishing reasonably precise and accurate measurements. I refer to the examination of the heart with the X-Ray. When this examination is carried out with adequate controls one can secure measurements which are sufficiently reliable to contrast the findings, not only with the normal but also with subsequent findings. In our hands the method has proved reliable and satisfactory. It is a method, however, that requires certain fixed standards, particularly accurate position, stage of breathing, and the distance of the X-Ray tube from the subject. It is by no means sufficient to

have an X-Ray plate taken under convenient conditions. For example, unless the X-Ray tube is at a distance of seven feet, the diverging rays will produce an enlarged and therefore distorted shadow of the heart on the plate. Such a picture will not represent the actual size of the heart.

A year ago we were able to report that the hearts of men who had been rowing for two to four years were essentially of the same size as the hearts of men who had been rowing over ten years. We found that the hearts of the freshman candidates for their class crew before the rowing season were only a little smaller than those of the older oarsmen. This difference could easily be attributed to obvious differences in age and development.

We have now continued these studies and we find that the hearts of a group of five of the oarsmen, when examined shortly after the New London races, are practically of the same size as when they were examined in February before active training. The exact difference was an average of 0.6 cm. (or 6-25, practically 1-4 inch) less in width and 0.2cm. (or 2-25, or practically 1-12 of an inch) less in length.

In the last part of May, 1916, we re-examined fourteen members of the university crew. On ten of these men we had previous records. The time was selected since it might well be assumed that in the last part of May the training was at its height. The average of these fourteen men was identical in respect to the width and length of the heart with the average of a group of sixteen examined in February, 1915, and identical with the average of the ten on whom we had previous records. In other words, when their hearts are examined, either before the active training season or at the height of the training, no appreciable differences in size can be discovered.

We expect to continue this investigation on the same lines, and hope to be

able to settle definitely whether participation in rowing does or does not cause enlargement of the heart.

I want to point out again that this investigation scrutinizes only one of the signs and symptoms generally present in the so-called athletic heart.

We have made certain other observations with the polygraph and electrocardiograph, and with the sphygmomanometer. These observations so far have failed to disclose any cardiac abnormality. Our findings do not absolutely eliminate the possibility that the heart may be damaged in other ways. They merely indicate that the use of one satisfactory and accurate method of precision fails to disclose cardiac enlargement.

Our findings must be confined to the rowing system at Harvard University. Certainly on theoretical grounds it might be logically argued that another system of training might bring greater stress upon the heart and that the findings under other systems might be different from ours.

Our investigations should not be interpreted as indicating that medical supervision over athletics is not necessary. At Harvard University men showing any degree of damage of the heart are not allowed to indulge in competitive rowing. The men are kept under careful and trained medical supervision. These factors should be borne in mind in the interpretation of our results and in their application to other universities.

However, it can be emphatically stated that the athletic heart when subjected to the careful investigation of instruments of precision is usually shown to be a normal heart. A good proportion of the oarsmen examined had been told previously for one reason or another that they were suffering from athletic hearts; yet our investigation failed to confirm the presence of any abnormality that was not entirely consistent with a normal heart.

I see in the course of a year many young men who are carrying the burden

of a diagnosis of athletic or strained heart. Thus far, in the absence of a previously damaged heart due to some inflammatory condition of the valves, I have been unable to confirm the diagnosis of an abnormal heart. My feeling is that much harm is being done by the popular impression that athletics are a frequent cause of heart disease. I have tried to show that in some aspects at least this diagnosis has been based upon incorrect criteria. I find considerable comfort in the vigorous statements of Sir James MacKenzie, the eminent English authority on heart disease, that he doubts the existence of the athletic heart and refers to it as "an unfortunate bogey."

It is not possible to dispel this bogey at once, neither is it probably desirable. It is necessary that for the welfare of college students, who are participating in athletics, further intensive investigation should be carried out, and every effort should be made to determine whether in athletics there lurks any possible damage to the heart of the participant. There is ample opportunity for further investigation in this important field in which my own studies refer intensively only to a part.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE BEATEN

Harvard defeated Queen's College, 5 goals to 1, at hockey in the Boston Arena last Saturday evening. The Canadian players, especially Purvis, skated brilliantly, but had little team work either on offense or defense; they prevented Harvard from scoring in the first period, however. The summary follows:

HARVARD	QUEEN'S.
T. Rice, W. Morgan, W. Rice, l.w.	r.w., McQuaig
Baker, Baldwin, Condon, l.c.	c., Paul
Percy, Fisher, r.c.	r., Purvis
Townsend, Bliss, Kissel, r.w.	l.w., Keely
White, Eckfeldt, c.p.	c.p., Fahey
J. Morgan, p.	p., Spence
Wylde, g.	g., Lees
Score—Harvard, 5; Queen's 1. Goals—J. Morgan (2), Rice, Percy, Condon, Purvis. Penalties—Baker (1m.), tripping; Fahey (2m.), holding; Eckfeldt (2m.), illegal checking. Stops—Wylde, 12; Lees, 14.	

The War Memorial

REPLYING TO MR. MORISON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am not a Harvard man myself, but I have had such close family connections with the University that perhaps I may address the BULLETIN without being intrusive.

In your issue of December 7, which has just been forwarded to me, I read a letter from S. E. Morison which one can hardly allow to pass in silence.

Since early in the first year of the European war I have been intimately associated with many of the Americans—Harvard men and others—who have volunteered in the British Army, and it has been my privilege to give some little professional help to a few of them who have been badly wounded. Consequently I know how fine they are, and can speak confidently.

As to the original motive which impelled them voluntarily to take up a hard and extremely dangerous foreign service, it is difficult to explain. It may have been a spirit of adventure with some; the force of example with others, and with yet others an inherent antagonism to tyranny and an inborn love for true American ideals. And with all, it takes but a very short period of service to give them a firm conviction that they are training and fighting for the right; that victory for the Allies is essential to the preservation of liberty, justice and civilization for mankind, and that their duty is to help even to the point of sacrificing, if necessary, their lives.

That they are "soldiers of fortune" or have any "sordid motive" for what they are doing so very bravely would be an impossible thought here either with their older fellow-countrymen or their adopted brothers-in-arms. These men enter the various officers' training corps of the British Army as privates; have the same drill, discipline, food, sleeping quarters, and everything, as the men who will al-

ways remain privates. They are given their uniforms and arms and earn a shilling a day. If after six months' hard training they can pass a thorough examination, they receive their commission as second lieutenants and go out to face untold hardships, wounds, and death. In France the Foreign Legion is the training school, and there life is even harder and the pay less. Such men do not meet my idea of "soldiers of fortune." The majority, I feel sure, enlisted for no "sordid motive," since the pittance they are paid could not possibly be an object.

Further, Mr. Morison speaks of "so many opportunities for red-blooded Harvard men to die fighting where their deaths would count," citing as examples a Colorado riot, a New Jersey strike and a year's lynching in the South. All deplorable, certainly, but so local that it is puerile even to mention them in connection with the grave questions of universal import which are now before us. And have not the deaths of our volunteers in this world-war counted? Garvin, in his weekly article in *The London Observer* of December 31 last, says of them in speaking of the Somme offensive:

"We were told you could not fight," said the German waiter (a prisoner), "but it was very otherwise. I never would have believed that you English could have done it." With English, read all the rest—Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; Canada and Newfoundland; Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and smaller contingents from the odd nooks and corners of this Empire, not forgetting many a young American who has "violated neutrality" in a sense that sings to the soul, by sharing battle and death with us in the right cause and in the strongest uprising of free men that war has known.

This is what they think of them in England. In France they decorate them. In their own country they should be honored if only for one thing, namely, that chiefly to them is due the little remaining friendship and respect that Europe still has for America. Instead,

their own government, to avoid trouble, disfranchises them. But the day may yet come to regard as a valuable asset the fraternity which they have established by the sympathy they have shown, and by their courage and efficiency and the sacrifices they have made.

The letter ends with this question: "Who, then, shall be the example to future generations of undergraduates, Wendell Phillips or one of our recent heroes whose supposed services to humanity are measured by the number of Germans he killed?" Only Harvard can answer this, but I want to testify that all of our heroes I have known have the traits common to truly brave men and are modest, entirely free from bitterness, and, if they actually know that they have killed any Germans, are not the least bit given to boasting of the number. The same is true of the English—officers and privates—and I have talked with many.

LOUIS STARR.

London.

THE ELOQUENT NAMES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Why should even the most bitter critic of the Central Powers object to the inclusion in the War Memorial of the solitary Harvard man who has died fighting for the Teutons, or any who may acquire a similar distinction before the end of the war? Surely a complete enumeration of Harvard men who have fallen will be a most emphatic record of Harvard's approval of the cause for which the Entente Allies are fighting, in that it will show the relative numbers of those who have given their lives for both sides. It will prove how brilliantly the Allied cause can stand the test of an impartial tribunal such as the proposed Memorial will be.

Whether those who fell while fighting for the South in the Civil War ought or ought not to have been recognized in Memorial Hall is beside the point, since the case of the European War Memo-

rial is easily distinguishable. The Northerners who fell were fighting for the North, or for the integrity of America, or for both, as one wishes to look at it—and Harvard was both a Northern college and an American college. If the Southerners were not fighting against their country, they were fighting for a country hostile to that to which Harvard belonged. The United States is not politically hostile to any of the belligerents in the present war. If we are to commemorate any Harvard men who have died in this war, it must be because they were Harvard men who sacrificed their lives fighting for principles in which they believed, regardless of the political relation of this nation to the war. The proposed Memorial will indicate Harvard's approval of the causes for which the opposing camps are struggling according to the extent to which these Harvard men have themselves placed their stamp of approval in so convincing a manner.

A memorial setting forth the exact facts of Harvard's connection with the great war will be a valuable record of Harvard's history because of its completeness—appropriate alike to the spirit of truth for which Harvard stands, and to the political neutrality of this country—and at the same time a greater monument to the Allies than one which leaves posterity to imagine that perhaps as many Harvard men died while fighting for the Teutons as for the Allies.

PHILIP H. BUNKER, '11.

Springfield, Mass.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SUGGESTED

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I must say I am surprised that all of the alumni are not in favor of erecting a memorial solely to the Harvard men who have fought for the Allies.

How any educated man can maintain a neutral attitude towards this war is almost unbelievable, yet there seem to be several of the alumni who are strong-

ly opposed to a War Memorial which shall be pro-Ally.

The reasons for this opposition seem to be various, and are also difficult to understand, if one believes, as I do, that the Allies are fighting for all that makes life worth while; that they are fighting for Civilization and Democracy against Barbarism.

I feel that the French and British are not only defending their own people, but that they are also fighting our battles, and that we—the people of the United States—should be lending them all the aid in our power.

I think that the majority of the alumni will agree with me when I say that this country should at least give the Allies its moral support.

Why cannot a fund of \$500,000 be raised by the alumni who believe that our men who died fighting for the Allies gave their lives in a glorious cause?

Then if the Harvard Overseers object to a memorial—*purely* pro-Ally—being erected on University property, it could be placed in some other suitable location in Cambridge. If there are any Harvard men who would like to see a monument in Cambridge to those who have helped the Germans, let them raise another fund of their own.

I cannot believe, however, that there can be any Harvard men in sympathy with the barbarians who sank the *Lusitania*, who devastated Belgium, massacred many of its inhabitants, and are now deporting the rest, and driving them into slavery.

Let us start to raise a fund at once for a suitable memorial in Cambridge to those Harvard men who have died in the Allied cause.

RICHARD STOCKTON WHITE, '07.
Narberth, Pa.

IN FAVOR OF MILITARY TRAINING

Harvard undergraduates have recorded themselves in favor of universal military training in this country. An open ballot on the question was held on Wednesday of last week. The result was yes, 860; no, 339.

The executive committee of the Student Council, at a meeting two days earlier, had called for the ballot and adopted the following:

"Resolved, that the Student Council of Harvard University, acting through its executive committee, is heartily in favor of some form of universal military training in the United States."

The executive committee of the Council also appointed Charles A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston, president of the Council, and Graham B. Blaine, '17, of Taunton, editorial chairman of the *Crimson*, as delegates from Harvard to appear before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. These two undergraduates spoke at a meeting of a sub-committee of the Senate Committee in Washington on Thursday, January 26.

A majority of the students in the Harvard Divinity School, Andover Theological Seminary, Episcopal Theological School, and Boston University School of Theology have signed a petition to Congress in opposition to compulsory military training.

ALLEN SHORTT, '17. A PRISONER?

Allen Shortt, '17, who has been at the front in the European war, attached to the machine-gun section of the 50th Canadian battalion, was reported "missing", on December 10, 1916. It is stated, however, that there is reason to believe he was taken prisoner and is now somewhere in Germany.

Just a month after Shortt went to the front, the military cross was awarded to him for distinguished gallantry in action. In one engagement, he, single-handed, put out of commission a German machine gun, and in another, under a heavy fire, he crossed "no-man's land" with valuable information; on the latter occasion, the bullets from the enemies' guns grazed his body and cut off the leather straps of his equipment.

DEATH OF GEORGE STETSON TAYLOR, '08

George Stetson Taylor, '08, died in London, England, on October 19, 1915. Almost exactly a year before, he had entered the Red Cross ambulance service at, or near, Dieppe, but soon afterwards he went to Yvetôt, France, where he was administrator of an important hospital of 530 beds. For several weeks before his death he had not been well, and for a month he was out of the service. His case was finally diagnosed as mastoiditis, but by that time the disease had progressed so far that it was impossible to save his life. He was the son of Thomas Fenton Taylor, '75.

At the University

Leave of absence has been granted to the following members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: Professor Frank W. Taussig, for the second half of 1916-17 and the whole of 1917-18; Professor E. C. Moore for the second half of 1916-17; Professor Lincoln F. Schaub, for 1917-18; Professor O. M. W. Sprague, for 1917-18.

A fire in the Agassiz House last Sunday evening did damage estimated at \$10,000. The building is at the corner of Quincy Street and Broadway. It was formerly the home of Professor Alexander Agassiz, '55, but he bequeathed it to Harvard. At one time it was occupied by the Speakers' Club.

The *Monthly* has elected William Burry, Jr., '18, of Chicago, treasurer in place of Thacher Nelson, '18, of Winnetka, Ill., who has resigned. G. W. Emery, '19, of Lexington, has been elected advertising manager, and W. H. Cary, Jr., '20, of Cambridge, has been appointed on the business staff.

The Dramatic Club has elected the following officers: President, Hardinge Scholle, '18, of Havana, Cuba; vice-president, F. E. Raymond, '18, of Boston; secretary, P. K. Ellis, of Cambridge; executive committee, H. B. Craig, '19, of Boston, and R. T. Bushnell, '19, of Andover, Mass.

The annual university reception was held in the Union on Wednesday evening, January 24. The patronesses were: Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell, Mrs. William W. Fenn, Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, Mrs. Roscoe Pound, Mrs. William T. Sedgwick, and Mrs. Henry A. Yeomans.

Professor William H. Schofield has been elected president of the American Scandinavian Foundation which was established and endowed about five years ago by Niels Poulsen, of New York City, to encourage a closer intellectual relationship between America and Scandinavia.

The Harvard relay team defeated the M. I. T. team at the Coast Artillery athletic meet in Boston last Saturday night. The Harvard runners were E. A. Teschner, '17, A. E. Rowse, '18, H. W. Minot, '17, and W. Willcox, Jr., '17.

The demand for rooms in the College Yard for members of the senior class has increased so much that 1918 has asked the College authorities to add Weld Hall to the dormitories which are now given over to seniors.

The Fogg Art Museum has placed on exhibition a group of canvasses illustrative of landscape painting in the 17th century; four of them, attributed to Claude Lorraine, were lent by Pierre la Rose, '95.

The following have been appointed lecturers for one year from September 1, 1917: Mortimer P. Mason, '99, Ph.D. '04, in philosophy; Samuel E. Morison, '08, Ph.D. '12, in history; George Sarton, Ph.D., in the history of Science; Henry M. Sheffer '05, Ph.D. '08, in philosophy.

Rev. Herbert Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon, minister of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline, will preach next Sunday.

The Lloyd McKim Garrison Prize will be awarded this year for the best poem on "Josiah Royce." The prize, consisting of \$100 and a silver medal, was established several years ago in memory of a prominent member of the class of 1898.

Princeton and Harvard will play a hockey game in the Boston Arena on Friday evening of this week. The first game of the present season between the two teams was played in New York on January 20, and won by Princeton, 2 goals to 1.

President Lowell will give the annual Charter Day address at the University of California on March 23, when that institution will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the granting of its charter by the State.

Dr. Friedrich Schoenemann, of the Department of German, is giving, on Tuesday evenings, in Gamma Delta Hall, Boston University, a series of six public lectures on modern German Literature.

The dates of the remaining public organ recitals are: February 28 and April 25, in Appleton Chapel; March 14 and April 11 at St. John's Chapel; March 28 and May 23 at Andover Chapel.

The *Lampoon* has elected the following additional editors: R. J. H. Powell, '18, of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.; M. A. Hawkins, '18, of Chicago; R. N. Cutler, '19, of Brookline.

The "47 Workshop" gave performances of Johann Sigurjonsson's "Eyvind of the Hills" in the Agassiz House theatre on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week.

Roberts Tapley, '19, of Haverhill, Mass., led the meeting of the Christian Association in Phillips Brooks House last Sunday morning.

Roswell P. Angier, '97, Ph.D. '03, has been appointed lecturer on psychology for the second half of the current academic year.

J. A. Beaman, '19, of Princeton, Mass., has been appointed second assistant manager of the wrestling team.

Alumni Notes

'67—James S. English died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on January 2. He was admitted to the Boston bar in 1870, and for many years practised law, making a specialty of probate matters.

'74—Robert A. Southworth has been appointed secretary to Congressman-elect Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Mass.

'80—Albert Bushnell Hart, Eaton Professor of the Science of Government, was chosen chairman of the committee in charge of the educational features of the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, held in Washington, January 25-27, under the auspices of the National Security League.

'86—Theodore W. Richards, Erving Professor of Chemistry at Harvard, has been elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

'87—Lewis J. Johnson, Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard, addressed the National Popular Government League in Washington, D. C., on January 6.

'88—Frederick J. Bradlee of Boston has been elected treasurer of the Animal Rescue League.

'92—W. Cameron Forbes presided at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts committee of the Hampton Institute, held in Boston on January 15. President-Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, '53, and Rev. George A. Gordon, '81, were among the speakers.

'93—Charles G. Winslow was married in Boston on October 11, 1916, to Miss Rosamond Gibson.

'94—Maynard Ladd, M.D., '98, has been appointed physician in chief of the children's department and of the hospital for children of the Boston Dispensary. He is instructor in pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School, has been assistant physician on the staff of the Children's Hospital, and is also consulting pediatricist of the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies.

'94—O. M. W. Sprague, Professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard, spoke on the subject, "Is a General Rise of Prices an Inevitable Consequence of War Finance?" at a meeting of the American Economic Association held at Ohio State University on December 29, 1916.

'95—William Wistar Comfort, Ph.D., '02, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures, and head of that department, at Cornell University, has been chosen president of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

'95—Nathan Hayward has been elected president of the American Dredging Co., a Pennsylvania corporation. He is also retained

as consulting engineer of the Bell Telephone Co., of Pennsylvania.

'97—J. D. Phillips won first prize at the recent Massachusetts milk show for the best milk produced in the state, and also the sweep-stake prize for the best milk exhibited at the show, wherever produced.

'99—E. P. Davis has been elected a director of the Northwestern Trust Co., St. Paul, Minn., succeeding the late James J. Hill.

'00—Albert Parker Fitch, president of Andover Theological Seminary spoke on "The Power of the Positive Life," at a meeting of the Sunday Evening Club in Chicago, on January 7.

'02—Leon W. Rand was married in Brookline, Mass., on October 21, 1916, to Miss Josephine Louise Woodward.

'03—Paul Sabine, who was assistant in physics at Harvard from 1914 to 1916, has been appointed assistant professor of physics at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O., and will have charge of the physics laboratory.

'04—E. B. Krumhaar, M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) '08, has been appointed assistant professor of research medicine in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

'05—J. Otto Stack has become president and general manager of the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and 32d St., New York City.

'06—H. A. Flint, Ph.D. '09, is with the Fairfield Rubber Co., Fairfield, Conn.

'06—A daughter, Margaret, was born in Manila, P. I., on August 18, 1916, to Alexander W. Williams and Florence (Light) Williams. Williams is a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., and is now stationed at Camp Eldridge, Laguna Province. His address is care of Department Surgeon, Manila, P. I.

'07—James A. Fayne has become a member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers and brokers, and will be in the New York office of the company at 42 Broadway.

B.A.S. '07—A daughter, Ruth Eleanor, was born on August 8, 1916, to Walter S. Buchanan and Ida (Councill) Buchanan. Buchanan has entered on his eighth year as president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal, Ala.

'08—David Rosenblum has been lecturer on salesmanship at the New York University School of Commerce during the past year, and is vice-president of the Business Training Corporation of New York. His address is 185 Madison Ave., New York.

'09—Charles E. Inches was married in Cohasset, Mass., on October 11, 1916, to Miss

Margaret Jane Carter, of Kansas City, Mo. They are living at 8 Acorn St., Boston.

'10—Donald M. Baker was married in Boston on October 21, 1916, to Miss Margarette Sleeper.

'10—Thomas Shaw Bosworth has been granted leave of absence from the editorial staff of the *New York Times*, with which he has been for the past three years, and sailed on January 6 to join the American Ambulance Field Service.

'10—Robert W. Boyden, who is spending his second year as a teacher in the Volkman School, Boston, is also coach in track athletics at the school. He taught at the Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I., for five years before going to the Volkman School.

'10—Alcott F. Elwell organized a club at the Y. M. C. Union, in Boston, on January 8, to show young men "how to get a job and how to keep it." Ten Monday evening meetings are being held at which speakers upon various phases of modern business are heard.

'10—John Reed was married in Peekskill, N. Y., on October 30, 1916, to Miss Ann Louise Mohan, of San Francisco.

'10—Harlin A. Sexton, for the past three years physical director of the Springfield (Mass.) Technical High School, has been appointed physical director of Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

'10—Merrill Waide is with Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery, certified public accountants, 55 Liberty St., New York.

'11—A daughter, Nancy, was born on December 7 to Ernest Angell and Katharine (Sergeant) Angell.

'11—A son, William Ohrt, was born on November 16, 1916, to William Oveson and Madeline (Ohrt) Oveson, at Osage City, Kan.

M.D. '11—Alexander A. Day is assistant professor of bacteriology at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.

'13—Laurence R. Atwood is teaching math-

ematics and chemistry at the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J. His permanent address is 114 Wyoming Ave., Malden, Mass.

'13—Roland B. Batchelder was married in Salem, Mass., on October 14, 1916, to Miss Mary Bond Harris. They are living at 7 Cedar St., Salem, Mass.

'13—A daughter, Virginia Carvell, was born on October 17 to R. A. Hull and Charlotte (Woods) Hull.

'13-15—Frederic M. Seeger is teaching at the Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass.

'14—Lewis K. Urquhart formerly instructor in English at St. John's University, Shanghai, China, is now with Blake Brothers & Co., bankers, Boston. His permanent address is 8 Bennett Circle, Lynn, Mass.

'15—Harrison K. Caner, Jr., was married in Philadelphia on November 14 to Miss Uytendale Baird.

'16—Benjamin Estes Carter has been appointed 2d lieutenant, 5th United States Field Artillery. He will be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., until he joins his regiment.

'16—Robert F. Herrick, Jr., is at the Saco Lowell Shop, Lowell, Mass. His address in Lowell is 383 East Merrimack St.; his permanent address remains Milton, Mass.

'16—W. E. Howard, who has recently been at the Mexican border with the machine gun company of the 5th Massachusetts Infantry, will teach mathematics at St. Albans School, in Washington, D. C.

'16—David E. Judd, of Brookline, sailed for France on January 13. He will join the American Ambulance Field Service.

'16—Thomas R. Pennypacker is teaching at St. George's School, Newport, R. I.

'16—William Cary Sanger, Jr., is driving an ambulance at the front near Verdun in the American Ambulance Field Service.

'16—Harold H. Shaw is with Rice & Hutchins, shoe manufacturers. His address is 39 Newton St., Marlboro, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents, foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer.
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingame, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '06,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston.
William Houser, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
Olin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Fullanbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1917.

NUMBER 19.

News and Views

Harvard and the National Crisis. When the news reached Cambridge that diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were to be ended, the flags of the nation and of Harvard appeared on the front of University Hall, well before noon of Saturday, February 3. This was a truthful symbol of the identification of the college with the country in an hour of national crisis. Even earlier in the day President Lowell had sent a telegram to Major-General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, at the War Department in Washington, urging the immediate removal of certain difficulties in the way of establishing a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard, through changes on which the War Department and the Harvard authorities had already agreed, and saying, "in case of war we want to do everything we can to furnish men to army and navy, but inability to obtain unit will hamper us greatly." A telegram and letter promptly received in reply, though leaving some points still to be decided, cleared the way towards the prompt action which the University is now expected to take. Many of the negotiations between the War Department and Harvard on the subject of the R. O. T. C. have already been described in the BULLETIN.

At this writing it is too early to give particulars of the contemplated development of the present course in Military

Science and Tactics into an agency for that most important branch of martial preparation, the training of officers. Many points are to be settled—the status of students already enrolled in the Massachusetts militia, the provision of drill-masters and accessible halls for drill, the effective utilization of the entire body of Harvard undergraduate energy. Captain Cordier's experience with the Regiment last year and his classroom work this year have confirmed his qualifications for the administrative work now required. President Lowell, whose study of the contemporary problem of military education has been close and sympathetic, is entering heartily into the general direction of the work at Harvard. The students themselves realize what the tradition and spirit of their University ask of them, and will need no urging, but only the opportunity, to make a response which will place Harvard again where it has always stood in times of national need.

Especially to readers of the BULLETIN who have followed the discussion of the proposed War Memorial, it should be said that the events of the past week have vindicated those who have counselled a postponement of any decision in the matter until after the end of the European War. It is now more evident than heretofore that the list of the Harvard dead may be a roll so different from that which is now written that it will raise quite different questions of commemoration. We are accordingly

withholding from print several communications received before last Saturday, and believe our readers will share the feeling that the new relation of the United States to the European war places all such matters as that of the Harvard Memorial in a new and still uncertain light.

What indeed, is not seen from a different angle since Saturday last? The Harvard community strongly resembles the larger world of Americans surrounding it. The great majority of opponents and supporters of the administration at Washington, believing themselves actuated just as truly by patriotism as ever before, are joined for the time being in a like-mindedness long unfamiliar. They have heard the voice of the nation itself behind the clamor of contesting partisans, and they rejoice as sons of Harvard, wonted to diversity of opinion, that their common standing-ground as Americans has, at least for a season, been so liberally enlarged.

The Through the generosity of
Houghton a friend of the University,
Professorship. who prefers to remain unknown, there has been established an "Assistant Professorship of Bacteriology in the Harvard Medical School, to be known as the Silas Arnold Houghton Professorship." In the words of the donor, the gift is made "in grateful memory of Dr. Houghton as a physician and a friend."

Silas Arnold Houghton was born September 11, 1864, in Keeseville, New York. He entered Harvard College in the class of 1887, and after graduation spent the next four years in the Harvard Medical School, receiving the degrees of A.M. and M.D. In 1891 he was appointed house officer of the Boston Lying-in Hospital. In 1892 he began the practice of medicine in Brook-

line, Mass., where he lived until his death on February 6, 1916.

During these twenty-four years of practice he gained a constantly increasing reputation among his patients as a skillful physician, and won a constantly increasing affection from all who knew him. In his profession he was a general practitioner of the highest type. To his colleagues his eager interest in the scientific diagnosis of disease was well known. To his patients he was not only the doctor on whom they implicitly relied but a beloved and respected family counsellor. His friends remember him as a man of character, broad and sane, whose unselfishness and sweetness of disposition won their hearts. His ideals of service were very high: indeed there is no doubt that his effort to respond to all the demands made upon him brought on the illness that caused his death.

The unknown donor is to be congratulated on the choice of the form of the memorial. As an active, living force in the advancement of the profession which Dr. Houghton loved and served, it will, in the happiest way possible, carry his name to future generations. Equally is the University to be congratulated, not only on this acquisition to its power for the advancement of learning, but because it is the means of honoring one of its sons, who tried to the best of his ability to measure up to the standards of conduct in life and service to others that his University had taught him.

**Good
Printing.**

We must confess to no responsive thrill at the designation of the Harvard University Press as "at the Sign of the Shield and the Three Open Books", which appears on the back of a small pamphlet recently issued by the Press for the Graduate School of Business Adminis-

tration. But everything else in the pamphlet, which contains a short essay on "The Need for Trained Men in the Printing Business", together with a description of the Harvard courses designed to train men for executive positions in the printing and publishing industry, is admirable both in substance and in form. Here one may learn what the printing courses try to do, and the names of those from the University and from the industry itself who are conducting and giving advice upon them. When one reflects how the printers of all but the present generation had to learn the secrets of their art in the slow school of experiment, the value of the training offered in the Business School is doubly clear. A special point of interest in the pamphlet is that it was designed by a former student in the courses on printing and publishing. It is a good omen that so sure a command of the uses of type and paper was displayed both in the planning and in the manufacture of this small publication.

* * *

The death of Judge Harvey H. Baker, '91, of the Boston Juvenile Court, after too brief a term on its bench, has produced some striking effects. In the first place his pioneer work in an undeveloped field of justice and philanthropy called at once for recognition, which it received in appropriate memorials, a fund and a commemorative tablet. In the second place, the necessity of keeping his work at the plane on which he had established it demanded the appointment of a successor commanding the complete confidence of the public, and Frederick P. Cabot, '90, was named for the judgeship. In the third place, Judge Cabot was one of those to appreciate the fact that in order to realize its possibilities the court required the services of a specially

trained doctor and an assistant psychologist with office and field force to make intensive examinations of difficult boys and girls appearing before it. This called for the expenditure of about \$12,000 a year, to the raising of which Judge Cabot applied himself. The results of this effort are now announced in the establishment of the Judge Baker Foundation, in which the memorial fund of \$5,000 already mentioned is included, and in the engagement of Dr. William Healy, '90, director of the Psychopathic Institute of the Juvenile Court of Cook County in Chicago, to come to Boston and conduct the new Foundation, designed to supplement through science and sympathy the work with which Judge Baker's name is already so honorably associated.

It is an encouraging item in the chronicles of Harvard that the names of three Harvard men are so interwoven in the record of this enterprise. Dr. Healy's book, "The Individual Delinquent"—which has been differentiated from other books of its class by the saying that they asked "what caused crime?" and that it asks "what caused this man's crime?" and helps one to answer it for each separate case—has made him more than a local Chicago figure. So the association of three Harvard names in the attempt of the Boston civil authorities to deal wisely with juvenile law-breakers has more than a local interest. The success of this endeavor would greatly diminish the difficulties with which another Harvard pioneer, Thomas Mott Osborne, '84, has been battling in his campaign of prison reform. The achievements of our graduates in the more familiar activities of Americans are constantly recorded. It is good to know of adventures in vision and performance somewhat outside and beyond the beaten paths.

**The Baker
Foundation.**

The Peabody Museum Bagobo Collection



A BAGOBO GROUP.

THE Peabody Museum has recently received as a gift from Edward Bowditch, Jr., '03, a valuable collection of ethnological material from the Bagobo, Atá and Moro tribes of Mindanao, and from the Sulu region of the southern Philippines. This was obtained by him in the summer and autumn of 1913 and spring of 1914, while Secretary of the Moro Province and, for a time, Acting Governor. The collection includes about 400 specimens, the greater part of which came from the Bagobo, the picturesque people inhabiting the northwest portion of Davao Province, in the Island of Mindanao. A general idea of the appearance of the Bagobo may be had from the accompanying illustration.

No wild tribe of the Philippines gives more attention to dress. The native cloth is made of abaca, a kind of hemp,

which is prepared in the usual way, and the separate fibres tied in a continuous thread and wound on to a reel. The designs of some of the cloth, especially that used for women's skirts, are made in an interesting way.

The woof threads are of a single color, usually a dark brown or red. The figures are produced by the warp as follows: the light yellow strands are first separated into bunches of ten to sixteen threads each. These are then wrapped with fibre at intervals along their entire length, the bound portions covering spaces of one-half to three-fourths inch. The warp is now ready for dyeing. The dark dye takes effect only on the unwrapped portions of the threads, and does not penetrate deep enough to color the threads beneath the wrappings. After dyeing, the wrappings are removed and the designs appear as a series of

irregular spots which are arranged to form the pattern in the finished cloth.

There are several costumes in the collection, some of which show designs produced by the above process. Much of the clothing is profusely ornamented with glass beads and spangles. Beaded necklaces, belts, and ear pendants are worn generally. Some of the older coats are nearly covered with discs of less than one-fourth inch in diameter, laboriously made from fresh-water shells. The trinket baskets of the women, and the men's carrying bags are also profusely beaded in very pleasing patterns. A great variety of anklets, armlets, bracelets and decorated combs are worn, and some of the girdles are elaborately embroidered.

In the native villages no men stand higher in the estimation of their fellows than do the casters of brass and copper. Most of the articles are made by the ancient wax process, which was known to many primitive peoples the world over. The objects produced are principally betel-nut boxes, armlets, leglets, and small bells used for decorating knife sheaths and other articles. The collection has several good examples of this work.

Probably the most important industry of this people is the raising, gathering, and care of rice, for upon this cereal they depend for the greater part of the food supply. The planting implement consists of a staff with a metal blade. On the upper end of the staff is a bamboo clapper, decorated with feathers. When in use, this clapper keeps up an incessant noise. It is said that this is intended to please the guardian spirit of the field. In the gathering, storage, and sorting of rice, baskets of many forms and sizes are used, ranging from the tall beautifully woven pack baskets to the flat trays for winnowing and serving rice. The baskets for storing rice are furnished with covers, and made proof against dampness by a coating of wax. The collection contains over 80 baskets, including most of the varieties used.

The principal weapons of the Bago-bo are spears and large knives. The sheaths of the latter are profusely decorated with beads, and hung with bead pendants and brass bells of native workmanship. The shields are elaborate affairs of thin wood reinforced by cross-bars. Intricate designs are carved upon their fronts, and the edges are often ornamented with a fringe of hair. The spears are well made and have iron points. They are used in fighting, and for hunting the deer and wild pig.

There are several snares in the collection for catching wild chickens. These consist of a number of running nooses attached at intervals to a long pleated rattan cord. A tame rooster is fastened in the jungle and the snare is arranged around him. The crowing of the cock soon attracts the wild birds, which, coming to fight, are almost sure to become entangled in one of the nooses. For storage and transportation, these snares are made into compact rolls, which together with the pegs for securing them, are neatly packed in baskets made especially for the purpose.

The musical instruments in the collection consist of native wooden guitars, curious harp-like instruments of bamboo, bamboo flutes, and the well-known bamboo jews-harp which is found throughout this section.

Mr. Bowditch's gift is a timely one, for already the arts of this people are becoming modified by contact with Europeans, and it will soon be impossible to obtain the finer examples of native work.

C. C. W.

DEBATE WITH PRINCETON AND YALE

The ninth annual triangular debate between Yale, Princeton, and Harvard will be held on Friday, March 23. One Harvard team will speak against Yale in Sanders Theatre, and the other against Princeton at Princeton. The question to be discussed is:

"Resolved: That after the present war the United States should so far depart from her traditional policy as to participate in the organization of leagues of powers to enforce peace."

"Shock at the Front"

By W. T. PORTER, M.D., PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

THE *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of December 14, 1916, contained an article by Dr. W. T. Porter, of the Harvard Medical School, describing an investigation on the European battle-front so unusual that, with Dr. Porter's consent, the BULLETIN reprints herewith the less technical portion of his paper, with a brief summary of its concluding pages:

In July, 1916, I received a letter from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research asking me to go to "the front" in France or Belgium, in the hope that studies upon freshly wounded soldiers might advance our knowledge of traumatic shock and lead to its prevention or cure. Dr. Carrel had written from Compiègne that many thousands died from traumatic shock and that a remedy was urgently needed.

I reached Paris July 20, and, after the usual delays in obtaining a permit for the Army Zone, I proceeded to the wonderful hospital at Compiègne—a hospital in which suppuration, hitherto sadly invincible and in war almost universal, has once for all been conquered. In this place, the genius of Carrel and of Dakin, and the penetrating intelligence of Comte Du Noy, have added a very glorious chapter to our knowledge. From Compiègne I went to La Panne in Belgium. Here, forty minutes from the trenches, Dr. De Page, a rare administrator and most able surgeon, has created an "ambulance" of 600 beds, perhaps the best of all the large hospitals near the fighting line. Through Dr. De Page, I became the friend of General P. and Colonel D., of the ——— brigade of French infantry, who invited me to visit them at Nieupoort, where they were holding the sector along the river Yser. Here I remained some time, making observations in the trenches and in the *postes de secours*. Upon returning to La Panne, I was on duty in the receiving ward. The blood pressure was examined in all the wounded brought in during sixteen days and nights. Further observations were secured at Verdun and on the Somme.

Very early in this investigation, it was evident that my immediate duty was to study low blood pressures, from their onset until the death or recovery of the wounded. Two very practical questions were to be answered: Are the phenomena of low blood pressure in wounded men essentially those observed ex-

perimentally in laboratory animals? If so, can the lives of the wounded with low blood pressure be saved by the remedies which save the lives of animals with experimental shock? Obviously the first step was to determine whether life in the trenches, under bombardment, of itself lowers the arterial pressure or predisposes the soldier to a failure of the pressure after he is wounded. It was for this that I went to Nieupoort.

Nieupoort lies upon the Yser. When war broke out, the town contained about 4,000 inhabitants. Not one remains. Its handsome church, its historic tower, are totally destroyed. Nor has a single house escaped. Every day, shells fall in its streets, and crumbling walls crash down, adding fresh ruin to a scene most desolate. The town and the trenches on the opposite bank of the Yser are held by some thousands of French soldiers. Naturally, everyone lives in a cave; in the town, a cellar made proof against all but heavy shells; in the trenches, a hole dug in the earth.

By day, the streets are almost deserted. With the dark, the scene changes; the streets fill with men; horses and carts appear; and every man and every cart carries a burden: beams, baskets, ammunition, bags of chloride of lime, wicker supports for the sides of the trenches, cement, and a hundred other articles. Meanwhile, the bombardment goes on. Even when the communiqué reports "perfectly calm", there are in each regiment at least five or six wounded every twenty-four hours. It seems a small loss in a regiment of 2,500; yet this never-ceasing drain is even more important than the spectacular "offensive." Five or six men a day is 2,000 men a year. No man can foretell when his turn may come. In fine weather, the Colonel, three officers, and myself, used to lunch and dine in one corner of a ruined court. In the course of ten days, two shells fell in that court, both at the end containing the cook-stove. At that end not a square foot escaped its piece of broken steel. But the stove was in a small recess, and the chef was near the stove. His deserts were great and he escaped uninjured. Such accidents happened everywhere in Nieupoort. In the trenches, naturally, it was worse. There should have been a constant strain. It was, therefore, with the greatest interest that I undertook a study of the blood pressure under these novel conditions.

These studies began at the place most likely to yield a result, namely, in the first line trench, 38 metres from the Germans. It was a

strong work, heavily reinforced with sandbags and well provided with machine guns. Through a periscope, the German line seemed strangely near. Absolutely silent, except for shell fire, it stretched across the unkempt fields as far as the eye could reach. Deserted though it seemed, to lift a head above a parapet was almost always fatal. The soldiers who held our trench were very cheerful. They bared their arms and watched the record of the blood pressure with smiles. Except that everyone spoke in a low tone and kept well against the front wall of the trench, we might have been in Paris. The arterial pressures were normal. Half an hour afterwards an officer in that trench was shot through the head.

I made a careful study of the men under all the conditions of their apparently abnormal life, in the trenches, the batteries, the observation towers, and in their sleeping quarters. The food was good. The coffee and soup were hot even in the first line. The bread was excellent. I went to the company kitchens and fished the meat out of a kettle in which was cooking the stew for 200 men. It was all that could be desired. The latrines, which furnish an admirable index of military efficiency, were beyond criticism, even in the trenches. I went into every latrine to be found within a square mile; they were well limed and inoffensive. The sleeping quarters, to be sure, were dark and often damp. Poor Colonel D. kept a stove going day and night near his bed and even then his cave was wet. Yet in this whole regiment, there were practically no sick. At first, I could not believe this. But as I slept with the regimental surgeon, in a black hole under a fallen brewery, the health reports were soon at my disposal. The official health return was convincing evidence. This amazing efficiency was due to the good food, the wonderful *esprit* of the officers, and the fact that the regiment was kept in Nieuport for periods of eight days, after which the men were rested an equal period at Ost Dunkirque, where they could live above ground, though still exposed to occasional shell fire.

It is important not to judge a soldier from the standpoint of a civilian. Life at Nieuport is just as normal as life in Boston. It is different to be sure, but well-fed men commanded by trusted officers speedily accustom themselves to the difference. Near the cellar in which I slept was a small garden, pleasantly decayed. I used to sit here under a pear tree, reading, while the Germans tried to find an annoying battery of "seventy-fives" two or three hundred yards away. Shells flew overhead sometimes at the rate of four or five a minute, but no one minded them. It was perhaps dangerous, but not very dangerous,

and it was as safe there as anywhere else. The point to be made is that being under fire soon gets to be a matter of course. There is nothing in this to affect even the heart-beat, much less the more stable arterial pressure.

My observations, therefore, do not support the view that soldiers under fire suffer from low arterial pressure.

The artillery fire preceding and during an attack is, of course, much more severe than the habitual bombardment. To get blood pressures during an attack, I went to Verdun, where my post was a wretched cellar at the Mort d'Homme. More than 20,000 wounded had passed through that cellar—a wet, dirty, black, verminous hole, in which one could scarcely stand upright. But at the time of my visit there was no offensive; the recapture of Douaumont was some weeks later. After Verdun, I asked to be placed in a column of attack at the Somme. My application was backed by the highest civil authority in France, but "Grand General Headquarters" would not hear of a neutral mixing in that business. Here I got no nearer than a clear view of the aeroplanes, the sausages (stationary balloons) and the smoke of the guns. Close questioning of the officers of the Nieuport regiment, which had been in the worst of the great German drive against Verdun, made it clear that a storm of eight-inch shells is not an indifferent matter. There is some emotion. It is possible that such emotions may affect the heart-beat, but there is at present no evidence and no probability that the blood pressure is materially lowered. Indeed, we are led to expect that the excitement would raise the blood pressure rather than lower it.

The air pressure from the explosion of large shells sometimes shakes the nerve cells so violently that their functions are, so to speak, shaken out of them. Paralysis, low blood pressures, and other injuries may thus be produced in men who have no visible wound. The treatment of these low blood pressures does not differ from the treatment of those following wounds, but the prognosis is probably less favorable. Experiments made with Dr. Story (Porter, W. T., and Story, T. A. *American Journal of Physiology*, 1907, xvii, p. 184) in 1906 showed that when an animal received a blow on the skull, the general blood pressure fell to 33 mm., but soon rose again to the normal. Thirty millimetres is the level to which the pressure sinks on removal of the spinal cord. Similar effects are seen in soldiers from the air pressure of exploding shells. In Amiens, I examined cases in which the low blood pressure had continued several days but with ultimate recovery.

Serious injury is also produced by the in-

halation of the hot gases liberated by the explosion, but I have no data as to the effect of such gases on the blood pressure.

The usual history of a wounded man with low blood pressure may be learned from one of the cases which fell under my own observation. A shell explodes in a first-line trench. The fragments tear the thigh, breaking the femur; the arm is also wounded, and some small pieces of steel enter the back here and there. The *brancardiers* (stretcher-bearers) quickly arrive, the man is placed on the stretcher, and borne to the *poste de secours*. As the first-line is a mile from the *poste* and the trenches are narrow, progress is difficult, especially when the stretcher meets great cans of hot food slung from a pole resting on the shoulders of two men. At the *poste*, the wounded man is carried down some steps into a cellar, his wound is covered with a bandage, and he receives an injection against tetanus. Meanwhile the ambulance has appeared. The stretcher is placed on the rack in the ambulance, and I am placed at full length on another stretcher alongside the wounded man. The ride to the nearest temporary hospital begins. The road is rough, especially where it has been pitted with shell fragments. I find the jolting painful, but the wounded man is too far gone to groan. Our feet are next the curtain which attempts to close the rear end of the ambulance. A cold draught chills them. I reflect that as the patient is on the verge, this additional exposure may finish him. After almost an hour, the ambulance runs over cobblestones, even rougher than the country roads, and we reach the *Pavillon de Réception*. A cry of "*blessé*" is heard. *Brancardiers* run out, the wounded man is carried into a large ward and laid on the floor. Orderlies appear with one large bag for his clothes and one small bag for articles from his pockets. He is placed on a bed, largely stripped, and washed. After a few minutes the surgeon appears. He finds the man with eyes turned up until only the whites are visible, the skin cold, the face muddy parchment, the heart frequent and feeble, almost no pulse at the wrist. Hot bottles are put in the bed. An intravenous injection is ordered. An ice-cold flask containing 1000 cc. normal saline solution is put in a pan of hot water. When the nurse thinks the saline should be warm, the whole quantity is pumped with a two-bulb syringe into a vein at the elbow. An hour is allowed to pass, so that the patient may be warmed and the saline solution may take effect. He is then lifted onto a stretcher, carried to a chilly operating room, placed almost naked on a cold table, chloroformed, his wounds widely opened—to prevent gas gangrene—and the bleeding vessels

tied. Returned to his bed, a friendly nurse puts several pillows under his head and shoulders, and his body sinks comfortably down on the springs, so that his feet and legs are also higher than the abdomen. He is surrounded with hot bottles and often receives a stimulating hypodermic. After this, he takes his chances.

This is a typical case and it explains perfectly why so many men die from low blood pressure.

[Dr. Porter set forth his observations upon low blood pressure in a statement drawn up at the request of Professor Richet and presented by him to the French Academy of Sciences, October 30, 1916. It compared the effects of low blood pressure in animals and in men. "My observation upon wounded men, at the front", wrote Dr. Porter, "demonstrated: (1) That there is no essential difference between the low blood pressure of man and that of other animals. (2) The remedies that are successful against low blood pressure in animals are also successful against low blood pressure in human beings. These remedies are: (1) gravitation; (2) the raising of the blood pressure by the injection of normal saline solution; (3) the raising of the blood pressure by adrenalin."

The remainder of Dr. Porter's paper deals with the technical application of these methods.]

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The report of the Harvard Co-operative Society for the six months ended December 31, 1916, shows that the sales in that period were \$79,820.76 more than they were in the corresponding half-year of 1915. Of this increase, \$49,418.69 was due to the opening last September of a branch at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but the business of the Society in its main shop in Harvard Square increased more than \$30,000.

In the six months which ended December 31, last, the total business of the Society amounted to \$309,933.06. The gross profits on the business at the main shop and at the Harvard Square Branch were \$54,586.26; in the corresponding period of 1915 they were \$49,258.23. The net profits were as follows 1916, \$25,475.72; 1915, \$22,792.26. The gross profits at the Technology branch for the past six months were \$11,475.37, and the net profits were \$6,369.09.

The Society had 4,741 members on December 31, 1916; at the corresponding date of 1915 there were 2,928. The Technology branch furnished 1807 new members.

The building fund of the Society now amounts to \$23,000.

Charles F. D. Belden, '95, Librarian

SIXTY years ago Harvard began to serve as a school for the training of librarians, and at this period Samuel A. Green, '51, librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Justin Winsor, '53, for many years librarian at Harvard; and Samuel S. Green, '58, for a long period librarian of the Worcester Public Library, laid the foundations of their education. The following may be



mentioned as a few of the many Harvard men who have become librarians since these early days: N. D. Carlile Hodges, '74, librarian of the Public Library, Cincinnati; Clement W. Andrews, '79, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago; Herbert Putnam, '83, Librarian of Congress; W. L. R. Gifford, '84, Mercantile Library, St. Louis; Theodore W. Koch, '93, now of the Library of Congress, but until recently librarian of the University of Michigan; Hiller C. Wellman, '94, City Library, Springfield; Franklin O. Poole, '95, Association of the Bar, New York; and Charles F. D. Belden, of the same class, whose elec-

tion as librarian of the Boston Public Library on January 26, 1917, has been widely noticed in the newspapers. Many others should be mentioned if I were to attempt a complete list.

Mr. Belden was born at Syracuse, N. Y., October 5, 1871, the son of Francis Crapo Belden and Jennie Maude Wright. He graduated at the Central High School in Buffalo and then entered Harvard. He took the degree of LL.B. in 1898, and returned to New York State where he was admitted to the Bar in January, 1899. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association. He served as secretary to the law faculty at Harvard, and as assistant librarian of the Harvard Law School Library for ten years, (1898-1908). He then became librarian of the Social Law Library in 1908, and in June, 1909, State Librarian of Massachusetts. His success in the State Library has been remarkable.

As a member of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts since June, 1909, and now as chairman of the board—elected until 1920—he has had a wide acquaintance in Massachusetts and has become known as a wise and sympathetic counsellor to trustees of public libraries and their librarians throughout the Commonwealth.

In connection with his work for Massachusetts libraries, he has served as vice-president, 1910-1911, as president, 1911-1912, 1912-1913, of the Massachusetts Library Club—one of only two persons honored by two terms in the history of the club. He served as vice-president, 1910-1911 and 1914-1915, and president, 1911-1912, of the National Association of State Libraries, and 1913-1914 as vice-president of the League of Library Commissions.

Mr. Belden seems particularly fitted by long and intimate experience with library affairs in Massachusetts to serve the public in a high administrative posi-

tion. It has always been true in the past and no doubt will be true in the future, that libraries and their boards of trustees throughout the state look upon the Boston Public Library as a great friend and helper. To no one could the trustees of libraries in Massachusetts have turned with greater assurance of

sympathy and help than to Mr. Belden, and certainly the leading officials of the city, the heads of schools, business men, professional men, and literary workers will find him not only a sympathetic scholar, but an urbane man of affairs.

C. K. BOLTON, '90

[Librarian, Boston Athenaeum.]

The Endowment Fund

J. W. PRENTISS, '98, TREASURER

John W. Prentiss, '98, treasurer of the Harvard Club of New York, has been appointed treasurer of the Harvard Endowment Fund. His address is care of Hornblower & Weeks, 42 Broadway, New York City.

In addition to the chairman and treasurer, the Executive Committee of the Fund is made up as follows: Odin Roberts, '86, of Boston; Herbert L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia; Benjamin Carpenter, '88, of Chicago; and Dwight F. Davis, '00, of St. Louis.

When the Fund was announced recently in the public press, some newspapers stated that it was the intention to collect the entire \$10,000,000 by next June. This is far from the truth, as it is especially desired to carry the appeal ultimately to every one of the 40,000 living Harvard men and the innumerable friends of the University all over the country. It would be impossible to complete this task by next June. From the response which the original announcement has received there is reason to believe that a very fair proportion of the Fund will be pledged by Commencement, but the completion of the task is thought to be further away.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ELIOT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I rejoice to see that an earnest effort is to be made to add \$10,000,000 to the endowment of Harvard University, the income to be used at the discretion of the Corporation.

The last few years have seen considerable additions to the buildings of the University, but no addition to its endowment capable of meeting the new demands of the times. Salaries need to be increased, the new methods of instruction call for more personal attention to the individual student, and for more equipment in the way of apparatus and illustrative material. The Widener Library is an invaluable addition to the resources of the University, but the Corporation has not the money needed to secure adequate use of it.

It is obvious that this great sum must come chiefly from rich graduates or friends who can give money by the hundred thousand or the fifty thousand dollars; and there are many contributors of that sort to be found among the graduates of Harvard University during the past forty years. But I hope that the quest will also embrace the thousands of men that can give only by the hundred or the five hundred dollars. I believe that the success of the undertaking is sure, not only because of the affection and gratitude which the graduates of the University feel towards it; but also because the great services of the endowed universities in the United States to the entire education of the country, and to its prosperity and honor, are more and more appreciated. The American democracy is going to spend always more public money on its schools, colleges, and universities, and will make this expenditure more and more wisely, but will continue to need urgently the endowed universities which have shown

themselves capable of educational pioneering, scientific research, and the successful cultivation of all the liberal arts.

It is one of the great securities of the American democracy that it has always fostered independent, incorporated institutions for education, charity and religion. Harvard University has been performing these high functions ever since its Charter of 1650 declared that the "said President and Fellows for the time being shall forever hereafter in name and in fact be one body politic and corporate in law," and that the object of this Corporation should be "the advancement and education of youth in all manner of good literature, arts and sciences." The object of the addition to the University's endowment is to enable the University to discharge this noble function in a manner commensurate with the increased demands for the promotion of human welfare and the new hopes for democracy and public liberty.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Cambridge.

THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Your plan begun last year of sending with the BULLETIN President Lowell's report is a most excellent one. It should commend itself to every reader, for there could hardly be gained in fewer words a clearer history of the progress of the University from year to year. As President Lowell says, the report covers only a part of the work at the University and by no means all the matters of interest to the general public, but anyone by referring to the complete report of the University can get information about any particular department in which he is interested.

If every one of the BULLETIN subscribers reads this report, it will be one of the most effective ways of reaching a large number of graduates and acquainting them with what is at present the University's greatest need. I refer

to what President Lowell says in the last paragraph of his report:

The salaries of the instructing staff have not been raised for many years, although the cost of living has risen greatly; and many members of the staff ought to receive higher salaries than can be paid to them today. For the welfare of our students and especially of the undergraduate, for bringing about the conditions that will give them the full benefit of life and work here, it is highly important that we should be able to house all our undergraduates, and as many as possible of the students in the professional schools. But to do all this requires a great deal of money, and by raising our tuition fee we have drawn on our last source of supply.

The movement to raise this much-needed fund has just been started, and every Harvard man should make it his special effort to do all he can to help the committee in collecting these funds. Too strong an appeal in behalf of this purpose cannot be made. The need is so obvious and the plan so deserving that it should appeal at once to every graduate.

HENRY S. THOMPSON, '99.

Boston.

MRS. SKEFFINGTON'S PROPAGANDA

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I wish to protest emphatically against the use in the BULLETIN last week of the word "propagandist" in connection with Mrs. Skeffington, because that gives the impression to your readers that she is pro-German. Whatever may have been the position of Captain Beith, Mrs. Skeffington goes out of her way to declare that she is neither a Sinn Féin nor a pro-German. She is a propagandist for a free Ireland, however, and she is here campaigning in behalf of three causes: the cause of anti-militarism, woman suffrage, and of labor. If it is anti-British for her to tell the story of the atrocious murder of her husband, who was in no wise connected with the revolution and as a consistent pacifist constantly counselled against the use of force, then those of us who criticized the misconduct of the American general in

the Philippines—before the days of Belgium—who gave the order to his troops to spare neither men, women nor children in Samar must, I suppose, be written down as anti-American; and so would have to be Theodore Roosevelt, who removed that general for this ardent bit of Prussian *Schrecklichkeit*.

I heard Mrs. Skeffington when she spoke in New York and considered her narrative one of the most dramatic and touching I have heard, as it was controlled, without bitterness, and marked by extraordinary Christian restraint. I remember wishing at the time that she might be heard by all our undergraduates because of the ethical lesson she has to give, and, above all, for her exposition of what militarism—yes, even British militarism—in its own country can become when men are turned loose to shoot their own kind—their own countrymen. Besides my friend Skeffington (who was shot without trial, without benefit of clergy, without even a charge being preferred against him, although he had under circumstances of the greatest personal gallantry dragged a dying British officer out from under a hail of bullets and bound up his wounds when no soldier dared go in for him) some 40 other innocent men were killed. Why should not these facts be known in America? Why should not the story of that pitifully mistaken uprising be heard in our colleges? But I amend my wish; I wish now that all our college presidents might be compelled to hear her.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, '93.
New York.

A HARVARD DENTAL UNIT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I believe that the readers of the BULLETIN will be interested to know of a proposed change in the make-up of the Harvard Unit. Unlike any of the other Hospital Units with the British Expeditionary Force, we have always had a dental department to which has been assigned not only the dental but also the

oral surgery. Under Dr. Kazanjian this department has been so efficiently conducted and his results have been so good that an increasingly large number of such casualties are sent to him for treatment. This has made it seem to me desirable to increase the size of his staff, but as these men are carried on the roster of the Unit, which is limited to 32, such an increase cannot be carried out without decreasing the number of surgeons who must carry on the work of the Hospital. Under these circumstances I have decided to advise the creation of a separate Unit, to be known as the Harvard Dental Unit, in order that every opportunity may be given for the development of this very important work. We believe that such a plan will meet with the approval of the British Army Medical Service and with that of the Director General of the Medical Service with the British Expeditionary Force. I am hoping to be able to arrange for the creation of this Dental Unit on my return to England in about two weeks.

HUGH CABOT, '94.

Chief Surgeon, Harvard Surgical Unit.
Boston.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

The two following telegrams were exchanged on Saturday last between Harvard University and the War Department in Washington:

February 3, 1917.

General Hugh L. Scott,
Washington, D. C.

Cannot amendment of regulations as proposed by War Department be approved and reserve officers' training unit be established here at once? Condition very discouraging. In case of war we want to do everything we can to furnish men to army and navy, but inability to obtain unit will hamper us greatly.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

February 3, 1917.

President A. Lawrence Lowell,
Cambridge, Mass.

Letter sent you this morning from Adjutant-General's office explains how unit may be organized at Harvard at once. Suggest

application be mailed immediately, using form given in General Orders 49.

H. L. SCOTT,
Chief of Staff.

The letter which followed General Scott's telegram is understood to have proposed a modification of the previous War Department orders regarding drill, under which a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps may be immediately organized at Harvard. The complete adjustment of the varying demands of the land-grant colleges, the distinctively military schools, and institutions of the class to which Harvard belongs is still to be effected. But steps have already been taken for organizing the long-desired Training Corps unit. On Monday an application for the establishment of such a unit was made. With the beginning of the second half-term on February 12, it is hoped that the arrangements for practical and theoretical instruction in military science, in close coöperation with the War Department, will be in working order.

In addition to this general instruction, open to all members of the University, the Graduate School of Business Administration may soon be expected to provide some measure of training for the Quartermasters' Corps of the Army. Lieut.-Col. G. McK. Williamson, of the Quartermasters' Corps, was detailed last week by the War Department to consult with the Business School regarding the establishment in that school of courses suited to the needs of the Corps in the higher and more technical duties of manufacturing, purchasing, and otherwise handling army supplies.

PROFESSOR COPELAND IN NEW YORK

A correspondent in New York has sent the BULLETIN an account of Professor Copeland's reading from O. Henry and Stephen Leacock at the Harvard Club of New York on Friday evening, February 2. The reading was prefaced by some recollections of Harvard "when the seniors went to their commencements

in full evening dress." The narrative proceeds:

Professor Copeland lived in Grays 31 then and fetched his coal and water from the basement. Particularly did he recall the utter absence of personal relations between student and instructor—to improve which he began that marvelous system of personal teaching which has since made him beloved. There were great men in those days—Norton, Shaler, Professor Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles, who kept hens in his room in Holworthy and dug them worms on the present site of Radcliffe, and Ko, resplendent in his flowing Mandarin robes and furs, who had the servants take the best rooms of the house because it was not proper to have servants sleep above the master. But the undergraduates were forced "for to admire and for to see" at a respectful distance. Thought was not encouraged in the individual, who was expected too "give back in vapor what he had received in rain." The one year spent in the Law School, said Professor Copeland, taught him more about individual thinking than the four in College.

N. E. ASSOCIATION OF HARVARD, '93

The mid-winter dinner of the New England Association of Harvard, '93, will be held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Thursday, February 15, at 7 P. M. The officers of the Association extend a cordial invitation to all '93 men, non-residents of New England, to attend this dinner as their guests.

The price of the dinner will be \$2 per plate. Members intending to be present are requested to enclose their subscriptions to the steward, Louis B. Thacher, P. O. Box 3308, Boston, at their earliest convenience, but not later than Tuesday, February 13.

Col. Willis W. Stover of the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry will speak informally on the timely subject, "Military Preparedness". There will be no other dinner this winter.

The officers of the Association are: Arthur P. Stone, president; Henry Ware, vice-president; Louis B. Thacher, steward.

CLASS OF 1906

A 1906 class dinner will be held at the Harvard Club of New York, on Saturday evening, March 10, 1917, at 7 o'clock. All members of the class, whether or not members of the Harvard Club, are invited. The price of the dinner will be \$3.50 a plate. Members of the New York Harvard Club may charge the dinner to their account. Checks should be sent to "1906 Class Dinner, Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St., New York."

PRINCETON DEFEATED AT HOCKEY

Harvard defeated Princeton, 4 goals to 3, in the hockey game in the Boston Arena on Friday evening, February 2. It was the second game of the season between the two teams, and, as Princeton had won the first, the Harvard players had to defeat their opponents last Friday or else lose the series. The game was close and hard fought. It was said, in explanation of Harvard's earlier defeat at the hands of Princeton that the New Jersey men had an advantage because they were more familiar with the St. Nicholas rink, in New York, where the first match was played; Harvard had a compensating advantage last Friday.

Captain Morgan of Harvard made a goal early in the first period of the game, but Captain Schoen of Princeton scored twice before the period ended. Harvard made three goals in the second half, and Schoen scored once for Princeton.

The summary follows:

HARVARD	PRINCETON
T. Rice, W. Morgan, l.w.	r.w., Cushman
Baker, Condon, Baldwin, l.c.	c., Schoen
Percy, r.c.	r., Humphreys
Townsend, Kissel, r.w.	l.w., Hills
Thacher, Eckfeldt, c.p.	c.p., Comey
J. Morgan, p.	p., Scully
Wylde, g.	g., Ford

Score—Harvard, 4; Princeton, 3. Goals—J. Morgan, Percy, Rice, Baldwin; Schoen, (3). Penalized—Comey, Scully, (twice,) Rice, Humphreys. Stops—Wylde, 10; Ford, 13.

The third game with Princeton will be played in the Boston Arena on Saturday evening, February 24.

B. A. A. INDOOR MEET

In the annual indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association, held in Mechanics Building, Boston, last Saturday evening, Harvard defeated Cornell in a relay race of 1,500 yards, but was beaten by Yale in the 3,120-yards race. Yale had a lead of about a lap in the latter race.

The Harvard runners in the Cornell race were: E. A. Teschner, '17, A. E. Rowse, '18, H. W. Minot, '17, and W. Wilcox, Jr., '17. Those who ran against Yale were: H. R. Bancroft, '17, J. W. Feeney, '17, J. Coggeshall, '18, and H. W. Minot, '17. Yale's time was 7 minutes, 7 3-5 seconds. Harvard's time in the Cornell race was, 3 minutes, 8 seconds, and Wilcox, the last Harvard runner, was about three yards ahead at the finish.

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Cornell freshmen in the 1500-yards race.

HARVARD MEN IN CONGRESS

One of the United States Senators from Massachusetts and eight of the Representatives in Congress, just half of the State's delegation in Washington, hold Harvard degrees, and all but one of these nine are graduates of the College. Their names follow:

Senate—Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, LL.B. '75. House—2d district, Frederick H. Gillett, LL.B. '77, A.B. (Amherst) '74; 4th district, Samuel E. Winslow, '85; 5th district, John J. Rogers, '04, LL.B. '07; 6th district, Augustus P. Gardner, '86; 7th district, Michael F. Phelan, '97, LL.B. '00; 8th district, F. W. Dalling, '93, LL.B. '97; 11th district, George H. Tinkham, '94; 12th district, James A. Gallivan, '88.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon, minister of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline, preached in Appleton Chapel, last Sunday, and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. Roger S. Forbes, minister of the First Parish Church, Dorchester, will preach next Sunday.

Harvard and Cornell have not yet been able to agree on a date for the two-mile race which has been rowed for many years. May 25, the day suggested by Cornell, is not early enough to satisfy the Harvard crew management.

Rev. William L. Sullivan, minister of All Souls' Church, New York City, has been appointed to deliver the Duddleian Lecture for this year. It will be given in the New Lecture Hall on Thursday evening, April 3.

The absences of Professors Taussig, E. C. Moore, and A. C. Coolidge, and the death of Professor Münsterberg have made necessary a rearrangement of several courses for the coming half-year in the College.

The Harvard Natural History Society had its 958th meeting this week. Professor Edward S. Morse, of the Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass., spoke on "Reminiscences of a Naturalist."

Dr. Frederic J. Cotton, '90, will speak at the Medical School next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock on "The Development of Employers' Liability Insurance in Accident and Sickness."

Capt. Ian Hay Beith, of the English Army, will speak in the Union next Monday evening on the European War from the standpoint of Great Britain.

Candidates for the freshman crews will begin regular work next Monday, and candidates for the university crews on Monday, February 19.

Alumni Notes

'51—James Macmaster Codman died at his home in Brookline, Mass., on January 24. He had been a selectman of Brookline, and was for many years a trustee of the public library. Ever since his graduation from Harvard he had made a study of Guernsey cattle, and had for many years maintained a herd of thoroughbreds. He was a constant traveller and had visited almost every important place of interest in the world.

'58—Winslow Warren, a charter member of the University Club of Boston, and its president from 1905 to 1908, delivered an address at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the club on January 18. Other living charter members of the club include Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, and Moses Williams, '68.

'68—Rev. Charles F. Dole delivered a course of lectures in December under the auspices of Reed College, Portland, Ore., on "A Working Philosophy of Life." Professor George H. Palmer, '64, will also lecture in the Reed extension courses on "Spiritual Epochs in English Poetry."

M. '68-'69—Alfred Otis Larkin, of Portsmouth, N. H., died in Hong Kong, China, on January 21. He never engaged in business, but spent much of his time in travelling.

'70—Winthrop S. Scudder, who has been for many years with Houghton Mifflin Co., is now with John Paulding Meade & Co., insurance, 99 Milk Street, Boston.

'76—Eugene Wambaugh, Langdell Professor of Law at Harvard, addressed the class for the study of international problems at the headquarters of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party in Boston, on January 8, on "The Contribution of the United States to International Law."

'77—Frank H. Taylor, president of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia, has been elected a director of the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

'79—Louis B. Harding, of Newton, Mass., died suddenly in Washington, D. C., on January 12, while on his way to Hot Springs, Va., where he was planning to spend the winter. All his life he had been in the wool business, first in Stamford, Conn., and later in Boston.

'87—Winthrop F. Atwood has been elected vice-president of the Whitman (Mass.) National Bank.

'87—George Austin Morrison died in New York on November 29, 1916. Since 1890 he had practised law in New York.

'91—William Amory has been elected a vice-president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co., to succeed Edmund D. Cod-

man, '86, who has resigned; Rodolphe L. Agassiz, '92, has also been elected a vice-president of the same company, to succeed the late George A. Gardner, '49.

'91—John M. Howells and I. N. Phelps Stokes, architects, have dissolved their partnership in New York. Howells will continue the practice of his profession at 470 Fourth Ave., and Stokes at 100 William Street.

'95—Philip Curtis died suddenly in New York on January 21. He was formerly a member of the firm of Caswell, Curtis & Co., brokers, New York. Since 1912 he had been vice-president and secretary of the Steel Products Enameling Co., New York.

'95—James S. Pray, Charles Eliot Professor of Landscape Architecture and Chairman of the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard, has recently been elected to a third term as president of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

'97—Herman M. Adler, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, is on a year's leave of absence from Harvard, and is spending it as director of the Cook County Survey of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. His office is at 116 South Michigan Ave., Chicago. This investigation is being carried on under a special appropriation from the Rockefeller Foundation. On January 13, Professor Adler addressed the Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities in Chicago on "Psychological Aspects of Philanthropic Problems."

'97—E. E. Southard, M.D., '01, Professor of Neuropathology in the Harvard Medical School and Director of the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, has been appointed a non-resident lecturer in psychology at Columbia University.

M.D. '97—Richard M. Pearce, Jr., who is chairman of the second Rockefeller Commission to investigate medical education in South America, sailed on January 17 for the Argentine Republic. The commission spent three months in Brazil last year for the same purpose.

'98—J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., has changed his address from 5th Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., to Schofield Barracks, H. T.

M.D. '98—William R. Ellis, who has been with the Boston Herald, is now with the Boston Evening Record. His home address is 116 Thorndike St., Brookline, Mass.

'99—D. H. Fletcher, who was a teacher and head of the boys' department of the Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn., is headmaster of the Detroit University School, Detroit.

'00—A son, Carl Shepard, Jr., was born on August 8, 1916, to Carl Shepard Oakman and

Harriet (Brooks) Oakman, in Detroit, Mich.
'03—D. S. Greenough, Jr., of the Greenough-Heddinger Co., building materials, has changed his address to 12 West St., Boston.

'04—James Jackson, who was vice-president of the Paul Revere Trust Co., Boston, is now with the State Street Trust Co., 33 State St., Boston.

'06—William G. Graves, LL.B., '09, Monte F. Appel, LL.B., '13, and B. W. Sanborn, L., '06-07, have formed a partnership for the practice of law, with an office at 326 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

'07—Herbert F. Miller, Jr., is with the Hewitt Steel Co., Newark, N. J.

'08—Thomas C. Desmond has been elected president of T. C. Desmond & Co., engineers and contractors, 110 West 34th St., New York.

'08—Rev. Percy G. Kammerer was married in Providence, R. I., on November 4, 1916, to Miss Olivia Pattison Heminway, of New York. They are living at 15 Florence St., Boston.

'09—Edward R. Belcher was married on October 11 to Miss Helen Loring Barnes, Mt. Holyoke, '09, of Plymouth, Mass. They are living on Brewster St., Plymouth.

'09—Elliott C. Cutler, M.D., '13, is at the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 66th St. and Avenue A, New York.

'09—H. I. Gosline, M.D., '14, who has been at the Worcester State Hospital, Worcester, Mass., is now on service at the New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, N. J.

'09—John P. S. Harrison, who has been for several years on the staff of the American Embassy at Rome, is manager of the foreign department of the Harroun Motor Corporation.

'12—Jesse C. Bowles was married in Seattle, Wash., on January 17 to Miss Louise Amelia Collins. They will be at home after March 1 at 916 Queen Anne Ave., Seattle.

'12—Oscar W. Haussermann, LL.B., '16, is with the Russell Co., general managers, 30 State St., Boston.

'12—W. H. Mansfield was married on December 19, 1916, to Miss Margaret Heap, of New Orleans, La. Mansfield is assistant to the division engineer of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., and has headquarters in New Orleans.

'12—C. F. Swigert, Jr., is vice-president and manager of the Electric Steel Foundry, 24th and York Sts., Portland, Ore. His home address in Portland is 1085 Thurman St.

'12—Richard B. Wigglesworth is with Dunbar, Nutter & McClellenn, lawyers, 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

'13—Johnson O'Connor, A.M., '14, who was assistant in astronomy at Harvard from 1913 to 1915, lectured on "Modern Developments in Astronomy" at an open meeting of the Chicago Woman's Club on January 9.

D.M.D. '13—Charles W. Ringer was married on October 27, 1916, in Allston, Mass., to Miss Anna C. Franks.

'14—Frederick C. Bryant has gone to France where his address is Allied Machinery Co. de France, 19 Rue de Rocroy, Paris.

'15—Charles E. Brickley is manager of the Boston office of A. H. Powell & Co., Inc., coal, 141 Milk St.

'15—Wheaton B. Byers is with the Homestead Steel Works of the Carnegie Steel Co., Munhall, Pa.

D.M.D. '15—Simon D. McCarty was married in Dorchester, Mass., on October 10, to Miss K. Grace Farrell. They are living on Welles Ave., Dorchester.

'16—Wallace J. Falvey is with Jackson & Curtis, brokers, 19 Congress St., Boston. His home address is 71 Strathmore Road, Brookline, Mass.

'16—Thomas Powell Fowler, Jr., is vice-president of the United States International Corporation, 44 Pine St., New York.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered at Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1907.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Alumni Association. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert L. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer
Robert Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingame, '94.
Ellery bedgwick, '04.
E. M. Grossman, '06.
C. Chester Labe, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston
William H. Jones, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Borden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '95, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1917.

NUMBER 20.

News and Views

Plans for Military Training.

There was a clear working week between the day of the diplomatic break with Germany and the opening of Harvard College for its second half-year on Monday, February 12. This time was completely filled at Cambridge with the making of preparations for offering the students the most effective military training that could be devised. As readers of the BULLETIN are aware, there had already been much correspondence between the College and the War Department in Washington on the subject of establishing a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps authorized by Act of Congress on June 3, 1916. The imminence of possible war suddenly brought the College and the Department to an understanding, enabling President Lowell on Monday of last week to make a formal application for the establishment of a unit at Harvard, and the government promptly to authorize it.

Captain Cordier was already drawing up the rules for enrollment in the unit and laying out a plan of military study and training upon which the Faculty of Arts and Sciences was called upon to pass at its meeting on Tuesday of last week. It voted that in the second half-year Military Science and Tactics I might be taken by any student in the University, and counted towards a degree by any undergraduate. It also authorized all facilitations of adjustment between this

course and other work to which students were already committed.

The *Crimson* has lent all its influence, through publishing expressions of distinguished graduates and through its editorial columns, to stirring the undergraduates to enthusiastic and united effort towards military preparation. "There is no incentive in the program"; it said last week, "for a snap course, nor for a fraternal walking organization. The training does not purport to be child's play. However, war is not child's play, and Harvard men are not children."

Nor is the course in Military Science the only evidence of interest in the question of national defense. The need and opportunities for collegians in aviation and naval service have also been set before the students. Indeed the air at Cambridge is quite as fully charged with the desire to do what may be done by the use of force—if it must so be done—as anyone could wish. The voice of the complete pacifist has been raised in a few letters to the *Crimson*—and it ought to be acknowledged that it takes more courage to raise such a voice at this time in Cambridge than to join in the vastly larger chorus. The distinction of that chorus, however, has been the genuine seriousness of its note.

There is no occasion to philosophize on the matter. Yet there may be readers of the BULLETIN who will welcome the reminder that just about a year ago, long before there was any thought of a

War Memorial at Harvard, the question whether the College should do anything for its students in the way of military training was discussed in our pages of correspondence almost as warmly as the Memorial issue, the debate of which is now stilled, at least for a time, by recent international events. The interesting point is that when new duties are clearly taught by new occasions, both the authorities and the students of Harvard cease arguing and begin to act. In more than a single sense, the question of military training a year ago was largely academic. It has become in a moment intensely practical, and Harvard is taking the most practical measures possible to answer it.

* * *

The Appointment Office. The recently issued report of the Harvard Appointment Office for 1915-16 brings home yet again the positive value, both to Harvard and to the community, of this energetic medium for establishing men of Harvard training in places of usefulness. It appears that 221 men obtained permanent positions, through the period covered, by means of the Alumni Office in Boston, and its coöperating agencies, the Harvard Club of New York City, and certain departments of the University. Of these places, 120 are credited to the work of the Boston office. Last year the corresponding number was 78. Of the 221 men established in permanent positions in 1915-16, 195 reported their earnings, which represented an average salary of \$1,012. The total salaries are considerably larger than in any previous year, and the average larger than in any year but one.

This is an excellent showing, but it is obvious that it affords room for improvement. The following figures show why: the Alumni Association received last year 447 applications for men to fill

permanent and temporary positions; there were registered 669 names of men "actively available" and "available for advancement"; the number of positions filled, including 10 temporary positions, was 130. This is a goodly number; yet, with 447 applications for men, there were apparently 317 places into which the desired Harvard graduates were not found to fit. The nature of the "jobs" offered may have contributed to this discrepancy quite as much as the quality of the men desiring employment. Either way, a student of social and industrial conditions might make something well worth while out of an investigation of the figures and the facts behind them.

* * *

The "High Pressure Area." In August, 1914, Dr. Scott Nearing, then of the University of Pennsylvania, published in the *Popular Science Monthly* an article on "The Geographical Distribution of American Genius." Writing from Toledo University, Professor Nearing published in the *Scientific Monthly* for January, 1916, a second article, "The Younger Generation of American Genius." Both of them were based on tables compiled from that treasure-house for social statisticians, "Who's Who in America." The earlier study had for its chief conclusion the finding that New England, though losing some of its lead as the source of the largest relative number of persons attaining distinction in American life, still held the first place. The second study, based upon the 1914-15 edition of "Who's Who," and confining itself to 2,000 persons born in the United States since 1869, came to somewhat the same conclusion with regard to New England as "no longer supreme", yet "still distinctly in the ascendant as a producer of American leadership."

We are less concerned, however,

with Professor Nearing's researches into the relations between New England and what he so generously calls "American Genius" than in his tabulation of "numbers of distinguished persons graduating from certain specified colleges." In this list Harvard leads with 155, followed by Yale, 83; Columbia, 52; Michigan, 44, and down through nine more institutions to the University of California, 25.

Professor Nearing's comment on these figures is the more interesting by reason of his foot-note: "The writer is not a graduate of Harvard or Yale, and has never had any official relations with either institution." He says:

Harvard leads the race and, save for Yale, she has not even a respectable competitor. Among the 2,000 distinguished persons of the younger generation, Harvard has graduated almost as many as Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Princeton combined; almost as many as Wisconsin, Stanford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins, Chicago and California combined. Harvard and Yale together have graduated 24 more of these distinguished persons than Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Princeton combined. The supremacy of these institutions, and of Harvard in particular, is little short of astounding.

Another table shows the "place of birth and college affiliation of distinguished persons, for certain colleges." Here "Yale," as Professor Nearing says, "even more than Harvard, seems to have drawn her distinguished alumni from all parts of the country, and both of these colleges have done this in a unique way that is without parallel among the other colleges for which returns are tabulated, with the single exception of Stanford."

The result of both the studies indicates to Professor Nearing "a high pressure area of culture over New England, and centering in her great institutions of learning." This, perhaps, is one of the conditions least suspected nearest home!

Some Academic Statistics.

The article by Professor Cole which we are publishing on a later page bears no deliberate relation to the campaign for raising an endowment fund of \$10,000,000 for Harvard. Yet it brings out certain unfamiliar facts which can hardly fail to emphasize some of the needs the fund is designed to meet.

It was said at the very beginning of the endowment campaign that the increase of resources was required to enable Harvard to maintain its position among American universities. The devoted alumnus would, naturally enough, make all manner of claims, more or less ignorant, for the eminence of that position. Professor Cole has made it quite concrete in two important particulars—that, in spite of the great lead of other universities over Harvard in total enrollment figures, Harvard, among universities having more than 5,000 students, ministers to the greatest number of men seeking their first degree, and also to the greatest number of men holding this degree and seeking a higher. This strong claim to distinction is certainly worth maintaining.

* * *

For the Wounded in France.

The projected sailing this week of seventeen surgeons to carry on the work of the Harvard Surgical Unit in France, and of nearly twice that number of students in Harvard College to enter the American and Norton-Harjes Ambulance services, is a fresh reminder of the close relations between Harvard and the war which is still shaking the world. So large a contingent of Harvard men could not cross the ocean at this time without the solicitous Godspeed of the entire Harvard community. It will follow them only the more heartily because of the missions of mercy on which they are embarking.

Phillips Brooks House and Its Activities

WHEN the Phillips Brooks House was dedicated in 1900, an entry was made in the records of the Corporation of the University that "among other good uses, the building shall be used impartially and without favor for all forms of spiritual activity, benevolent action, and religious aspiration, in which the best life of the University may, without distinction of sect or denomination, from time to time find expression." That House has now held its place in the University for seventeen years and we may well ask how far it has succeeded in expressing "the best life of the University." That we can best judge by looking at what is going on there at the present time.

The Phillips Brooks House Association is founded on the assumption that practical efficiency may be applied to religious matters as well as to secular. Witness the business-like appearance of the office any week-day morning with its half dozen desks lined up, each with its little card on the end denoting the office hours of its user—some undergraduate secretary or officer—and the coming and going of other students to confer with the graduate secretary, who is giving his whole time and attention to the work. It was realized that efficiency is lost in much Christian work through lack of co-operation. Hence the organization of the Phillips Brooks House, which has the various religious and philanthropic activities of the University united in one broad Association and brings together the various parts, enabling them to work hand in hand in so far as they are aiming at the same thing. This broad Association is by no means merely a name: regular bi-weekly meetings are attended by representatives of the constituent societies; officers are elected from the College at large; matters of general policy and reports of each society's work are discussed at the meetings. There mis-

understandings between groups may be straightened out and effective coöperation gained.

The active work of the Brooks House Association, as such, is naturally greatest at the beginning of the year. Last fall 3,000 Harvard Handbooks were distributed, in part through being sent to the homes of prospective freshmen before College opened. These Handbooks, besides furnishing a convenient notebook, seek to do what little they can towards explaining a few of the seeming intricacies of Harvard. Five hundred and fifty freshmen made their acquaintance with Brooks House at a reception held the first week of College. As usual, the Information Bureau, under the direction of competent upper-classmen, was open in the parlor of the House for two weeks before College opened. Information Bureaus were conducted also by the Graduate School and Medical School Societies respectively. The former had lists of suites available for married students; the latter was situated at the Medical School and had a list of rooms of all locations and prices for newcomers. The Sunday afternoon preceding the opening of College Dean Brown of Yale spoke in the House to about 75 of the new students who were already here.

Not only does the Brooks House Association welcome newcomers, but each of the constituent societies does its share, also. A glance at the diary of the House for the first week of College shows the extensiveness of this welcome: September 28, Law School Reception, 165 present; October 2, Graduate Schools Reception, 125 present; October 3, Christian Science Reception; October 4, Social Service Conference, 130 present; Oct. 5, Foreign Student Reception, 51 present; October 25, Menorah Society Reception.

The hospitality of the Brooks House,

is not, however, simply a flare at the beginning of the year. The "Open House" Thanksgiving and Christmas nights for those who remain in Cambridge over those holidays have become a settled institution. At the University Teas, held in the winter months, many students take advantage of the opportunity to meet members of the Faculty and their wives. Every fortnight the "Harvard Dames"—the wives and mothers of students from a distance—meet at the House.

The Brooks House is used for the gatherings of several charitable agencies in Cambridge, such as the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, the Cambridge Union of Social Workers, and the Cambridge Welfare Union. The Executive Commis-

sioner of the Cambridge Boy Scouts has desk room in the House. On the top floor is located the Textbook Loan Library of about 3,000 volumes, which has been used by 190 men this year, 450 books having been withdrawn up to December 1. The Law School Society also conducts its Loan Library. The 100 volumes constituting this library had been given out before the first week was over.

That part of the financial burden of the work which is borne by the student body was solicited early in the year by a committee of fifty undergraduates. But the real backbone of the Brooks House work is done by the constituent societies, each of which has its special



Back row, left to right: J. D. Parson, '17, R. M. Atwater, 3M., W. J. R. Taylor, '17, F. C. Wilson, '17. Second row: A. E. Case, 3L., P. M. Cabot, '18, A. Beane, '11, graduate secretary, E. C. Kemble, 4G., R. F. Arragon, 2G. Sitting: W. I. Tibbetts, '17, W. Willcox, Jr., '17, F. H. Cabot, '17, C. A. Coolidge, '17, W. P. Whitehouse, '17, C. E. Coleman, '17, J. P. Thurber, '17. In front: W. W. Webster, '17.

PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE ASSOCIATION CABINET.

field. The most venerable of the societies is the Christian Association, which was founded in 1802 as the "Saturday Evening Religious Society of Harvard College." The Christian Association has weekly meetings on Sunday mornings, conducted mostly by student leaders with an occasional outside speaker. The membership of the Association is 148, with an average attendance of 30. Besides the regular weekly meetings, the cabinet of the Christian Association has under its direction the various group meetings through the College. Twelve discussion groups were conducted by ministers or advanced theological students in various dormitories throughout the fall, the average weekly attendance being 84. Three of the groups continued of their own initiative after the scheduled time to stop. By no means an unimportant part of the work of the Christian Association has been done among the freshmen. Dr. Fitch has given a series of eight talks in the Smith Halls Common Room on Monday evenings to an average crowd of 194. During this time the New Student Committee, consisting of 19 upper-classmen, has called on the freshmen individually, seeking to interest them in the work of the House and in Chapel services. About 300 have been reached in this way. The Association has co-operated with Cambridge churches by supplying men for fifteen positions.

The St. Paul's Society, which seeks to "bring together churchmen connected with the University, and to give them opportunities for work and worship agreeable to the spirit and forms of the church", holds meetings every Wednesday evening.

Perhaps the most extensive work of the Brooks House—surely with the most impressive numbers—is the work of the Social Service Committee. Through this committee during the first half year 280 men have been doing some form of social service work in about 45 different institutions one night a week. Six en-

tertainments have been given in different settlement houses, besides work in the regular boys' clubs, evening classes at the Prospect Union, and a number of other activities. Two Social Service Committee dinners have been held, where the men have talked over the work of the year. In October the Community Service Conference for the representatives of the Y. M. C. A.'s of New England colleges was held in Cambridge, all delegates being entertained by the Brooks House Association. The Association also entertained the Columbia Park Boys' Club, a group of boys from California, in December. Each year the Social Service Committee collects and distributes clothing, magazines, and text-books. In the fall collection, 1,114 pieces of clothing, 206 text-books, and 500 pounds of magazines were gathered.

A bit of work not well known is that done by the Harvard Mission, which, besides trying to keep up some connection between Harvard and her graduates who go to foreign countries, is extending its work to the foreign students who come to us. Not many realize the tremendous opportunities to exert through our universities a good influence on our foreign neighbors by some consideration for the representatives of those neighbors who are coming to us for their education. It is a more than interesting fact that about forty different countries are represented at Harvard by the 175 foreign students now studying here. Among these are 40 Chinese, 20 Japanese, and almost 20 from Latin-American countries and the West Indies. The second week of the college year all the foreign students that could be reached were invited by personal letters to attend a reception at the Brooks House. Thirty-eight foreign students and sixteen Americans attended. They have been entertained otherwise this fall as follows: 12 Japanese, October 10, at the Brooks House; 30 Chinese, together with M. I. T. Chinese, at the Boston Y. M. C. A.; 6 Greeks and Armenians at

Brooks House; the Latin-Americans at Roger Babson's statistical plant in Wellesley Hills. A few Chinese and Japanese have been entertained privately in American homes. The Men's Club of the Leyden Congregational Church, Brookline, entertained the Chinese of M. I. T. and Harvard on January 12.

The Mission sent 77 letters of Christmas greetings to Harvard men engaged in religious, educational, and philanthropic work abroad. It also raised nearly \$200 toward the purchase of a Ford automobile for a Harvard missionary and his crippled son in Japan.

Connected somewhat with the Harvard Mission is the Student Volunteer Band, made up of seven men now in the University intending to do missionary work. These men meet once a week.

The Brooks House Association has representatives from the graduate body of the University as well as from the undergraduate. The Graduate Schools Society, besides conducting the Information Bureau mentioned above, has had four open meetings addressed by prominent speakers, which have been attended by an average of almost 100 men. Two receptions were held—the opening reception in early October, the second given jointly with the Radcliffe Graduate Club. Professors Carver and Lake have conducted two religious discussion classes.

About 200 men attended the opening meeting of the Law School Society. A series of six talks by prominent men has been partly given. The Legal Aid Bureau, a distinctively helpful form of social service work, has handled fifty cases so far this year. This Bureau, which is conducted by twenty-five high rank men from the Law School, has offices in Central Square, and gives legal aid and advice free of charge.

The Medical School Society has been especially active this year. An inspected room registry of some sixty rooms of all locations and prices was published for distribution with the Handbooks given to new students. An Employment Bureau

has been organized this fall, through which several thousands of dollars, besides board and room, have been earned by students. The social service department of the Psychopathic Hospital has given assignments of forty cases to men of the first class. Four Sunday afternoon meetings have been held. The Student Volunteer Band is enjoying its most prosperous year with twenty-four members, with whom are associated several missionaries on furlough.

Numbers at best are poor indications of realities. How far the Brooks House is expressing the "best life of the University" is only hinted at in the foregoing outline of the present year's activities. But it is evident that such extensive work as that indicated above cannot be done without the enthusiastic support of a large number of students.

The effectiveness of the federal organization lies in its ability to utilize and encourage the enthusiasm of our young men. The smaller units offer personal fellowship and opportunities for bringing out the best in a man not possible in the larger organization, the larger organization utilizes and combines the best that comes out of the smaller units.

Breadth of view is sought at Phillips Brooks House as it is in the University, though always with the aim to fulfil the desire of the admirers and friends of Phillips Brooks who founded it in his memory, wishing it to further that "joyous and rich life he always preached." Well was it dedicated to "Piety, Charity, and Hospitality."

Morning prayers in Appleton Chapel are being conducted this week by the following members of the teaching staff of the University: Monday, A. E. Kennelly, S.D., Professor of Electrical Engineering; Tuesday, W. E. Hocking, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy; Wednesday, Ralph Adams Cram, Litt. D., Professor of Architecture, M. I. T.; Thursday, R. B. Merriman, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History; Friday, John F. Moors, LL.D., Lecturer on Investment; Saturday, E. H. Nichols, M.D., Clinical Professor of Surgery.

Reserve Officers' Training Unit at Harvard

A Reserve Officers' Training Unit has been established at Harvard through the coöperation of the Faculty and the federal War Department. The preparation of the students, so that in time of war they may be fitted to hold army commissions as lieutenants, or possibly in a higher grade, will be carried on during the coming half-year in the voluntary half-course known as Military Science and Tactics 1.

That course will consist of work in the class-room and of drill in the field, all under the direction of Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics, who has been connected with Harvard University for more than a year. He will have the assistance of other army officers.

Undergraduates may count the course towards their degree, and the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has voted that students in that department, who are taking as many as four courses during the second half of the current academic year, may count Military Science 1 towards the degree of Master in Business Administration.

Members of the course will be required, in order to prepare themselves for commissions, also to attend a military camp which will be held next summer under the direction of the War Department.

During the past ten days or more President Lowell, Major-General Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., Chief of Staff of the War Department in Washington, Captain Cordier, and other army officers have carried on negotiations for the purpose of rearranging Military Science 1, so that during the half-year it might come up to the requirements of the War Department and of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. It is believed that the problem has now been solved. The final announcements regarding the work of the course cannot be made until the num-

ber of students who intend to take it has been determined, but the program calls for nine hours of work each week during the half-year; that time will consist each week of two hours in the section room, one hour of lectures, one hour of outside reading, and five hours of practical instruction under arms.

For the purposes of the drill, a regiment of infantry will be organized, and it is hoped that at least 1,000 men will be enrolled in it. The regiment will consist of three battalions, 12 companies, a machine-gun company, a headquarters company, and a band. Every student who offers himself for enrollment must submit to a physical examination by Dr. Roger I. Lee, Professor of Hygiene.

The period of training under arms will be made up as follows:

DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR.

	Days.	Hours.
February,	13	18
March,	27	57
April,	19	28
May,	25	55
Total,	84	158

AT THE SUMMER CAMP.

	Days.	Hours.
June,	6	60
July,	25	250
August,	27	270
Total,	58	580

To the totals given above there should be added the 158 hours which will be devoted during the half-year to lectures and other theoretical instruction. The grand total of the hours assigned to these three divisions of the work will amount to 738 hours, which is not far from the minimum of 1,000 hours, hitherto set by army officers as essential for the training of an officer before he is competent to command fighting troops.

Students who enroll in the Unit will sign a blank in which they obligate themselves to devote at least nine hours a

week to the course of instruction during the remainder of the college year, to attend the government training camp during the summer (provided that the expenses of the camp are borne by the government) to attend all classes, drills, etc., prescribed during the college year by the Department of Military Science and Tactics, and to subject themselves to the rules, regulations, and discipline in accordance with the regulations of the United States army. It is set forth on the blank that the signer thereof shall incur no expense in connection with the military training except for the purchase of text books, etc., and that he shall not be under obligations to accept a commission or to serve in the land forces of the United States, or to attend any camp after September 1, 1917.

The statement is made that if war should be declared, or if President Wilson should issue a call for volunteers, it will be necessary to increase immediately the time allotted for work during the remainder of the academic year to at least 20 hours a week.

Arrangements are being made so that students who are members of the militia may be relieved from service in that branch if they join the Unit. Sergeants Bryan and Cockrill, U. S. A., have been ordered to report for duty at Harvard, and other non-commissioned officers will follow. It is possible that an artillery company, a cavalry troop, or an aero section, or all three, will be added to the Unit in the next few months. A graduate of the University has already offered to supply all the horses needed by the Unit, and other graduates are raising funds so that those who enroll in the Unit may not be compelled to wait for government appropriations if immediate expenditures are necessary.

The first meeting of the Harvard Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was held in Sanders Theatre last Tuesday evening. Captain Cordier outlined the work of the Unit. President Lowell, Major Higginson, and others spoke.

The meeting was open to all members of the University.

On Wednesday evening of last week a meeting of members of the University interested in the formation of a unit of the Aviation Section Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., was held in the Union. About 100 men were present. Hamilton Coolidge, '19, of Brookline, presided. The speaker was Roger Amory, '10, graduate chairman and organizer of last year's undergraduate flying corps.

THE HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT

Under the direction of Dr. Hugh Cabot, chief surgeon, the surgeons and physicians named below are expected to sail this week to continue the work of the Harvard Surgical Unit at the 22nd General Hospital, British Expeditionary Force, in France. With the exception of Dr. Ford, whose sailing was arranged for the *Lapland* on February 13, the party has been booked for sailing on the *Andania* from New York on Saturday, February 17. Dr. Cabot, Dr. Shattuck, and Dr. Busby have volunteered their services until the end of the war, as also have Dr. Frank A. Smith, Dr. Edward Harding, and Dr. Bronson Crothers, now with the Unit in France.

About 20 nurses for the Unit will sail with the new group. The list of men is as follows:

Hugh Cabot, '94, M.D. '98, Assistant Professor of Surgery, Harvard Medical School; George C. Shattuck, '01, M.D. '05, of Boston; Don J. Knowlton, '08, M.D. '12, of Greenwich, Conn.; Francis B. Grinnell, '09, M.D. '13, Instructor in Medicine, Harvard Medical School; Peter P. Chase, M.D. '10, of Providence, R. I.; Fabyan Packard, '12, M.D. '15, of Allston, Mass.; Ernest G. Crabtree, M.D. '12, Assistant in Surgery, Harvard Medical School; E. Stanley Bridges, M.D. '15, of St. John, N. B.; Leonard M. Van Stone, M.D. '15, of Brookline, Mass.; George Watt, M.D. '16, of the City Hospital, Worcester; Harry W. Woodward, M. '16, of Boston; Eldon D. Busby, M. '17, of Ottawa, Can.; Thomas D. Cunningham, M. '17, of Denver, Colo.; Edward S. Welles, M. '17, of Los Angeles, Cal.;

and Drs. Ezra S. Fish and David E. Ford of New York City, and John S. Young of the Washington University X-ray Department, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR AMBULANCE SERVICE

The latest contingent of Harvard undergraduates to volunteer for ambulance work in Europe is expected to sail from New York on the *Chicago*, Saturday, February 17. The following men will join the service of the American Ambulance Hospital:

C. A. Amsden, uC., of Farmington, N. M.
L. R. Bailey, '18, of Cambridge.
Hugh Bridgman, '19, of Salem.
R. L. Buell, '19, of Rochester, N. Y.
Bruce Cleveland, '20, of Worcester.
H. B. Craig, '19, of Boston.
J. R. Craig, Jr., '19, of Boston.
J. K. Desmond, '19, of Philadelphia.
C. A. Elliott, '19, of Akron, O.
G. F. Freer, '18, of Gilbertville, N. Y.
B. B. Gauld, '19, of Toledo, O.
J. H. Lambert, '20, of Cambridge.
T. T. Mackie, '18, of New York City.
Kenneth Merrick, '19, of Brookline.
Jerome Preston, '19, of Lexington, Mass.
D. W. Rich, '18, of New York City.
V. L. Rich, '19, of New York City.
C. R. Richards, Jr., '19, of Chevy Chase, Md.
Powell Robinson, '19, of Chestnut Hill.
Sumner Sewall, '20, of Bath, Me.
Kitchell Snow, '20, of Boston.
J. S. Taylor, '18, of Rochester, N. Y.
B. H. Tracy, Jr., '19, of Wenham, Mass.
R. B. Varnum, uC., Jerome, Ida.
Neal Wainwright, '19, of Concord, Mass.
G. G. Whytlaw, '18, of New York City.

Sailing at the same time, for the Norton-Harjes Ambulance service, are:

R. A. Drake, '19, of Franklin, N. H.
K. M. Knox, '18, of New York City.
H. G. Simonds, '18, of Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.

IN AN AUSTRIAN HOSPITAL

The BULLETIN has received the following item concerning one of the few Harvard men known to have been connected with Teutonic hospital or military service:

"Lloyd Mills, M.D. '02, of Los Angeles, was serving as volunteer assistant in the Second Eye Clinic of the Vienna General Hospital at the outbreak of the war. With the opening of hostilities he volunteered for hospital service among the wounded, and was immediately made a 'hospitant' in the First Surgical Service, and continued as assistant on the Sec-

ond Eye Service until December, 1914, when it was necessary for him to return to America.

"His work was of a specialist nature, consisting largely of treatment of wounds of the eye and of the skull, and included many operations usually considered formidable in civil practice. The Austrian government sent him the Cross of Honor of the second class (Austrian Red Cross) after his return. From his experiences he has drawn material for several surgical papers and for an extensive monograph on the 'Military Surgery of the Eye and Intra-Cranial Optic Apparatus', Volume X of the 'American Cyclopaedia of Ophthalmology'."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR C. J. WHITE

Charles Joyce White, '59, professor of mathematics, emeritus, was found dead in his room at Prescott Hall, Cambridge, early on the morning of Monday, February 12. For several days he had been suffering from grippe. A weakness of the heart is believed to have been the immediate cause of his death.

In December, 1861, he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at the United States Naval Academy, then at Newport, R. I., and later became professor, first of mathematics and then of astronomy and navigation. From 1870 to 1885 he was assistant professor of mathematics at Harvard; from 1880 to 1888, registrar of the College Faculty; from 1885 to 1894, professor of mathematics. In 1911 he was made professor, emeritus. His work, "Elements of Theoretical and Descriptive Astronomy", passed through seven editions between 1869 and 1901. His father, Thomas Joyce, caused the name, White, to be added to the name of his son Charles in 1846, by Act of Legislature, when the boy was seven years old. Professor White never married.

R. H. HITCHCOCK, '19

Randolph Howard Hitchcock, '19, of Molokai, Hawaii, died at the Stillman Infirmary on Monday, February 5, from cancer. Hitchcock was a well-known undergraduate. He played on his freshman baseball nine and football eleven, and was one of the first substitutes on the university football team last fall. He was a brother of H. R. Hitchcock, '14.

President and Mrs. Lowell entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week the members of the University who propose to leave next Saturday for ambulance service in the European war.

A Scrap-Book of Forty Years Ago

HARVARD men who were in College 40 years ago will be interested in a scrap-book which Dr. Benjamin S. Blanchard, '79, of Brookline, Mass., compiled chiefly during his undergraduate days and has recently entrusted to the BULLETIN. The younger alumni also could read the book with profit, for a glance at its contents shows how much the College has changed since the period covered by the notices, menus, newspaper clippings and other contemporary material collected by Dr. Blanchard. They begin with the very formidable papers set for the preliminary entrance examinations of 1874 and go on to the reunions of the class of '79 after its graduation.

For instance, the first notice which Dr. Blanchard received after Thayer 61 had been assigned to him by the Bursar contained the information that "Johnson Pumps, ready for instant use, are hung up in the bedrooms of the following rooms, and a pail of water stands near each pump. No time should be lost in procuring them at the first alarm of fire: Hollis, 7 and 21; Stoughton, 7 and 21; Holworthy, 3, 11, and 20; Thayer, 7, 29, and 54; Weld, 7 and 36; Matthews, 7 and 40; Grays, 5, 24, and 43; Holyoke, 6 and 33; College House, 5, 17, and 56; Divinity 15."

"Johnson Pumps", whatever they may have been, are no longer a part of the equipment of the College buildings, but they must have performed with reasonable success the function for which they were designed, since no disastrous fires are recorded in Dr. Blanchard's scrap-book.

In 1875, and for many years thereafter, the students in Harvard College were held to strict accountability to a set of Faculty regulations which filled eight closely-printed pages. The "College Penalties" set forth in the regulations have long since been abandoned; they

were in ascending scale: "Marks of Censure, Parietal admonition, Private admonition, Public admonition, Special Probation, Suspension, Dismission, and Expulsion." Marks of Censure were imposed for unexcused absence from daily prayers (beyond the allowance), unexcused absence from a recitation or lecture, unexcused absence from church, unexcused tardiness at any exercise, unexcused omission to bring a blank book for an examination, and for other misdemeanors.

The penalties varied from three to 96 Marks of Censure, the largest being unexcused absence from a special examination lasting two hours. It is stated that "for misconduct at a recitation, lecture, or other exercise, not amounting to a high offence, or for neglect of preparation for a recitation or other exercise, the instructor may, at his discretion, impose marks of censure not exceeding thirty-two." When the total marks of censure amounted to 300, the student was put on special probation.

Rule 43 reads: "Students are forbidden to make a noise, to throw snowballs, or to play any game in the College yard or entries; to smoke on the steps or in the entries of the public halls; to cheer in the yard or entries on any occasion except Class Day, or to proclaim the name of any person in connection with the cheering on that day. A Parietal Officer may, at his discretion, forbid the collecting of students in groups within or near the precincts of the College."

Official notices in the scrap-book show that undergraduate Blanchard was occasionally summoned to the College office. Some of these notices are signed by C. J. White, Registrar, and some by C. M. Harris "for Secretary." Professor C. J. White, '59, who was Registrar at that time, died last Monday. C. M. Harris, who was a clerk, and the only one in the College office, was irreverent-

ly known as "Carrie". She still lives in Cambridge, retired many years ago.

The program of the Fall Meeting in 1875 of the Harvard Athletic Association is on an early page of Dr. Blanchard's book. The meeting was held on November 6. The mile run on that occasion was won by A. L. Lowell, '77, who wore blue as his color. His brother, the late Percival Lowell, '76, also competed in that event. The time of the winner was 5 minutes and 2 seconds. A. L. Lowell, so the record goes, won also the half-mile in that meet and took part in the high jump. Another competitor in the half-mile was C. S. Bird, '77, now one of the leading business men of New England, and even better known as the Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1912 and 1913; Bird, wearing the orange and black, won the running broad jump, and competed also in the quarter-mile run. Among the entries in the 100-yards dash were A. H. Latham, '77, F. W. Thayer, '78, and W. M. Conant, '79.

Dr. Blanchard played on the university and freshman football teams in his first year in College and also on his class baseball nine. He took part in the first Yale-Harvard football match. It was played on November 13, 1875, in Hamilton Park, New Haven, and Harvard won, 4 goals and 3 touchdowns to 0. There were fifteen men on a side. The Harvard team was made up: Cate, Wetherbee, and Morse, tends; Hull (captain), Seamans, Curtis, Bacon, and Herrick, half-tends; Leeds, Keyes, Blanchard, Tower, Thayer, Faucon, and Cushing, rushers.

That game received a good deal of newspaper attention, measured by the space of those days. One account says: "The Harvard team left Cambridge at noon on Friday last and arrived in New Haven at about six o'clock. They were most hospitably received and were soon made thoroughly at home 'neath the elms of good old Yale.' The team was accompanied by a large number of

fellow students and each train brought in many more enthusiastic young men with crimson in their buttonholes. The most general good feeling prevailed between the students of both colleges, and before late the college walls were resounding to the favorite tunes of the two great rival universities. In the morning the team visited and duly admired the new Yale boathouse."

The same paper said, after the game: "The team, after giving three times three for their opponents and the referee, returned to their quarters. In the evening they were entertained at a supper given by the Yale Football Club and afterwards escorted to the depot, which they left amid the vociferous cheers of their kind entertainers."

Another newspaper said:

"About 150 Harvard men accompanied the Football Team to New Haven. Special cars were provided, and arrangements had been made at New Haven so that all found ample accommodations at the New Haven House. The evening train from Boston was delayed at Providence, and the time passed most pleasantly by an impromptu game of athletic sports with the Brown men who had gathered at the depot. One hundred yard dashes and jumping feats were the order of the day. Saturday morning the Yale men kindly drove the team about New Haven, showing them the objects of interest, including the College Buildings, and the new boat-house of the Yale Navy, which is one of the most complete structures of the kind, and one of which Yale may feel justly proud."

Still another paper said after the game:

"The Yale men tonight entertained the Harvard team at a complimentary dinner. The good will which has been manifested between the two colleges throughout still continues, and those who predicted an outbreak of ill-feeling between the foot ball teams, such as has characterized the baseball matches and regattas, are at last quiet. The Harvard men,

about 150 of whom are in town tonight, all say they have been treated splendidly."

The first football game between Princeton and Harvard was played on November 3, 1877, at the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, Hoboken, N. J. Dr. Blanchard, who was then in the Medical School, took part in that game also. The other Harvard players were: Thayer, Littauer, Perry, Holmes, Cushing, '79, Swift, Austin, Harrington, Houston, Holden, Bacon, Lombard, Wetherbee, and Cushing, M. S. Princeton won by the score of 1 goal and 1 touchdown to 1 touchdown. The newspaper headline said the game was the roughest ever seen in America. Besides the "four or five hundred young gentlemen wearing the orange and black of Princeton and the Crimson of Harvard" who, according to the newspaper accounts, watched the game, "there were several hundred spectators, many of the number being of the fair sex, who came to the scene of the battle in carriages."

Newspaper writers of those days wrote as vividly as they do now. One of the New York papers, describing the play after Princeton had scored, goes on: "Never in the history of football playing in this country were there more determined assaults and such determined and effective repulses. Brilliant charges were counted by the score; men were caught by the neck and twitched from their feet in a twinkling fifty times and over; fine displays of long kicking were repeatedly made; capital shots at goal essayed without result; magnificent runs prettily stopped; grand old scrimmages in the centre and on the left and right of the field occurred, during which men were pitched and thrown in all directions, and Devonshire wrestling, not football, seemed to be the game."

While Dr. Blanchard was a member of the Harvard football team it played also with Columbia, Tufts, McGill, and other colleges. One of the most interesting exhibits in the scrap-book is the

menu of the dinner to the "Harvard University Foot Ball Club" at the Carleton, Montreal, on Saturday, October 23, 1875, the evening of the day on which one of the matches with McGill was played.

Among other interesting exhibits in the scrap-book are: Menus of dinners of various college clubs to which Dr. Blanchard belonged; programs of the Pierian Sodality and the Glee Club; a ticket to the Intercollegiate Regatta Ball at the Grand Union, Congress Hall, United States, in Saratoga, July 19, 1876; tickets to the College Yard and the tree exercises on Class Days; scores of baseball games, one of which, played by Princeton and Harvard, was umpired by C. S. Bird, '77, already mentioned; programs of theatricals given in 1876 in aid of the Harvard Boat Club; programs of meetings of the Harvard Athletic Association, at which W. A. Gaston, '80, won a notable sparring bout, Nathan Matthews, '75, competed with the broad-sword, and Robert Bacon, '80, won a quarter-mile run; accounts of football games in which Harvard was beaten by Yale and Princeton; programs of Hasty Pudding theatricals; examination papers in many college courses; and menus of various dinners of the class of '79, since its graduation from College.

MCGILL BEATEN AT HOCKEY

Harvard defeated McGill 4 goals to 0, in the hockey game in the Boston Arena last Saturday evening. All but one of the scores were made in the second period. The Canadian players had a strong offense, and the splendid work of Wylde, the Harvard goal, was all that prevented the visitors from scoring. The summary follows:

HARVARD	MCGILL
T. Rice, W. P. Morgan, l.w.	r.w., McCulloch
Baker, Baldwin, Fisher, l.c.	c., Kelly, Pire
Percy, r.c.	r., Rooney
Townsend, Kissel, r.w.	l.w., Behan
Eckfeldt, c.p.	c.p., Cully
J. E. P. Morgan, p.	p., Fraser, Anderson
Wylde, g.	g., Scott

Score, Harvard, 4; McGill, 0. Goals—Percy (2), Baker, J. E. P. Morgan.

The Harvard Enrollment of Students

BY WILLIAM MORSE COLE, '90, PROFESSOR OF ACCOUNTING.

IN the last few years much has been said about the marvelous size of American universities outside of New England and the decline in rank (on the basis of size) of Harvard. Everyone interested in Harvard is concerned, for one reason or another, about the facts. Relative size of itself does not concern us much; but if Harvard is outstripped for a reason which casts doubt on her success as an educational institution we are much concerned.

Several institutions have larger numbers. The latest figures for most universities available in authentic form are for 1915-16. By these, Columbia had 17,014; Wisconsin, 15,167; California, 11,174; and Harvard only 6,306. The curious fact about these figures is that to the student of education they mean in themselves little or nothing; no parallelism attaches to them. The Harvard figures, among universities having 5,000 students or more, are unique, in that most students enrolled in its catalogue are doing work of a character professedly different from that of the students in the other institutions.

About half the men in Harvard are enrolled in the College and are candidates for the arts degree; and the work which they are taking is neither professedly nor actually vocational in character—except in so far as a liberal education tends (when other things are equal) to make the student more successful vocationally. The other half of the Harvard enrollment is made up almost wholly of college graduates whose work is professedly vocational or professional, but built upon liberal studies,—except in so far as men from other institutions have taken vocational, rather than liberal, courses before coming to Cambridge.

In other words, one half the Harvard instruction is liberal, and the other half

demand the liberal as a pre-requisite for the vocational.

The moment we turn to the other institutions with enrollments of over 5,000, however, we find that the largest number of students are neither possessed of nor candidates for an arts degree, and that many who are candidates for such a degree are taking professedly vocational courses as a means to that attainment. Lastly, the enrollment of all the American universities larger than Harvard is made up in large percentage of women—and the Harvard figures include no women, though Radcliffe students have been listed in a separate section of the Harvard catalogue.

The whole situation is made clear by the accompanying table, which shows the classification of students in all universities with a male enrollment of over 5,000 and all colleges with a male enrollment of over 2,000. This table, unfortunately, must be taken with many allowances, for few universities report their enrollment in form available for statistical use in such a study as this. Some publish an alphabetical list of students, with abbreviated designation of the course of study pursued, but only an actual count of each group would yield figures. In some cases that count has been made for selected groups, and in other cases groups have been estimated from sample counts. Sometimes, when summaries of enrollment are published, the classification is incomplete,—as in failing to distinguish between men and women; and sometimes the classification is meaningless without a careful study of the terms of admission and of candidacy for degrees.

The table presented herewith takes the figures from the official registers, after attempt has been made to interpret the official classification in terms of a

uniform classification as shown. The term "arts" degree is here not technical but flexible, for it is intended to be used not only for all candidacies for A.B. not clearly and professedly technical, but for all based on what are commonly called "liberal" studies, even though the degree actually given is S.B. This works almost uniformly against Harvard supremacy in numbers, for though at Harvard the S.B. degree is identical with the A.B. except for the requirement of a classical language for admission, and neither degree is given for work primarily or even secondarily vocational, in a number of larger universities the A.B. degree is given for work professedly technical, as in undergraduate Schools of Commerce, Schools of Journalism, etc., and yet elimination of such numbers has not been attempted here when the catalogues give no assistance in distinguishing them. Though the table must contain many errors in specific figures, because of the vagueness of many official reports, the margin of error in no significant figure is likely to be as much as 10 per cent., and in no case would that affect the general conclusion.

These figures show that counting all candidates for a first degree in arts (in

spite of the fact that in many other universities such a degree is given for subjects largely technical) Harvard College is not only the largest but is half as large again as its nearest rival in size, and is more than twice as large as the colleges in the two largest universities in the country. In students who are already holders of degrees, again, Harvard University is much larger than any other American university.

In brief, Harvard still brings together by far the largest number of men engaged in seeking a liberal education in the arts and sciences, and it brings together also the largest number of men who, with a first degree, are seeking degrees which, when received from Harvard, are higher. Since no woman's college enrolls as many women, and no co-educational college enrolls as many men and women together, who are studying for or with a non-vocational background, as does Harvard, Harvard is still the largest American centre of liberal education. For purposes of this comparison, moreover, the Radcliffe figures may be added to those of Harvard, giving a margin of several hundred over those of the nearest competitor.

The rush of boys and girls to col-

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT

	Total Enrollment	Not candidates for, or holders of degrees; extension students included	Candidates for first degrees other than in arts	Candidates for first degree in arts	Men candidates for first degree in arts	Men students having a degree
Harvard University,	6,306	1,260	492	2,519	2,519	2,190
Columbia University,	17,014	7,125	5,494	1,846	1,070	1,849
University of Wisconsin,	15,167	10,243	2,819	1,577	1,010	484
University of Minnesota,	13,279	*	*	1,784	904	176
University of California,	11,174	4,900	1,650	3,430	1,338	567
New York University,	10,193	3,839	5,100	726	322	459
University of Chicago,	8,510	1,503	2,442	2,571	1,172	1,775
Cornell University,	7,310	1,972	3,554	1,151	799	347
University of Pennsylvania, [†]	7,152	2,407	3,082	1,120	503	453
University of Michigan, [‡]	6,857	582	3,086	2,804	1,788	342
Ohio State University,	5,822	1,022	3,279	1,258	940	144
University of Illinois,	6,427	631	4,134	1,019	509	401
Northwestern University,	5,124	926	2,651	1,246	553	263

*Figures not available.

[†]For 1914-1915—no notable change apparent in 1915-1916.

lege, which is now much in the public mind, has not passed by Harvard,—except as it is a movement for education that is believed to have a direct bearing on vocational success. Nothing in the attitude of Harvard has ever belittled the value of such vocational training; but the Harvard idea on general principles questions the advisability of granting academic degrees for work which neither is in itself concerned with liberal studies nor is based upon them.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Harvard must not rest nor stand still. As long as Harvard is a live force it must grow and will grow in force, spirit and usefulness. Whenever Harvard quits growing, dry rot sets in. Harvard's sons and Harvard's friends have given nobly, from the first, and everyone who has given has been glad, and has rich returns for his kindness and his care. Everyone who gives now or shall give later or give again will also be glad that he gave and feel it was a blessing to the giver as well as to the receiver. Generally, deficits are improvident, due to spending without care, but Harvard's deficits have always been singularly small compared with the extent of the operations and efforts never improvident nor reckless. These deficits are evidences of prudence and courage in the college work, courage to do just a little more than the strength could match, but prudence not to try to do more than they ought to try to do. This is so plain that one would fear there had been lack of due effort, if there had not been a small deficit.

But education is a business as well as a spirit, and deficits in education's business are dangerous, even though the business has produced great dividends in splendid men for our country and for the world; and the work of Harvard College, beyond price in its worth to the world and to our country and to humanity, really ought to be insured against

any such danger. Every man of noble feeling wishes to make some investment in things not merely physical or personal and in all the host of worthy causes in which wise men make investments, can anyone show any investment in the cause of liberal education, of the growth of high-minded young men, in the development of a love of truth and the power of enlightenment, better than the investments made in Harvard in the past, or any of better promise?

Those who have given most and most often to Harvard have felt, most and most often, the joy and the real gladness of wise giving. They have not given for thanks or cheers. They have not sought praise. They have given to have the joy of giving. They have given in a sense of duty to the world and to their conditions which have made them able to give. They have given out of the love of God and fellow-man, choosing these special investments as those which have proven the best and under the existing conditions seem surest in the future to do most for the general good or welfare and happiness of all human beings, for the honor and the glory of our country and our institutions.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON, '69.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE REPORT

The report of the Appointment Office of the Harvard Alumni Association for the academic year 1915-16 shows that during that period permanent positions were obtained for 120 Harvard men and that their aggregate salaries amounted to \$123,058.

The employment provided covered a large field, as the following division of the positions shows: Accounting, 3; advertising, 2; banking and brokerage, 14; chemistry, 5; engineering, 4; insurance, 6; journalism and magazine work, 6; manufacturing, 44; mercantile, 19; printing and publishing, 3; railroads, 4; real estate, 2; secretaryships, 4; telephone and telegraph, 4.

The appointment office obtained also

ten temporary places which yielded an income of \$1,034; these occupations included chemistry, engineering, mercantile, and stenographic work.

Permanent positions for Harvard men were obtained also by some of the departments of the University. The Graduate School of Business Administration filled 30 places, the School of Landscape Architecture 13, the Division of Chemistry 8, the Division of Geology 3, and the Department of Social Ethics 4. Of these 58 men for whom work was provided, only 32 reported their earnings; their aggregate salaries were \$39,558.

In addition, the committee on appointments of the Harvard Club of New York City obtained permanent positions for 43 Harvard men; their total earnings were \$34,900. The committee filled also

eleven temporary positions which yielded total earnings of \$1,375.

The following table, giving the number of permanent positions filled in the past seven years by the three agencies mentioned above, shows how the work has grown:

	Alumni Association	Faculty	Harvard Club of New York City	Total
1909-10	52	22	—	74
1910-11	66	46	—	112
1911-12	63	32	—	95
1912-13	90	40	—	139
1913-14	81	34	29	144
1914-15	78	60	21	159
1915-16	120	58	43	221

The total amount of earnings has increased proportionately with the number of positions filled, but the individual salaries have not grown much; the average by years has varied from \$904 to \$1,055.



A CORNER OF HOLWORTHY AFTER A FEBRUARY SNOWSTORM

At the University

The Illustrated Magazine has elected the following officers: President, Lawrence Higgins, '18, of Boston; business manager, Charles Blum, Jr., '18, of New York City; managing editor, S. M. Fairchild, '19, of Oneonta, N. Y.; secretary, J. H. Norweb, '18, of Elyria, O.; photographic manager, Eben Richards, Jr., '19, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; assistant managing editor, Richard Roelofs, Jr., '18, of Cripple Creek, Colo.; assistant business manager, W. A. Wood, '19, of Hudson, N. Y.; assistant photographic manager, Howard Spreckels, '20, of San Francisco.

At the meeting of the Zoological Club, Friday afternoon, S. W. Chase, 3G., A.B. (Bowdoin Coll.) '14, of Cambridge, will give a review of some literature pertaining to the histology of the kidney, and A. C. Walton, 2G., A.B. (Northwestern Univ.) '14, of Chicago will speak on "The Formation of Di-tetrads in *Ascaris canis*."

At the invitation of the Department of Music, Madame Szumowska Adamowska will give in John Knowles Paine Concert Hall at 8.15 P. M., on Monday, February 26, a recital-talk on "Poland and Chopin." The proceeds will be devoted to the Polish relief fund. Tickets, at 50 and 25 cents each, are on sale at Amee's bookstore, Cambridge.

On Monday, February 19, at 4.30 P. M., Mr. Henry F. Gilbert, of Cambridge, will give in John Knowles Paine Concert Hall a lecture on "Humor in Music," with illustrations on the piano by Mr. George Copeland. The lecture will be open to the public.

At the Conference on Municipal Government on Wednesday, A. C. Hanford, 2G., A. B. (Univ. of Ill.) '12, instructor and tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics, spoke on "Recent Developments in the City-Manager Plan."

The remaining Cambridge concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given in Sanders Theatre on the following dates: February 22, March 22, and April 26. Single tickets at \$1 each are on sale at Kent's bookstore, Cambridge.

Rev. Roger S. Forbes, minister of the First Parish Church, Dorchester, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday. Rev. Harvey Officer, of the Order of the Holy Cross, West Park, New York, will preach next Sunday.

E. J. Cohn, 2G., S.B. (Univ. of Chicago) '14, of New York City, spoke on "The Physiology of the Germ Cells of the Sea Urchin" at the Physiological Colloquium last Tuesday.

R. S. Hillyer, '17, of East Orange, N. J., has been elected a senior editor of the *Advocate*.

The tenth annual meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England was held in Harvard Hall last Saturday morning. The Harvard men who spoke were: A. E. Phoutrides, '11, Mr. R. K. Hack, instructor in Greek and Latin, and Professor E. K. Rand.

Government 4, Professor G. G. Wilson's course on international law, which has hitherto been a full course, will be offered as a half-course for the second half-year. It will deal with the principles of international law as illustrated by the developments in the European war.

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday afternoon, Dr. E. L. Chaffee, instructor in physics and in electrical engineering, spoke on "The Use of Harmonics in the Calibration of a Wave Meter."

The plays submitted in the spring competition of the Dramatic Club are now in the hands of the judges: Professor George P. Baker, '87, Winthrop Ames, '95, and Walter Prichard Eaton, '00.

Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, and Harvard will hold a joint athletic meet in Mechanics Building, Boston, next Saturday evening. Eight track events and two field events will make up the program.

During the first ten days of February, Professor C. H. Grandgent delivered in Cleveland, on the McBride foundation, a series of public lectures dealing with "The Ladies of Dante's Lyrics."

The *Advocate* board has elected the following officers: President, W. A. Norris, '18, of Milwaukee; secretary, Alfred Putnam, '18, of Philadelphia; treasurer, L. S. Savage, '18, of Cleveland.

At the Physical Conference on Friday evening, Professor E. B. Wilson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will speak on "The Theory of Gravitation."

Dr. E. H. Place will lecture at the Medical School at 4 o'clock next Sunday afternoon on "Does it Pay to Have the Contagious Diseases during Childhood?"

Rev. Mgr. Arthur Stapylton Barnes, of England, lectured before the members of the St. Paul's Catholic Club on Wednesday, February 7, on "Oxford."

Professor Lamb spoke on "The Hydrolysis of Chromic Salts" at the Physical Colloquium last Wednesday.

Hugh Duffy, the newly-engaged coach for the baseball nine spoke at a meeting of candidates last Monday.

The candidates for the university crew will begin regular work next Monday.

Alumni Notes

'63—Horace Winslow Warren died at his home in Milton, Mass., on February 3. After leaving College he taught at the English High School in Boston, and later at the Bowditch School. From there he went to the Henry L. Pierce School in Dorchester, of which he was principal for over thirty years. He retired in 1912.

'67—Frank Preston Stearns died at the Symmes Hospital, Arlington, Mass., on January 21, of a cerebral hemorrhage. During the Civil War he was associated with his father, Maj. George L. Stearns, in recruiting regiments of colored soldiers. He was the author of several books on art and literature.

'73—J. Laurence Laughlin delivered three lectures in January at Cornell University on "Financial Problems resulting from the Present War."

'74—Francis E. Babcock died in New York on February 2. From 1884 to 1895, when he retired from active business, he was a member of the firm of Wingate P. Sargent & Babcock, cotton goods converters, Boston.

'74—Harry H. Barrett was married in Chester, S. C., on December 16 to Miss Anna B. Matthews of Malden, Mass.

'75—George L. Walton and Palmer E. Presbrey, '85, have been elected vice-presidents of the University Club of Boston.

'77—Robert J. Melledge died of pneumonia at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on January 20. For several years he had been a member of the real estate firm of Ellis & Melledge, Cambridge, and after the death of Mr. Ellis, had carried on the business alone. He was a brother of J. H. Melledge, '81.

'81—William Roscoe Thayer has been elected president of the American Historical Association.

'87—Henry Jarvis Livermore died suddenly at his home in Medford, Mass., on January 16. He was a patent solicitor in Boston.

'89—John Balch has been advanced from assistant treasurer to treasurer of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

'90—James B. Scott spoke in Havana on January 26 at the session of the American Institute of International Law, of which he is the president.

'97—Robert Darrah Jenks died in Philadelphia on January 22. He received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1901, and had practised his profession in Philadelphia and New York.

'98—Robert M. Yerkes, Assistant Professor of Comparative Psychology at Harvard, has been elected president of the American Psychological Association. He lectured at

the University of Minnesota, on January 26, on the "Psychological Methods of Examination and Diagnosis."

'99—George A. Goodridge is chairman of the Melrose (Mass.) Community Committee on Religious Education.

'00—Walter Lichtenstein, librarian of Northwestern University, is delivering, under the auspices of the Parents' and Teachers' Association of Evanston, Ill., a series of five lectures on "South America—Past and Present."

'01—Francis E. Holiday died at his home in Kansas City on December 31, 1916. He had taught for several years in the high schools of Kansas City, but recently gave up teaching and started a dairy farm.

'01—William M. Ivins has been chosen curator of prints of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

'02—Joseph C. Grew and Grafton W. Minot, '15, are on their way back to this country from Berlin, where they have been serving in the American Embassy.

'03—Richard Washburn Child, LL.B. '06, will soon go to Japan, China, and other countries in the Far East as a representative of the American Asiatic Association and Collier's Weekly.

'03—Francis W. Peabody, M.D. '07, Assistant Professor of Medicine in the Harvard Medical School, has been elected a trustee of the Shanghai Medical School of the Rockefeller Foundation.

'06—A son, James Irwin, was born in New Bedford, Mass., on September 25, 1916, to Arthur D. Whitman and Ellen (Irwin) Whitman, Smith, '13.

B.A.S. '06—Stanley F. Morse has opened an office as consulting agriculturist at 1001 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans. He will make a specialty of work in the South, Southwest, and Latin-America.

'07—W. W. Aldrich was married in New York on December 7, 1916, to Miss Harriet Alexander.

'07—D. Chester Noyes was married in New York on November 16, 1916, to Miss Eva Mali.

'08—A daughter, Sallie Ellen, was born on January 19 to Russell W. Fisher and Ruth (Hayes) Fisher.

'08—Richard M. Hallet was married in Boothbay Harbor, Me., on November 15, 1916, to Miss Mary Holton.

'00—E. Melville Hill was married on November 15, 1916, to Miss Gertrude A. Morrill, of Roxbury, Mass. They are living at 5 Kilsyth Terrace, Brookline, Mass.

'10—Isaac Goldberg, Ph.D. '12, spoke at the Union Park Forum, Boston, on January 14, on "Aspects of the Jewish Drama."

'11—Charles D. Burrage, Jr., has resigned his position at the El Paso smelting works of the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Co., El Paso, Tex., and become treasurer of the Intermediate Chemical Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York.

'11—Samuel A. Levine, M.D. '14, who has been for the past two years on service at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, is studying at the Rockefeller Hospital in New York and expects later to continue his work in London. Last June he received a travelling scholarship of \$1,750 from the Harvard Medical School for the further study of cardiac disease.

'11—Perry D. Smith is assistant principal of the Scarborough School, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Ph.D. '12—M. Ellwood Smith, Associate Professor of English in Syracuse University, has been appointed director of the summer school of Syracuse to succeed the late Edgar C. Morris, A.M. '94.

'13—Warren K. Green, A.M. '14, received the degree of Ph.D. in astronomy, physics, and mathematics from the University of California last May. Since that time he has been Martin Kellogg Research Fellow of the university. His address remains Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.

'14—J. Paulding Brown spoke at Western Reserve University on January 16 and at Northwestern University on January 17, setting forth the need for drivers in the American Ambulance Field Service in France.

'14—H. Gilbert Francke, who has been with the Barrett Co., Boston, is now employment manager at the Boot Mills, Lowell, Mass. His permanent address is 3 Berkeley Place, Cambridge.

'14—The engagement of Elbridge C. Grover

to Miss Harriet Beecher Osborn of Albany, N. Y., has been announced. Grover is instructor in psychology and pedagogy at the State Normal School, and principal of the junior High School in Keene, N. H.

'15—Amos K. Hobby is chief chemist of the Keystone Rust Proofing Co., Inc., Springfield, Mass.

'15—The engagement of Edward M. Robinson to Miss Evelyn Linderman, of South Bethlehem, Pa., has been announced. Robinson is taking a post-graduate course in mining engineering at Lehigh University.

'15—Seabury Stanton was married in Boston on December 21, 1916, to Miss Jean Kellogg Austin, of Ocala, Fla. They are living at 33 Seventh St., New Bedford, Mass.

'15—Walter E. Wolff is with Davis & Lagerman, real estate, Ryan Building, St. Paul, Minn.

'16—Robert C. Bacon was married on January 1 to Miss Helen S. Heafford, of Chicago.

'16—Lester G. Budlong is with the Lowell Electric Light Co., which is under the Stone & Webster management. His address is 272 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass.

'16—Allen L. Cleveland is a first-year student in the Harvard Law School. He has changed his address to 127 Pine St., Belmont, Mass.

'16—Harold F. Eastman has left the employ of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, and is now with the Stone & Webster Management Association, 147 Milk St., Boston. His home address remains 89 Trowbridge St., Suite 5, Cambridge.

'16—C. A. Trafford, Jr., is with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.

'16—Ralph W. White was married on December 12, 1916, to Miss Geraldine Banks Chaney of Brockton, Mass.

'16—S. T. Williamson is on the editorial staff of the *New York Times*. His address is 138 East 38th St., New York.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered at Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '94,
E. M. Grossman, '96,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
Olin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Fredrick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917.

NUMBER 21.

News and Views

The Shadow of War. Last week at Cambridge, in respect to the exigency of possibly impending war, was the week of student response, as the week before was the week of Faculty preparation. On Tuesday night there was a mass meeting in Sanders Theatre, at which President Lowell, Captain Cordier and others set before the undergraduates in no uncertain terms the opportunity and duty of giving to their country all they had to give. This was to be offered through enrollment in the Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps just established at Harvard. By Thursday afternoon the number enrolled was reported as 689. By Saturday night it had reached nearly 1,000, and, because of new rulings of the War Department upon requirements, the closing of the lists was extended until noon of Tuesday. The *Crimson*, day by day throughout the past week, forwarded the cause of the Unit by admirable editorial articles, temperate and forcible. A considerable number of Faculty members with militia experience volunteered their aid in the various forms of service that will be required in training the Unit. Finally the captains of the major teams announced that all practice in athletics will be omitted on Mondays. We take this as an earnest that the athletes are ready to give much more if it is needed. There have been those to whom the size of the actual enrollment, in com-

parison with its possible maximum, has seemed disappointing. When it is remembered that courses of study already laid out must often be violently readjusted to permit any participation in the military course, that in point of hours it is most exacting, that, if even the shadow of war continues, enrollment involves two months at Plattsburg, when many undergraduates would ordinarily be engaged in some employment producing funds to meet college expenses, we cannot feel that there would be anything discreditable in having the enrollment stop at 1,000. Should the rigorous physical examination to which each man is subjected reduce the number still lower, there need be no sorrow or surprise. If every Harvard student in the Training Corps has entered it with his eyes wide open, and has measured up to a severe physical test, it is evident that the Harvard Unit will have more to give to the country that is worth giving than if a thoughtless multitude were lightly admitted to its ranks.

But, large or small, the Training Corps Unit is by no means the only agency of military preparation among the students at Cambridge. Last Saturday the *Crimson* announced that beyond the enlistment in the Unit, there were already about 257 members of the University engaged in military or naval work of other kinds. Fifteen were credited to the Aviation Corps, with 85 signers for aeroplane work during the summer. The Naval Training Cruise already had 60

candidates from Harvard, and 27 men had applied for admission to the Naval Patrol. Many others are now members of militia organizations.

It is only natural that the newspapers have given much publicity to the movement of a small, anonymous band of undergraduates who, while the enrollment was in process, organized a "Harvard Union for American Neutrality", and placarded the College buildings and the shop-windows of Harvard Square with the declaration of their peace-at-any-price beliefs. Some of their spirited contemporaries immediately produced an ironic counter-platform of the "Harvard Union for American Nincompoops", had it printed in yellow ink, and posted it quite as conspicuously as the cards it displaced. A few pacifists have also expressed their opinions in the correspondence columns of the *Crimson*.

The BULLETIN has never regretted the existence and the free expression of dissent from prevailing views at Harvard, and in consistency cannot do so now. In the present instance, making all allowance for honest differences of opinion and for the vagaries of idealistic youth, we cannot help feeling that among the non-conformists will be found some of those who thrive and delight in opposition and the conscious courting of small martyrdoms, and that on the whole the undergraduates who devised the humorous placards in yellow ink took the matter in just about the right spirit—which is to say not at all too seriously.

Near at hand there is every evidence that the administrators and the teachers and the students of Harvard are facing the possible needs of their country with all the intelligence and devotion that the pressing occasion demands. Harvard men at a distance may hold a full measure of confidence that their College will do what they rightly expect of it.

A New Kind of Class Report.

The Harvard Medical School Class of 1911 has made a new departure in the field of Harvard publications in bringing out its "Secretary's Report, Number One." This is a modest pamphlet, prepared by the class secretary, Dr. J. H. Means, '07, and does for the 92 men who made up the 1911 class at the Medical School very much what the more ambitious reports of the college classes do for the larger Harvard groups.

From the statistical pages, containing many items of interest, it appears that only 34 of the 92 men in the class received their academic degree at Harvard. Twenty-four other colleges were represented by the 58 other members of the class. Now it is precisely because this report brings them all together as Harvard men, and gives them a definite occasion for thinking of themselves as such, that the pamphlet seems to us to mark a noteworthy forward step. There is nothing artificial about the association of medical students of the same class. It is indeed a more intimate association than that which binds many college classmates together. There is every reason, then, to hope that the example of the Medical School Class of 1911 will be generally followed by the organization of the natural units in the professional schools, and that by means of such reports as this pioneer pamphlet the consciousness of a personal relation with Harvard may be extended far into new groups of men.

Incidentally one of the members of the class, in the account of his pursuits since leaving the Medical School, gives a striking illustration of the unexpected uses to which any form of education may be put. He is the only man in the class who has not continued in the medical profession. Instead, he has become

a journalist; and from what he writes of the value of his medical training in enabling him, both as a reporter and as an editorial writer, to deal adequately with medical and surgical matters of great importance to the general public, one is ready to subscribe heartily to this doctor-journalist's belief in "the desirability of having some man with a medical education connected with every newspaper."

* * *

A Strange Reunion. There are romances of books no less than of persons, and one of them has just occurred in the Harvard College Library.

Not long ago Thomas Fenton Taylor, '75, brought to the Library the first volume of a folio Bible printed, in six volumes, by Joannes Petro de Langendorff at Basle in 1506. It is heavily bound in parchment, elaborately embossed, and fastened by two brass clasps. It contains only the Pentateuch, and that in a few lines of text on each page, surrounded by voluminous commentaries by Nicholas de Lyra and other annotators. The volume, brought to America more than a century ago by Mr. Taylor's grandmother, Mrs. Rebecca Booth, an important Moravian of her generation, was gladly accepted by the Library.

It was welcomed, however, more than as a mere gift, for the discovery was soon made that the Library of the Harvard Divinity School had for some time possessed the second volume of the same Basle Bible of 1506. This volume, now placed in the Library of the Andover Theological Seminary, was given to the University by Professor Charles Eliot Norton. How and where he acquired this Volume II is no more known than the history of Volume I through all the years before its coming into the possession of Mr. Taylor's grandmother. Issued from the same press in Swit-

zerland more than four centuries ago—fourteen years after the discovery of America, 130 years before the founding of Harvard College—here at length the two books, after who can tell what wanderings, are set side by side on a shelf in Cambridge. Through what centuries to come will they remain companions? Will any of their four brothers still at large in the world come to the same resting-place? Stranger things have happened than that the process of reunion should continue until the set of six is complete.

* * *

Soldier and Scholar.

While appropriate memorials to men fallen in war are still so recently under discussion, a gift to Harvard announced last week brings the timely reminder that there need be no haste in such matters. James Jackson Lowell, the first scholar in the class of 1858, a nephew of James Russell Lowell, is already commemorated at Harvard as one of the six "friends, comrades, kinsmen" of Major Higginson whose names may be read on Soldiers Field. In his speech at the giving of the Field to the College, Major Higginson quoted the words of this heroic contemporary: "When the class meets in years to come and honors its statesmen and judges, its divines and doctors, let also the score who went to fight for their country be remembered, and let not those who never returned be forgotten." And he added: "If you had known James Lowell, you would never have forgotten him." Now, fifty-five years after his death in 1862, his sister, Mrs. George Putnam, gives the University the sum of \$20,000, the income of which is to be used in buying books for the College Library. Thus with the memory of the soldier the memory of the scholar is ultimately joined. It is the happiest perpetuation of a Harvard name.

The Endowment Fund and Chemical Science

What Can be Done Through Greater Resources in a Field of Study Closely Related to National Progress—A Single Illustration of Many Possibilities.

IN setting forth the conditions which make necessary the raising of the \$10,000,000 Endowment Fund, two salient facts have come to light: (1) continued annual deficits have almost destroyed that margin of safety, the unrestricted capital fund; and (2) College salaries, which have not been raised since 1906, are now sadly out of proportion to the cost of living.

On examining the physical equipment of Harvard, the numerous needs common to almost every great university come forward with astonishing rapidity. Among them three or four stand out as immediate. Perhaps not more pressing than others of this class, but of considerable general interest at this time of war and industrial activity, is the antiquated condition of the chemical equipment at Harvard. It can be taken as typical of other needs, to meet which immediately is one aim of the Harvard Endowment Fund.

As far back as 1910 plans for reconstructing Harvard's antiquated chemical facilities were well under way. Since that time the Division of Chemistry has progressed so far as to construct, with generous outside help, two small buildings, the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory and the T. Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Laboratory. These are both excellent in themselves, providing exceptional facilities for about 100 advanced students in chemistry. But Boylston Hall, where about 1,000 students in the large elementary courses are taught, still remains as a tremendous

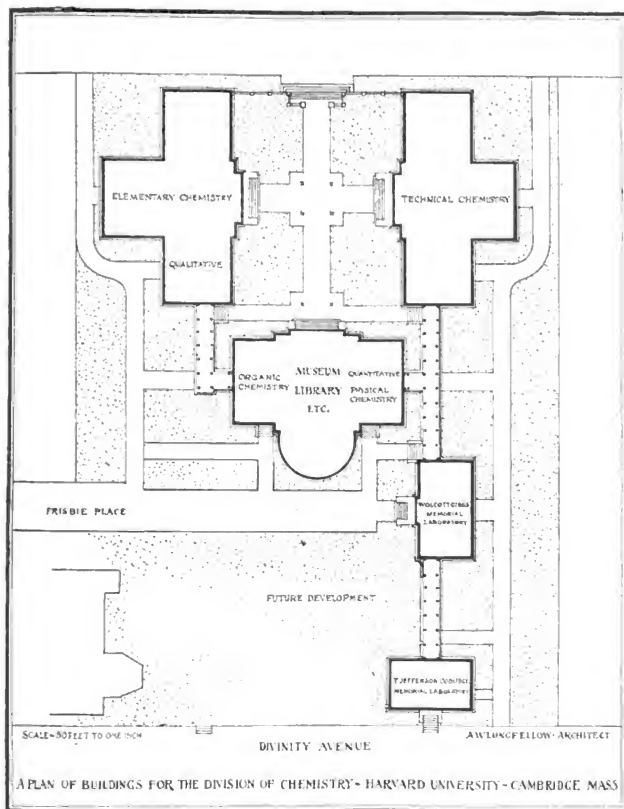
handicap to the chemical department.

Professor Theodore W. Richards, '86, has provided the Endowment Fund Committee with the following statement of conditions in chemistry at Harvard which should be of special interest at this time when one hears so much of Germany's preëminence in that branch of science.

BOYLSTON HALL, BUILT IN 1857-58.

"Out of date a quarter of a century ago, Boylston Hall, probably the oldest chemical laboratory of any size in the world, is now in a unique and unenviable position. It was built in 1857-58 and, as Professor Cooke pointed out in his report to the President for 1891-92, was not intended in the first place for a large chemical laboratory. Twenty-five years ago Professor Cooke, who planned the building, saw that it was so wholly inadequate as to be incapable of suitable renovation, and he earnestly pleaded for a new building. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin Universities, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have built magnificent modern laboratories of great size. Even one of the youngest, the University of Oklahoma, has just opened a new chemical laboratory which Harvard would be proud to own.

"Our students are fully awake to the importance of chemistry and to Harvard's present handicap. The following table prepared from information from the Committee on the Choice of Electives shows the proportion of students



in the College who have chosen to concentrate in chemistry:

Classes	Number of Choices in all Subjects	Number concentrating in Chemistry	Per cent. concentrating in Chemistry
1917 and out of course,	516	62	12%
1918,	645	69	10.7%
1919,	617	79	12.7%
Average,			11.8%

"Thus we see that of the students now in College who have made their choice, 11.8% have elected chemistry as the main subject of their college work,—between one-eighth and one-ninth of all the undergraduates above the freshman class have chosen chemistry out of the multitude of other subjects offered in the College. The totally inadequate facili-

ties of Boylston Hall prevent the proper instruction of these men in their chosen work. Articles in the *Crimson* and the testimony of individual students, including the president of the Student Council, show that the student world realizes fully the inadequacy of our chemical opportunities.

PLANS FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

"Preliminary plans have been drawn for a group of buildings arranged systematically on land reserved for this purpose by the Corporation near the Gibbs and Coolidge Memorial Laboratories, on Divinity Avenue. Three large buildings are needed; each of these could hardly be built for less than \$400,000, and more might be required. Besides this total of \$1,200,000, the Department needs a large endowment, not only for heating and lighting and janitor service, but for the provision of adequate apparatus to make the large investment truly remunerative. Probably \$800,000 would not be too much as an endowment for the three buildings, so that the sum total approximates \$2,000,000. This is, I believe, the sum which Princeton has recently received for the same purpose, and which is there believed to be none too large.

"Such an equipment of buildings and endowment would give Harvard, for the first time in a quarter of a century, an outfit suitable for the work which the University has been trying to do in chemistry, and would provide moderately, but not excessively, for probable growth.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY.

"The tremendous potentialities of chemistry in the industrial world are already well recognized. As long ago as 1909 the late Professor Morris Loeb, '83, wrote as follows to the Overseers of Harvard College: 'From a purely business point of view, the encouragement of chemical research is of the highest importance. As competition increases, the

successful man will more and more be the one who lets nothing go to waste, but adopts the most efficient processes and devises new ones still more efficient; who works up his by-products into some useful, and, therefore, valuable substances, who economizes energy, whether this energy comes from coal or water power, or human labor. The field is too large and chemical laws too complex to have the results come accidentally. They can be accomplished only by a systematic investigation of the whole field of chemistry. Only upon the study of pure chemistry and the laws which underlie it, can be built the practice of chemical technology, just as our whole modern technique of electricity was built upon the purely scientific experiments of Faraday, or the modern system of wireless telegraphy was built upon the calculations of Clark Maxwell, and the scientific experiments of Hertz. An improvement of a chemical process which betters the yield by five per cent. may mean \$10,000,000 a year to a single large corporation. . . . It is slowly creeping into the minds of business men and manufacturers that a trained chemist can improve an output or effect economies, and that something more than a mere analyst is necessary in a manufacturing concern.' This statement of Professor Loeb's is doubly true today.

A NATIONAL NEED.

"This application of chemistry to the practical activities of life is one which becomes more and more pressing as the necessity of conserving the natural resources of the earth increases with increasing population. It is especially a national need, since we are far behind Germany in the development of our chemical industries, although these are rapidly growing in extent and diversity. The great chemical factories which have already arisen during the last two years, and are bound to come in America in the near future, will need men highly educated in the laws and fundamental re-

lations of the science, and these men must be trained in our higher institutions of learning. In this national service Harvard's friends will demand that the University take a leading part. But it cannot do so without the equipment which I have indicated."

Under present circumstances Harvard is in no position to undertake the expensive, but extremely necessary, build-

ing program outlined by Professor Richards. But it is hoped that when the conditions described become generally known, outright gifts for improving these conditions will be made. Also with a part of a large unrestricted income from the Endowment Fund available for the chemical department, Professor Richards's plan would come within the realm of possibilities.

From the War Diary of a Harvard Soldier

THE BULLETIN has received from Aimar Auzias de Turenne, L.'13-14, now in Seattle, some passages from a war diary relating personal experiences and observations. From their interesting pages the following passages are drawn:

I had completed my first year at the Law School of Harvard University and was spending my holidays in Canada when this gigantic war broke out. Memories of Lafayette, and of the help given by France to America over a hundred years ago, the great coming struggle of democracy against autocracy—all that, and more flashed through my brain, and I, an American, decided to enlist. It was on September 4, 1914, at Valcartier, near Quebec, one of the training camps of Canada, that I enlisted in the Fifth Battery, Second Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery. After remaining a short time in camp we left Canada for England, a force of 36,000 men, as members of the 1st Canadian Contingent. In England we were encamped on Salisbury Plain for a period of four months, which was really just as trying as it was at the front, and from thence we went to France to the firing line. It was not until the first German gas attack that we got a real idea of warfare in all its horrors.

[The necessities of space compel the omission of Mr. de Turenne's account of the battle of Neuve Chapelle and of the first use of gas by the Germans. His experiences at Ypres a little later, and his own disablement are described as follows]:

At this particular time Ypres was shelled, and we passed only on the outskirts of the town. After an all-morning ride we finally rejoined our battery which was situated four kilometres north of Ypres. The new position was really very poor as there was little

cover for our guns. We covered them the best we could with brushes and shrubbery as a protection against aeroplanes. Ahead of us lay a long field, and then a row of tall trees bordering the Yser Canal, then farther on another plain and a little hill. From my point of vantage I picked up a pair of field glasses and, looking along the Yser Canal, I could see black lines moving up a hill. The infantry was charging. Occasionally the black lines would stop and then continue again, leaving every time black dots behind them—these were the dead and wounded. The rifle fire was intense. How awful it was, and what carnage! At night time it was also possible to see our own shells explode. There were here many batteries beside my own, firing whenever they got the order to do so from the telephone. The order was given something like this: "Battery fire, ten rounds, ten seconds;" and then another order would come: "Gun number four, four degrees more left, five rounds, three seconds." The number three on the gun would close the breach and call out, "Ready;" number two would finger the trigger and cry out, "Set"; the sergeant standing behind the trail of the gun would say, "Fire," and the guns would be fired.

Here I acted as a dispatch-rider for four batteries; I had to travel between the guns and the ammunition columns and the horse-lines in the rear, a distance of two miles. When shells were needed I rushed back and forth along a certain road to carry out the order. On this road many troops were passing and it was constantly shelled by the Germans; so very often I was nearly knocked off my horse by earth thrown up by an exploding shell.

We were now, at this time, fighting the second battle of Ypres which had started with the first German gas attack on April 22. We either had to advance or retreat, and after a

terrific cannonade we finally silenced the enemy's guns. During that cannonade the Germans made many counter-attacks, and our range was dropped from 4,100 to 3,100 yards, which meant that the enemy was advancing and we had to keep a terrific sheet of shell-fire on them all the time they advanced, until the counter-attack was crushed. All this time there was much excitement and we managed to forget our cares and worries and found everything most interesting.

One morning about 10.30, the gunners were all sitting by their guns, awaiting the order to fire; some smoking, others chatting. Shells were flying by, but far off, and nobody was paying attention, we got so used to them. I happened to be fixing the bridle of my horse, at about twenty feet from the nearest gun, when I heard a shell come. It seemed to come straight for where I was, judging by the sound; I turned around to see it explode and have a good look at it. It exploded above my head at a height of thirty or forty feet. I saw the explosion, I was hit, and I heard it. A large piece of the outside casing of the shell, about a quarter of an inch thick and one inch and half long, struck me flush in the right eye, smashing the orbit, penetrating clean through the face, causing a bulging of the hard palate of the mouth, from whence it was extracted. I still have the piece, which I treasure as a great souvenir of the gigantic struggle. For a moment I was stunned as though hit by a sledge hammer; then came a nasty sensation, not exactly very painful. Putting my hand to my face I managed to reach a little fence by the nearest gun, and there the loss of blood caused me to sit down. My companions rushing to my aid and applying a first-aid field dressing, I was laid on an old-fashioned Flemish farm-wagon, drawn by the shadow of a once decent horse.

During all that time I was fully conscious and I distinctly remember my trip from the place of the wound to England. But there is something queer about that old Flemish wagon which carried me away. It seems weird. I must tell you about it.

About ten minutes before being wounded I had been watching this queer triangular vehicle coming up the road, drawn by a very thin, white, Apocalyptic horse, such as you often find in the devastated farms of Belgium. The queerness of the whole outfit so struck me that I had been watching it for some time. It travelled along the road slowly, turned up and came toward me, arrived within ten yards of the spot where I was standing, turned around again as if to go back from whence it came, and then stopped—two minutes later I was wounded, put on my back on this very same wagon, and carried off back of the lines to the first casualty clearing

station. The whole performance of this quaint old wagon seemed so peculiar, even uncanny, that even to this day I believe that it was sent by some higher Power to fetch me off the field of battle. Believe what you wish.

On my way to the first casualty clearing hospital, the road taken was constantly shelled and these deadly missiles were exploding all over, and I thought sure we would be blown to pieces; however, nothing more serious happened. Before reaching the casualty clearing hospital, an officer came up and called out to the driver of my strange wagon, "Is he dead or alive?" Realizing where I was, I tried to gurgle with what remaining strength I had, "I'm quite alive." I must say that along with the nearest hospital where all is done to save your life, there is always a cemetery not far off where those that are no more are buried. When the officer called out, we were evidently passing one of those graveyards.

Gun-shot wounds are not generally very painful at first, on account of the speed with which they are caused and also because of the contraction of the nerves. It is not on the battle-field that so much of the horror of war is seen, but in the hospitals where things are seen as they are, and where you behold at leisure mangled, maimed humanity.

This ended a little too early my career as a soldier on the battle-grounds of Europe, and I often wish that I was back there again to help those for whom I sympathize in this tremendous struggle of Right versus Might. Having seen so much misery, wreck and ruin brought upon those who least deserve it by those who profess the doctrine of frightfulness, that very often I say to myself: "I was lucky and should return and do a little more."

[The following incident, of which Mr. de Turenne was an eye-witness, deserves record among the annals of the realities of war.]

It was in the early times of this terrific struggle. Somewhere in Flanders the trenches stood only 200 yards apart. On one side were the French, on the other were the Germans. The Germans had attempted a counter-attack, and as it was getting dark they were forced to retire, with great losses, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. Amid this awful carnage two men only remained, a French and a German. These were engaged in a terrific combat, a bayonet duel, one trying to kill the other. They were both dancing around in circles, like demons, thrusting and stabbing right and left. It was a "*combat à outrance*." One had to go, and they fought. It was practically dark by this time. The pale moon shone a sickly reflection on these two human beings. Their features were drawn and haggard, their eyes flashed and bulged out of their orbits, the expression on their faces was ghastly—that of utmost des-

pair. And still they danced, each fighting for his existence, when all of a sudden this uncanny performance came to an abrupt stop. There was a sharp click—a thrust and a muffled sound. Both bayonets went home, both men stood transfixed, both fell dead to the ground.

It was a frightful scene, a horrible picture, to see these two men fighting a fierce battle in the pale moonlight with so many of their dead and wounded comrades lying close around. The sight was such that on both sides in the trenches, the men stood up and gazed on the scene in utter amazement—each forgetting to fire.

TWO PLACARDS OF THE PAST WEEK

On Thursday of last week the *Crimson* contained the following full text of the platform of the "Harvard Union for American Neutrality", with headquarters at Grays 17:

Believing that the present position of the United States in international affairs is one which demands thoughtful deliberation rather than injudicious and hasty action, and one which, because of general misunderstanding and unnecessary alarm, is threatening deplorable injury to our free institutions and driving us into a "state of war" with Germany, which neither people desires, from which we have nothing to gain and which the future will regret, the following members of Harvard University have organized a Union for American Neutrality, and have adopted the following platform:

(1) War is not the inevitable sequel of the severance of diplomatic relations.

(2) Since the cause of the United States is the cause of all neutrals, the United States should act only in concert with all neutrals.

(3) The rights of neutrals upon the seas cannot be established by a belligerent, but only by general international understanding and consent.

(4) The unpatriotic action of those American citizens who, at the present time, take passage on belligerent ships laden with contraband should be discountenanced.

(5) National honor is not the issue in the present controversy with Germany; and national honor is not to be defended by retaliation.

(6) Participation by America in the general European conflict would be a misfortune to humanity.

(7) Democracy demands a general referendum before a declaration of war.

At the same time this Union posted

freely in Cambridge the following placard:

THE HARVARD UNION FOR AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

BELIEVES THAT:

1. War need not follow the break with Germany.
2. War with Germany cannot establish Neutrals' rights.
3. Retaliation is not the highest form of honor.
4. Democracy demands a referendum before war.

DO YOU?

In immediate retort another placard, printed in yellow, appeared, as follows:

THE HARVARD UNION FOR AMERICAN INCOMPOOPS

BELIEVES THAT:

1. This Country should invite the Kaiser to annex it.
2. The best way to aid the cause of Neutrality is by bending the knee and not by arching the back.
3. It is unladylike to stand up for our rights.
4. Demoralization demands that we should not bear arms.

IS IT?

'85 SENDS TWO AMBULANCES

The class of '85 has given two ambulances to the American Ambulance Field Service and provided the usual allowance for their upkeep in France. Col. F. S. Billings was chairman of the committee which raised the fund. The drivers of the cars are to report from time to time to the class secretary.

In acknowledging the receipt of this gift, the representative of the American Ambulance stated that nearly 50 more such cars will be needed in France for the spring campaign.

A 1901 AMBULANCE

Fifty-four members of the class of 1901 have signed the following circular letter:

"Classmates:

"The American Ambulance Field Service in France is in great need of ambulances. Many Harvard men—both graduates and undergraduates—are in this service and more are constantly enlisting.

"The cost of an ambulance, fully equipped

and delivered in France, is \$1,000. Running expenses amount to about \$50 per month.

"It has been suggested that an ambulance, with \$600 for one year's running expenses, be presented by the Class of 1901 to The American Ambulance Field Service, and that a fund of \$1,600 be raised at once for this purpose.

"We hope that you will care to subscribe to this fund. Checks may be sent to John W. Hallowell, Treasurer, 147 Milk Street, Boston."

TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I had the pleasure of attending, with a dozen young friends among the undergraduates, the meeting at Sanders Theatre on February 13, called for the purpose of emphasizing the importance among the students of their joining the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

It was an inspiring meeting. The earnest and patriotic sentiments expressed by two students, by one graduate, by Captain Cordier, and by the President of the University, were received with genuine enthusiasm, while the playing of the student regiment band, the singing of "America" and "Fair Harvard", and the cheering added to the patriotic character of the meeting. One of my young friends remarked afterwards that, had he not already joined the Unit, he certainly would have done so after having attended the meeting.

One feature of the occasion was disappointing. Of 5,000 undergraduate and graduate students, less than 700 are said to have attended the meeting. This would seem to indicate that the students, as a whole, had not waked up to the seriousness of the situation now confronting the country.

May I make a suggestion, through the BULLETIN, which may help the cause?

I propose that parents of undergraduates in Harvard College, and headmasters of schools wherever these young men prepared for college, urge upon those students the importance of joining some one of the movements which Harvard is organizing in preparation for the defense of the country, or of joining one

of the State organizations, or in some other way of taking active part in actual service.

A notable case of a parent rising to the situation is that of a native German living in this country who has lost several of his family in the great war. He has directed his son in Harvard College to join the Unit, and, in case war comes, to fight for this country "to the limit."

FRANCIS CALL WOODMAN, '88.

Boston.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. WHITE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Students of the Harvard of a generation ago, when the late Professor White was registrar as well as one of the professors in the mathematical department, will recall him without difficulty. For every freshman sat under him in "Advanced Algebra", and every student at one time and another had occasion to interview him at "the office."

It took some time for most of us to appreciate his many manly qualities, for a certain gruffness of manner and aloofness of bearing made him not exactly popular in the class-room, much as we admired his conscientiousness and ability. For he had the characteristics of a first-class business man as well as the knowledge of his academic specialty. It took some time to see through this shell of the superficial and to recognize the diamond in the rough. But sooner or later most of us came to appreciate him more nearly, and by Class Day it would appear that no instructor was more popular, the cheers for "C. J. White" being a thing we remember after silver threads predominate.

At bottom, at heart, Professor White was as kind as he was just, but the literal accuracy that was a part of his work was also a part of his conscience, and integrity sometimes lent an appearance of coldness to his innate equity or impartiality, and thus delayed the student's insight into the warmer wells of his nature. These are among the constant

mysteries of personality, or what is termed individuality, and as Professor White's complex but deeply human personality became more revealed by time, this mysterious contradiction added much to its interest.

Considering the fact of his long retirement from active service in the University, few of his compeers will be remembered longer, and none with more general affection.

J. W. RICHARDSON, '86.

Roxbury.

"LOST MEN"

The addresses of the following men are unknown to the secretaries of their classes. Any information in regard to these "lost men" sent to the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston, will be much appreciated by the secretaries:

1902: Barrett Wendell, Jr., Secretary
Ernest W. Arnold
Moncena M. Dodge
Charles C. Frye
Leon C. Hills
Robert Tevis

1907: John Reynolds, Secretary
Josiah H. Belden
Robert R. Bradford
Henry E. Hayden
William C. Mills
James C. Perrish, Jr.
Halbert R. Stephens
Robert W. Taylor
Gerald D. Viets

1914: Leverett Saltonstall, Secretary
Edward E. Embree
Diran S. Hagopian
Horace R. Harris
Gordon M. Lawson
Hunter McGuire
Nicholas S. Waterman

1903 DINNER

The class of 1903 will have a dinner at the University Club, 270 Beacon St., Boston, on Saturday, March 10, at 6.15 P. M. This dinner has been arranged as a preliminary to the quinquennial celebration which comes in 1918. Plans and suggestions for that festival will be discussed at the dinner.

Besides members from Boston and vicinity, all of whom are expected at the dinner, a New York committee, consisting of Richard Derby, A. J. Hammerslough, and R. S. Foss, has been

appointed to see that the attendance from that locality is large. Members who live at more distant points and have business or other reasons for coming to New England are urged to make their trips coincide with the date of the dinner.

Tickets at \$2.50 each may be secured from E. M. Parsons, 1 Beacon St., Boston.

1904 DINNER

New York men of the class of 1904 will hold their annual dinner in the Harvard Club of New York, Friday evening, March 2, at 7.30 P. M. Men who have not received their notices, through inadvertence, are requested to communicate with W. E. Sachs, 60 Wall Street, so that invitations may be sent to them.

1905 DINNER

A dinner in honor of Lewis M. Thornton, the new secretary of the class of 1905, has been arranged at the Harvard Club of Boston, on March 3, at 7 P. M. The speakers will be: Charles F. Rowley, Raymond H. Oveson, and Lewis M. Thornton. James M. Rothwell will be the toastmaster.

The committee in charge of the dinner consists of: Gorham Brooks, W. H. Bradley, A. E. Chase, R. K. Conant, W. M. Bunting, Palfrey Perkins, W. G. Perry, E. C. Hovey, Charles E. Mason, chairman.

DARTMOUTH WINS THE MEET

Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, and Harvard held a joint indoor track and field meet in Mechanics Building, Boston, last Saturday evening. Dartmouth won, with a total score of 47 points; Harvard made 30 1-2 points, and Pennsylvania made 12 1-2.

Dartmouth took five first places in the nine events on the program, and scored in every event except the 40-yards dash. Harvard had three firsts, and Pennsylvania had two.

Harvard was victorious in the most important event of the meet—the 1500-yards hurdle race. The runners in that contest were: Dartmouth—G. H. Allison, D. S. Trenholme, F. L. Lagay and H. T. Worthington. Harvard—E. A. Teschner, A. E. Rowse, H. W. Minot, Jr., and W. Willcox, Jr. Teschner se-



E. A. Teschner,
Track.

G. E. Abbot,
Baseball.

J. E. P. Morgan,
Hockey.

H. H. Dadmun,
Football.

H. B. Cabot, Jr.,
Crew.

CAPTAINS OF THE HARVARD ATHLETIC TEAMS, 1916-17.

cured a lead of about two yards in his share of the race, and the next two Harvard runners increased that advantage to about ten yards. On the last lap of the last relay Worthington made a fine spurt and went ahead of Willcox, but the latter had a great burst of speed at the finish and won by about two feet. Pennsylvania was practically out of the running. The time was: 3 minutes, 8 2-5 seconds.

The Harvard second team defeated the Boston College team by a few yards in another relay race. The time was: 3 minutes, 15 3-5 seconds. The runners were: Boston College—J. M. Murphy, W. H. Barry, R. S. Simmons, and W. S. McCormick. Harvard—J. F. Ryan, J. Knowles, H. W. Rose, and R. U. Whitney.

Worthington defeated Willcox in the 300-yards race. Meanix, one of the Harvard hurdlers, was disqualified for the finals because he had knocked over

a hurdle in the preliminary heat which he won.

The summary of the events, except the relay races, follows:

40-yards dash—Won by W. Moore, Harvard; E. A. Teschner, Harvard, second; E. W. Smith, Pennsylvania, third. Time, 4 4-5s.

Mile Run—Won by J. D. Hutchinson, Harvard; M. G. Sherburne, Dartmouth, second; J. T. Duffy, Jr., Dartmouth, third. Time, 4m, 33s.

45-yards hurdles—Won by W. T. Hobbs, Dartmouth; F. A. Grady, Dartmouth, second; D. S. Trenholme, Dartmouth, third. Time, 6s.

300-yards run—Won by H. T. Worthington, Dartmouth; W. Willcox, Harvard, second; E. A. Teschner, Harvard, and E. W. Smith, Pennsylvania, tied for third. Time, 35 1-5s.

600-yards run—Won by F. L. Lagay, Dartmouth; W. H. Minot, Harvard, second; W. H. Meanix, Harvard, third. Time, 1m, 17 4-5s.

Two-mile run—Won by C. B. Thompson, Dartmouth; G. A. King, Harvard, second; R. H. Davidson, Harvard, third. Time, 12m, 9 1-5s.

Running high jump—Won by C. T. Thibault, Pennsylvania, 6ft.; W. T. Hobbs, Dart-

month, and G. E. Cogswell, Dartmouth, tied for second, 5ft. 10 7-8in.

1,000-yards run—Won by L. Scudder, Pennsylvania; S. W. Holbrook, Dartmouth, second; R. L. Holbrook, Dartmouth, third. Time, 2m., 25 3-5s.

The points won by each of the teams in the meet are here given:

Event.	Dartmouth.	Harvard.	Penn.
Dash,		8	1
Hurdles,	9
300-Yards Run,	5	3½	½
600-Yards Run,	5	4	..
1,000-Yards Run,	4	5	..
1-Mile Run,	4	5	..
2-Mile Run,	5	4	..
Relay Race,	3	5	1
High Jump,	4	..	5
Shot Put,	8	1	..
Totals,	47	30½	12½

First place counted 5 points, second 3, third 1.

YALE WINS THE HOCKEY GAME

Yale defeated Harvard, 2 goals to 0, at hockey in the New Haven Arena last Saturday evening. The brilliant individual playing of Gould and Bierwirth accomplished what the team work of the Harvard men was unable to do. Gould scored the first goal of the game after it had gone on for twelve minutes, and Bierwirth made another a minute later from a scrimmage in front of the Harvard goal. Neither side scored in the second period.

The Harvard players repeatedly carried the puck down the rink almost to the Yale net, but they could not break through the defense of Armour, Landon, and York. The Yale goal tend made 17 stops during the game, and many of them were difficult ones. Wyld, the Harvard goal tend also gave a good account of himself. Percy played well. Captain Morgan was hit in the eye by the flying puck about a minute after the game began, and had to retire until almost the end of the first period.

The summary of the game follows:

YALE	HARVARD
Bierwirth, r.w.	l.w., T. Rice, W. Morgan
Gould, c.	l.c., Baker, Condon, Baldwin
Armour, r.	r.c., Percy
Laughlin, l.w.	r. w., Townsend, Kissel
Landon, c. p.	c.p., Eckfeldt, Appleton
Murray, p.	p., J. Morgan
York, g.	g., Wyld

Score—Yale, 2; Harvard, 0. Goals—Gould, Bierwirth. Stops—York, 25; Wyld, 23. Pen-

alties—Laughlin (2m.), tripping; Armour, (2m.), tripping. Referee—McKinnon. Unipire—Tingley. Time—20-minute halves.

HASTY PUDDING CLUB PLAY

"Barnum was Right", the play which the Hasty Pudding Club will present this spring, will be given at the Pudding theatre in Cambridge on April 7 and 9, in Providence on April 11, at the Wilbur Theatre, Boston, on the evenings of April 12 and 13, and in the afternoon of the 13th, in the ball room of the Hotel Astor, New York City, on April 16 and 17, and in Baltimore on April 19. The first of the Cambridge performances will be "graduates' night."

The play is a musical comedy. It was written by S. P. Sears, '18, of Quincy, Mass., and R. E. Sherwood, '19, of New York City.

HONORS AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

The annual meeting for the award of honors in the Medical School will be held in the amphitheatre of the administration building of the school, on Monday, February 26, at 5 o'clock. President Lowell will preside, and an address will be delivered by Professor William S. Thayer, '85, of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Dean Bradford will present diplomas to John Harvard Fellows and to other scholars of the "first group", and elections to the Alpha Omega Alpha Society will be announced. The regular exercises of the Medical School will be suspended during the meeting.

PROFESSOR COOLIDGE AT EVANSTON

Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, is delivering this week at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, the Norman W. Harris Lectures for 1916-17. The general subject of his six lectures, on consecutive evenings, is "European International Relations from the Formation of the Triple Alliance to the Outbreak of the Present War." Professor Coolidge is the eleventh Norman W. Harris Lecturer. Among his predecessors have been President Eliot, Professor F. B. Gummere, '75, Professor M. J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical School, and Professor Paul Shorey, '78.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

The members of the Faculty Committee on Military Affairs are: Professors R. M. Johnston, Roscoe Pound, C. J. Bullock, R. P. Strong, H. J. Hughes, J. L. Coolidge, John Warren, Theodore Lyman, and Constant Cordier, and Mr. F. G. Colburn.

At the University

At the meeting of the Zoological Club on Friday afternoon, H. G. Coar, 3G., A.B. (Dartmouth Coll.) '10, of Kingston, Mass., will speak on "Degenative Processes in Balanus", and A. B. Dawson, 2G., A.B. (Acadia Univ.) '15, of Uigg, P. E. I., on "Chromosomes in Human Spermatogenesis."

Rev. Harvey Officer, of the Order of the Holy Cross, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. Albert P. Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach next Sunday and on March 4.

At the Geological Conference last Tuesday, Professor Graton spoke on "Copper Deposits of Shasta County, California", and Alfred Wandtke, 4G., A.B. (Bowdoin Coll.) '10, of Lewiston, Me., on "Geology of the Kotsina and Kuskulana Districts, Alaska."

Madame Szumowska Adamowska will give a recital-talk on "Poland and Chopin" in John Knowles Paine Concert Hall on the evening of February 26. The proceeds will be devoted to the Polish Relief Fund. Tickets are on sale at Amee's.

The remaining organ recitals of the current year will be given on the following dates: February 28 and April 25, in Appleton Chapel; March 14 and April 11, in St. John's Chapel; March 28 and May 23, in Andover Chapel.

Professor James Hardy Kopes has begun his term of service as Harvard Exchange Professor at the western colleges. He is now at Grinnell College. He will visit, in turn, Knox, Beloit, Carlton and Colorado.

At the meeting of the Graduate Schools Society last Monday evening, Dr. James H. Hyslop, secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research, spoke on "Problems and Perplexities of Psychical Research."

The Massachusetts Humane Society has awarded a silver medal to J. L. Lathrop, '18, of New Hope, Pa., in recognition of his rescue of two boys who had gone through the ice on the Charles River, on January 7.

Paul R. Danner, '13, who is private secretary to E. C. Carter, '00, spoke at the meeting of the Christian Association last Sunday morning. His subject was the army hut-work in India and the trenches in Europe.

Leave of absence has been granted to Professor H. S. White for the remainder of the current academic year and the first half of 1917-18, and to Professor J. H. Wood, for the whole of 1917-18.

At the meeting of the Mathematical Club on Wednesday, Dr. Edward Kircher spoke on "Minkowski's Contributions to Pure Mathematics."

C. W. Cook, '19, of Worcester, has been elected secretary of the *Crimson* in place of Hugh Bridgman, '19, of Salem, who has resigned in order to join the American Ambulance Service in France. William Richmond, Jr., '18, of Little Compton, R. I., R. H. Garrison, '18, of Brookline, and F. E. Eddy, Jr., '18, of Bay City, Mich., have been elected assistant managing editors.

The Yale freshmen defeated the Harvard freshmen, 8 goals to 1, at hockey in the Boston Arena on Friday, February 16. The visitors, not content with making eight goals for themselves, scored also the Harvard goal, which was the result of a mix-up in front of the Yale net.

Professor R. M. Johnston, of the Department of Modern History, spoke on "The International Situation in the United States" at a meeting of members of the freshman class on February 14.

Professor E. B. Wilson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give at the Physical Conference on Friday evening his second lecture on "The Theory of Gravitation."

H. E. Rollins, 2G., A.B. (Southwestern Univ., Tex.) '10, of Aspermont, Tex., spoke on "The Broadside Ballot", at the Modern Language Conference last Monday evening.

At the Conference on Municipal Government on Wednesday, R. G. Richards, 1G., of West Somerville, spoke on "The Development of Nominating Methods in Massachusetts."

Rev. Elmer A. Leslie spoke last Friday at the first meeting of the Discussion Group. His subject was "The Relation of our Religion to our Philosophy."

About 50 manuscripts were submitted in the spring competition of the Dramatic Club. The judges will not announce their findings until the first week in March.

Battery practice for the candidates for the university and freshman baseball nines has begun. The other players will be called out in about two weeks.

Dr. Percy G. Stiles will give a lecture on "Sleep", at the Harvard Medical School, Longwood Ave., Boston, next Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Rev. Frank Gavin spoke at the Semitic Conference last week on "The Persian Church under Shapur II, from Syrian Sources."

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday, Professor Bridgman spoke on "Born: on the Dynamics of Crystal Gratings."

Four mission-study groups for undergraduates have been begun under the auspices of the Christian Association.

Alumni Notes

'83—Joseph Lee has been elected chairman of the School Board of Boston, to succeed Dr. David D. Scannell, '97, who has retired.

'83—A. Wilder Pollard died on February 2 at his home in Boston. He was the president of the Wood, Pollard Co., wholesale grocers, Boston, a director of the Commonwealth Trust Co., a lieutenant of the Naval Brigade of Massachusetts, and a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'84—Dr. Edwin E. Jack was married in Brookline, Mass., on December 11, 1916, to Miss Mary G. Denny.

'85—James J. Storrow was chosen president of the City Council of Boston on February 5.

'89—Wilbur H. Siebert has been elected a fellow of the American Geographical Society.

M.D. '92—Henry S. Rowen has been made a trustee of the Boston City Hospital, to succeed the late Francis J. Keany, M.D., '92.

'93—Rev. Oscar B. Hawes gave up his work at the Unitarian Church of Germantown, Pa., to accept a call to the Newton Centre, (Mass.) Unitarian Society.

'95—Rolfé Floyd, M.D. (Columbia) '99, has been made attending physician and pathologist to the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City. This appointment will necessitate giving up his present position on the attending staff of the Bellevue Hospital.

'95—Seward B. McNear is vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and also vice-president of the Sperry Flour Co., which operates mills in nine of the large cities on the Pacific Coast.

'96—W. B. Cannon, M.D. '00, Professor of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School, has been elected a trustee of the Shanghai Medical School of the Rockefeller Foundation.

'97—Daniel J. Shea has opened new offices for the practice of law at 646-648 Old South Building, Boston.

'97—Raymond B. Stevens, of Landoff, N. H., has been nominated by President Wilson to be a member of the federal Shipping Board. Stevens was a representative in the 63d Congress, has served in the New Hampshire Legislature and in a State Constitutional Convention, and has been for years a prominent Democrat in his part of the country.

'98—Reginald S. Hnidekoper was married on January 21 at Chiltern Hundred, near Wilmington, Del., to Miss Bessie Casenove D6Pont. After March 1 they will be at home at 1709 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.

'98—John R. McVey, of Boston, was mar-

ried in that city on February 9, to Miss Irene C. Sullivan, daughter of Mrs. John M. Sullivan. McVey is president of the Old South Trust Co.

'98—Guy H. Scull has recently been appointed fifth deputy police commissioner of New York City, and is in charge of the detective force.

'01—William Meadowcroft was cited in the orders of the day of the Ambulance Service of the Army Corps in France, on January 12, "for the coolness and calm displayed since his connection with the division, under frequent circumstances of peril; wounded, December 29, 1916, under a bombardment."

'01—Carl C. Shippee is a member of the newly-formed firm of Shippee & Rawson, stock brokers, 111 Broadway, New York City.

'02—Rev. Malbone H. Birkhead has joined the staff of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, succeeding Rev. Artley B. Parson, '03, who has gone to the Philippines to work under Bishop Brent.

'03—Delafield DuBois has resigned his position as assistant professor of electrical engineering in the University of Vermont to take up research work for the Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co., 114 Liberty St., New York.

M.D. '03—E. Walter Barron was married on December 26, 1916, to Miss Ruth S. Patch, Radcliffe, '09, of Malden, Mass. They are living at 300 Pleasant St., Malden.

'04—Thorndike D. Howe, of Lawrence, has been elected lieutenant-colonel of the field artillery regiment, Massachusetts National Guard. Howe has been a company officer and major in the regiment, and served last summer on the Mexican border.

'04—Demarest Lloyd was married on December 6, 1916, to Miss Katharine Nordell of Brookline, Mass.

'05—Albert H. Moore has an office for photographic reproduction in the Widener Memorial Library.

'05—John J. Slater is with the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. His address is 614 Ferry St., New Haven, Conn.

'05—C. P. Whorf was married on December 27, 1916, to Miss Dora Homer of Medford, Mass. They will live at 10 Prospect St., Winchester, Mass.

'06—John A. Remick, Jr., has been made an assistant secretary of the State Street Trust Co. of Boston.

'07—William T. Bentley was married on December 23 to Miss Ethel Abby Hunt of Malden, Mass. They are living at 25 Ivy Road, Malden.

'08—Harry G. Clemans and Louis S. Headley, LL.B. '12, have formed a new law firm and opened offices in the New York Life Building, New York City.

'08—A daughter, Dorothy, was born on January 30 to Elmer L. Ford and Christine (Strohmeyer) Ford, at 53 Overlook Road, Caldwell, N. J.

'08—M. E. Speare is an instructor in English at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

'08—Frederic E. Staebner was married on December 27, 1916, to Miss Florence Moulton Lane of Dorchester, Mass.

'09—A second daughter, Margaret Woolson, was born on January 23 to John A. Paine and Marguerite (Taylor) Paine at West Newton, Mass.

'10—Richard M. Page, LL.B. '13, has returned from the Mexican Border where he served as a member of Squadron A, New York Cavalry, N. G. U. S. He has resumed the practice of law with his father, William H. Page, '83, at 66 Liberty St., New York City.

'11—Charles Hann, Jr., is practising law with Col. Charles H. Sherrill, J. A. Hawes and Almon C. Kellogg, at 30 Broad St., New York. Hann is living at 23 East 65th St., New York.

'11—Louis S. Higgins, who has been for five years with the Standard Oil Co. of New York, is with Tucker, Anthony & Co., bankers and brokers, 60 Broadway, New York. His home address remains 93 Riverside Drive, New York.

LL.B. '11—William G. Renwick, captain in the machine gun company, Eighth Infantry, Massachusetts Militia, addressed the First Corps Cadets, Boston, on February 13 on "The Future of the Machine Gun."

'12—Y. Y. Lee is at the government salt inspectorate of the Yunnan District, at Yunnanfu, China.

'12—C. H. Marsh is with the Turner Construction Co. His address is Box 274, Norwich, Conn.

'12—Robert B. Woolverton, radio engineer of the Federal Telegraph Co. of San Francisco, has just completed the new high power naval radio station at San Diego. He sailed on February 7 for Honolulu to superintend the construction of a similar equipment at Pearl Harbor, T. H., and from there will go to Cavite, P. I., to install the third of the government high power stations.

'12—Franklin Wyman is engaged in efficiency work with the Falulah Paper Co., Fitchburg, Mass. His address in Fitchburg is 28 Summer St.

A.M. '12—Herbert C. Simpson, Professor of English Literature, Trinity College, University of Toronto, published an article entitled, "Who Wrote Shakespeare's Plays?" in the *Canadian Magazine* for August, 1916.

'13—Thomas Coggeshall is teaching Greek and Latin in the Roger Ascham School. His address is 9 Myrtle St., White Plains, N. J.

'13—Edward A. Graustein was married in Medford, Mass., on December 21, to Miss Grace Marian Caulkins. They are living in Turners Falls, Mass., where Graustein is on the engineering staff of the Turners Falls Power Co.

'13—George F. Stratton has charge of the physics department of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

L. '13—John G. Dunn has opened law offices at 1226-30 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

'15—Walter C. Hickey is with the Cudahy Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo. His address in Kansas City is Coates Hotel.

'16—Lewis Wald is a chemist with the Fibre Finishing Co., Worcester, Mass. His present address is 2 Oread St., Worcester; his permanent address remains 49 Copeland St., Roxbury, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert A. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Elery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '06,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '80, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '92, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '01, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917.

NUMBER 22.

News and Views

The Harvard- Tech Agreement

It was a little more than three years ago that the Agreement

of coöperation between Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for instruction in the field of the engineering sciences was announced. The arrangement was greeted as a notable instance of unselfish endeavor on the part of two neighboring institutions to make a joint use of their resources in the highest interest of education, irrespective of the greater or less advantage accruing to either institution from the processes of coöperation. There was some criticism of the arrangement in both Harvard and Technology circles. The general feeling, however, among the alumni of each of these schools of learning and in the community at large was clearly that the governing bodies of the sister institutions had acted wisely in declining to become rivals and planning, instead, to accomplish together a greater work than either could achieve alone.

But the funds for putting these plans into effect were to be drawn from the great bequest of Gordon McKay to Harvard University, made for the purpose of establishing a school of applied science. This fund is held by trustees who, under the terms of Mr. McKay's will, have already transferred about two million dollars to the University, and are expected, on the death of all the annuitants provided for, to bring the total payments

to \$22,000,000. The coöperative arrangement between Tech and Harvard was no sooner made known than the McKay trustees, of whom the late James J. Myers, '69, was one, objected to it on the ground that it would not fulfil the wishes of Gordon McKay, who might have bequeathed his fortune to Technology, but deliberately committed it to Harvard instead. Accordingly the plan of coöperation has been put only into provisional practice in the new buildings of Technology. To ascertain whether the arrangement could be made permanent, the Harvard authorities, after introducing certain changes into the Agreement, designed to meet some of the objections of the McKay trustees, petitioned the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to pass upon the legality of the arrangement.

Last week the case came before Judge Pierce of that Court for a hearing to determine the facts on which the Court's interpretation of the law must be based. Charles F. Choate, '88, and Mr. John G. Milburn, of New York, appeared as chief counsel respectively for Harvard University and the McKay Trustees. There was much reading of documents. President Eliot, President Lowell, President Maclaurin of the Institute, and Mr. Frank F. Stanley, one of the Trustees, appeared as witnesses. The testimony presented bore upon the history of the negotiations between Harvard and Tech, and of instruction in applied science at Harvard; also upon the method and ex-

tent of the control secured to Harvard, under the Agreement, in the expenditure of the McKay bequest. The hearing lasted three days. In due time the case will go to the full bench for argument.

Thus ends the first legal stage of a case of extreme moment to Harvard University. It is obviously important that the community should derive the greatest possible benefit from the McKay bequest—an end which the governing bodies of Harvard and Technology must have believed they had brought to pass through their Agreement. It is obviously of equal importance that there should be no ground for question in the public mind that when a bequest is accepted by Harvard on specified terms, these terms are faithfully fulfilled. Any failure to strengthen confidence on this point would be a calamity.

The portion of Gordon McKay's will dealing with his bequest to Harvard is printed on a later page of this issue.

* * *

**The Delusion
of the Rich
Man's College.**

We should have supposed that the time had finally come when the ancient formula about Harvard's being the resort of rich men's sons and nobody else had ceased to be repeated in the land. But the vitality of this particular superstition is amazing. Its latest out-cropping appears in an Indiana newspaper, the *Fort Wayne News*, which takes the announcement of the project to increase the endowment of Harvard by ten million dollars as the text for an editorial article, "Over-Endowment." The burden of it is that Harvard already has too much money, that there are other institutions, now struggling for existence yet doing a splendid work, in which such a fund could be used much more advantageously than at Cambridge.

Some implications in the article may be passed over. The following statement,

however is really welcome for the opportunity it provides for bringing forward a few facts persistently forgotten or ignored: "It is notorious from one end of the country to the other", says the *Fort Wayne News*, "that Harvard University today is a school where rich men send their sons and where poor boys do not go. Naturally there are a few exceptions, and some Harvard students are no doubt working their way through college, yet these are rare instances and the average Harvard student spends more in a single year than the average student in many of the western colleges spends during his whole course."

It seems incredible that this old, old story can be told and told again, year after year, in the face of the easily accessible facts that so completely confute it. Some of them are always to be found in the annual report of the Secretary for Student Employment. This document for the college year of 1915-16 will show, for example, that in term-time and summer work, 618 men found remunerative employment through this agency of the College, and earned nearly \$80,000. In some previous years this figure has been higher. It has also been estimated, conservatively, that in a single college year the students who find work for themselves, without the aid of the Secretary for Student Employment, have earned as much as \$90,000. Another \$90,000, approximately, goes to the undergraduates every year in the form of scholarships and other aids. Thus it appears that between \$250,000 and \$300,000 a year, about two-thirds of it earned by labor and one-third by scholarly merit, goes into the hands of Harvard undergraduates, quite obviously not the sons of rich men, for purposes of education.

This is by no means to say that rich men do not send their sons to Harvard. Of course they do, just as they send

them to Yale, Princeton, Williams and increasingly to the state universities as those institutions have more and more to offer. If any representative class, rich or poor, in American life, should cease to send its sons to Harvard, the time to feel anxiety would be at hand. For the present the more and the less prosperous are abundantly in evidence at Harvard, as they should be, and the \$10,000,000 endowment will achieve its purpose most fully in just so far as it makes Harvard still more a valuable place of resort to rich and poor alike.

* * *

The Memory of Gore Hall.

To the committee appointed by the Board of Overseers to visit the College Library, the Librarian, William C. Lane, '81, has just dedicated a small pamphlet, tellingly illustrated and printed at the Harvard University Press, under the title, "Gore Hall, the Library of Harvard College, 1838-1913." The historical inscription on a silver plate inserted in the corner-stone of Gore Hall gives the keynote for Mr. Lane's pamphlet, which is entirely memorial, not to say inscriptional, in character.

The few pages of text are filled, therefore, with facts which should not be lost to sight with the disappearance of the building itself. Apart from its association with the name of Christopher Gore, Governor, United States Senator, Overseer, Fellow, it ought to be separated from other libraries as that in which the earliest card catalogue still in continuous use was installed, as the building in which the underlying principles of modern book stack construction were first applied, and in which library methods and university teaching were correlated on a far-reaching plan only now, in the more spacious quarters of the new Library, coming to completion.

Its architecture, modelled upon that of

King's College in the English Cambridge, was so much the pride of its day that the seal of the City of Cambridge, adopted in 1846, was adorned with the original outline of Gore Hall. Thus it is preserved—thus, and in Mr. Lane's pamphlet, with its views of the building in its successive stages, always collegiate in its mien, always nestling comfortably and appropriately into its surroundings.

* * *

"Competitions in Boredom." How is the mere graduate to know? A sprightly contributor to the *The New Republic*, signing himself "A Professor", not only writes of "Faculty Meetings" in the harsh phrase heading this paragraph, but holds them up to general contempt and ridicule. What is worse, he sees no remedy for the present condition of fatuity "until the colleges are made honestly democratic, the instructors and the professors given their due share of real power and responsibility, and faculty meetings held, as they always ought to have been, in public."

Is it possible that faculty meetings are such dreary performances as this exasperated Professor would have us believe? If they are, and if the opening of their doors to the public should fail at once to reform them, there is no danger of their becoming anything but private gatherings. Who, indeed, would attend them except under compulsion!

Is it possible, also, that there are degrees in the dreariness of faculty meetings, and that the Harvard faculties do not represent the extreme of futility ascribed to the formal proceedings of a "teaching force" by this sufferer from association with it in various places? For the sake of the good friends every graduate has in the faculties to which he has been subject, we heartily hope that the *New Republic* article could not have been written in Cambridge.

The Associated Harvard Clubs

President

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91
821 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Chicago

Secretary

E. M. GROSSMAN, '96
520 Rialto Bldg.
St. Louis

Treasurer

G. C. KIMBALL, '00
1222 Frick Bldg.
Pittsburgh

Suggestions from the Secretary

AS Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs, I make the following suggestions to the readers of this page:

First: Watch the BULLETIN for the reports of officers and committees of the Associated Harvard Clubs. This year will see the inauguration of a new plan. No longer will the annual meetings of the Association be chiefly consumed with the reading of these reports. At least four weeks before the meeting—this year at Buffalo on June 1 and 2—all these reports will appear in the BULLETIN, perhaps in the form of a supplement. The meeting itself will be given over entirely to discussion, much of it carefully prepared, of the recommendations and suggestions made in these reports and of such other matters as are bound to arise. In other words, the meetings will be deliberative; debate will be the order of business; and for two days we shall discuss, digest, and, who knows, perhaps even settle and dispose of every problem confronting the University and its organized graduate force.

Second: After you have finished reading the BULLETIN, give or lend it to a Harvard man who does not happen to be a subscriber. If he tells you he is not interested, ask him to look at least at the pictures and the advertisements. Repeat the performance each week. The more stubborn the patient, the more persistent the treatment. For the function of the Associated Harvard Clubs is not merely to serve as a receptacle for the overflowing enthusiasm of the loyal and devoted ones, but also as a gushing well of inspiration to the indifferent and forgetful ones. We

are the organized graduate force,—organized for the good of the University and incidentally for ourselves as her alumni. The good that the Associated Harvard Clubs can do for her alumni depends largely upon the amount, extent, or degree of the force composing them. To have every Harvard man in the world living and working for Harvard and for the things she stands for is the ideal. Strive for the ideal. Arouse the dormant. Awaken the interest of the indifferent. Bring back the drifters. You can help by being generous with your copy of the BULLETIN.

Third: Serve on a committee of your club. There is a sufficient variety of activities now to suit your taste. If you like to meet ambitious and determined young fellows with a passion for Harvard, serve on your Scholarship Committee. If you have a desire to do something for others, serve on your Appointments Committee. If you enjoy a good time, serve on your Entertainment Committee. If none of your club's committees appeal to your fancy, or if there is no Harvard Club in your town, get up a little committee of your own. But do something. You will find it pleasant, and the compensations come surely and in large measure.

E. M. GROSSMAN, '96.

ANNUAL MEETING IN BUFFALO

The program for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Buffalo on Friday, June 1, and Saturday, June 2, has been tentatively arranged. Business sessions will be held on the morning and afternoon of Friday, and the members

of the local Harvard Club will give an entertainment in the evening. The plan is to spend a large part of Saturday at or near Niagara Falls. The annual dinner will be held Saturday evening.

The members of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, who will be the hosts at the coming meeting, are working enthusiastically on the arrangements. The committees appointed by the club in connection with the meeting are:

General Committee—Evan Hollister, '97, chairman, Proctor Carr, '04, secretary, W. H. Gratwick, '92, Maxwell S. Wheeler, '94, Russell W. Bryant, '05, Lester F. Gilbert, '06, Shepard Kimberly, '90, Gilbert T. Sugden, '07, John B. Olmsted, '76, Daniel W. Streeter, '07.

Finance Committee—W. H. Gratwick, '92, chairman; Langdon Albright, '03, Burwell S. Cutler, '99, L. E. Desbecker, '92, George H. Field, '06, G. A. Forman, '06, Livingston Fryer, '10, George L. Mathewson, '10, Roland Lord O'Brian, '07, Dr. V. Mott Pierce, '88, George Plimpton, '14, Dexter P. Rumsey, '16, Frank S. Sidway, '90.

Friday Evening Committee—Shepard Kimberly, '90, chairman; Francis Almy, '79, Frederic Almy, '80, Walter Cary, '79, C. P. Franchot, L., '14, Fritz Fernow, L., '12, Lester F. Gilbert, '06, Philip Becker Goetz, '03, Harold L. Olmsted, '08, John B. Olmsted, '76, Sidney B. Pfeifer, '16, Edward Streeter, '14, Daniel W. Streeter, '07.

Saturday Outing Committee—Proctor Carr, '04, chairman; Thomas Cary, '74, Edward E. Franchot, '02, F. C. Gratwick, '07, Howard C. Laverack, '09, Clifford Nichols, '94, Lauren A. Pettebone, '05, Robert J. Summers, L., '08, Reginald T. Wheeler, '05.

Banquet Committee—Gilbert T. Sugden, '07, chairman; Davis T. Dunbar, '04, William H. Laverack, '01, Irving L. Fisk, '97, John Lord O'Brian, '06, Frederick C. Slee, L., '06, Edward P. White, L., '84, Reginald T. Wheeler, '05.

Publicity and Decorations—Lester F. Gilbert, '06, chairman; George Cary, '83, Fred H. Cooley, '97, Eugene D. Hoefeler, '06, Edward H. Letchworth, '02, Harold L. Olmsted, '08, Seymour H. Olmsted, '13.

Hotels and Transportation—Maxwell S. Wheeler, '94, chairman; Walter Cary, '79, Thomas Cary, '74, Burwell S. Cutler, '99, Horton Heath, '11, Edward L. Jelinek, '80, Roland Lord O'Brian, '07.

Reception, Registration and Automobiles—Russell W. Bryant, '05, chairman; Evans E. Bartlett, L., '16, Charles F. Blair, L., '05, George H. Field, '06, John L. Kimberly, '16,

Seward Moot, '11, Welles V. Moot, '08, Porter H. Norton, '03, Charles W. Pooley, '09, J. H. Potter, Jr., '15, Eustace Reynolds, '10, Dexter P. Rumsey, '16, H. Carleton Sprague, '12, Robert S. Stevens, '10, Edward Streeter, '14, Eugene Warner, '08, Philip J. Wickser, L., '11, Charles H. Williams, '98, John P. Williams, '03.

SECRETARIES OF THE HARVARD CLUBS

The names and addresses of the secretaries of the 105 Harvard Clubs, including two federations, are as follows:

Akron, O.: J. L. Handy, '14, 513 Second National Bank Building.

Andover, Mass.: George W. Hinman, '98, Phillips Academy.

Annapolis, Md.: Leonard A. Doggett, '08, U. S. Naval Academy.

Arizona: John Dennett, Jr., M.D. '94, N. Central Ave., Phoenix.

Arkansas: Alfred G. Kahn, '07, care of Rose City Cotton Mill, Little Rock.

Associated Harvard Clubs: E. M. Grossman, '96, 520 Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Atlanta, Ga.: Samuel N. Evins, LL.B. '93, 1221 Empire Building.

Austin, Tex.: H. M. Ellis, '13, University Station.

Bangor, Me.: Howard Corning, '90.

Berkshire: C. G. Persons, S.B. '03, Office, Supt. of Schools, Pittsfield, Mass.

Berlin, Germany: Dr. Karl O. Bertling, A.M. '07, Amerika Institut, Universitätsstrasse 8.

Boston: Philip W. Thomson, '02, 374 Commonwealth Ave.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Seymour H. Olmsted, '13, 183 Bryant St.

Central Ohio: Professor Charles F. Kelley, '07, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Central Pennsylvania: Harry O. Ruby, '05, 60 Lehmayer Building, York.

Chicago: Joseph Husband, '08, 58 E. Washington St.

Cincinnati: Lucien Wulsin, '10, Baldwin Piano Co.

Cleveland: Newell C. Bolton, '12, 814 Hickox Building.

Columbia, Mo.: James A. Gibson, '02, Department of Chemistry, Univ. of Missouri.

Connecticut: Nathaniel H. Batchelder, '01, Windsor.

Connecticut Valley: Donald M. Baker, '10, 192 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.

Cuba: Manuel D. Diaz, S.B. '99, Obras Publicas, Arsenal Havana, Havana.

Dallas, Tex.: Lawrence F. Carlton, '04, 418 Interurban Bldg.

Dayton, O.: E. J. B. Gorman, '15, S. W. cor. First and Perry Sts.

- Delaware: Charles B. Palmer, '97, 304 Equitable Building, Wilmington.
- Eastern Illinois: H. N. Hillebrand, '09, 806 West California St., Urbana.
- Eastern New York: Gardner B. Perry, '03, 60 State St., Albany.
- Fall River, Mass.: Charles D. Davol, '06, 314 June St.
- Fitchburg, Mass.: Emerson W. Baker, '04, 140 Main St.
- Florida: Fred B. Noble, '07, Professional Building, Jacksonville.
- Georgia: John C. Elder, A.M. '10, 710 Georgia Casualty Bldg., Macon.
- Haverhill, Mass.: Martin A. Taylor, '89, 7 Arlington Place.
- Hawaii: J. P. Morgan, '11, care of Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Honolulu.
- Hingham, Mass.: C. Chester Lane, '04, 2 University Hall, Cambridge.
- Idaho: Lyon Cobb, '04, Boise.
- Indiana: Montgomery S. Lewis, '11, 218 Fletcher American National Bank Bldg., Indianapolis.
- Iowa: Morton E. Weldy, LL.B. '04, 412 Flynn Building, Des Moines.
- Japan: Matsutaro Mochizuki, '10, Iwamoto, Fujigun, Shizuoka.
- Kansas City, Mo.: Kenneth W. Snyder, 316 American Bank Building.
- Kansas: Frederick D. Bolman, 603 Cherokee St., Leavenworth.
- Keene, N. H.: Richard M. Faulkner, '09, 150 Court St.
- Kentucky: Percy N. Booth, '96, Lincoln Bank Building, Louisville.
- Lawrence, Mass.: Arthur Sweeney, '10, Central Building.
- London: Robert Grant, Jr., '06, Higginson & Co., 1 Bank Bldgs., Prince's St.
- Long Island: Albert E. King, '97, 665 E. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Louisiana: Richard B. Montgomery, '90, 1013 Whitney-Central Bank Bldg., New Orleans.
- Lowell, Mass.: Frederic C. Weld, '86, 65 Merrimack St.
- Lynn, Mass.: Luther Atwood, '83, 8 Sagamore St.
- Madison, Wis.: Professor J. M. O'Neill, 145 Iota Court, Madison.
- Maine: James C. Hamlin, Jr., '09, care of J. H. Hamlin & Son, Portland.
- Maryland: Robert W. Williams, '12, care of Ritchie, Janney & Griswold, St. Paul and Lexington Sts., Baltimore.
- Memphis, Tenn.: Prather S. McDonald, L. '09-11, 1160 Memphis Trust Bldg.
- Michigan: Chester M. Hartwell, '05, 1331 Dime Bank Building, Detroit.
- Milwaukee, Wis.: Pierpont E. Dutcher, '08, care of Bucyrus Co.
- Minnesota: Sanford H. E. Freund, '01, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul.
- Mississippi: T. H. Thomas, '12, Wiggins.
- Montana: Bradford H. Ellis, '01, care of C. F. Ellis & Co., Helena.
- Nebraska: Alan McDonald, '12, 908 Omaha National Bank Bldg., Omaha.
- Nevada: Peter Frandsen, '98, Reno.
- New Bedford, Mass.: J. E. Norton Shaw, '98, Masonic Bldg.
- Newburyport, Mass.: Lawrence B. Johnson, '15, 203 High St.
- New England Federation: C. D. Davol, '06, 314 June St., Fall River, Mass.
- New Hampshire: Hobart Pillsbury, '09, 107 Arlington St., Manchester.
- New Jersey: Arthur R. Wendell, '96, Rahway.
- New Mexico: F. C. Wilson, '98, Laughlin Bldg., Santa Fe.
- Newton, Mass.: George W. Pratt, '02, 15 Franklin St., Boston.
- New York City: Langdon P. Marvin, '98, 27 West 44th St.
- North Carolina: Dr. H. M. Dargan, Ph.D. '14, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- North Dakota: W. N. Stearns, '93, Fargo College, Fargo.
- Northeastern Pennsylvania: Jeremiah A. McCaa, '07, Wilkes-Barre.
- Oklahoma: Rollin E. Gish, '07, Colcord Building, Oklahoma City.
- Ottawa: Alexander Lerner, '09, care of E. M. Lerner & Sons, 11 York St.
- Pacific Branch of Associated Clubs: Winsor Soule, '06, Santa Barbara, Cal.
- Paris: Shaun Kelly, '09, 82 Boulevard Haussman.
- Philadelphia: Guillaem Aertsens, '05, 1004 West End Trust Bldg.
- Philippines: James M. Groves, '07, Y. M. C. A., Calle Concepcion, Manila.
- Portland, Ore.: Kurt H. Koehler, '05, Eastern & Western Lumber Co.
- Porto Rico: Francis E. Neagle, '05, American Colonial Bank Bldg., San Juan.
- Rhode Island: Carl B. Marshall, '04, 201 Turks Head Bldg., Providence. Secretary for Newport: Hugh B. Baker, '03, 40 Cranston Ave. Secretary for Providence: Houghton P. Metcalf, '14, 132 Bowen St.
- Rochester, N. Y.: J. W. Johnston, '05, Box 578.
- Rocky Mountain: Joseph D. Hitch, '95, care of Irrigated Farms Mortgage Co., 525 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.
- San Antonio, Tex.: George R. Gillette, LL.B. '05, City National Bank Bldg.
- St. Louis, Mo.: E. S. Klein, '97, 1517 Chemical Bldg.
- San Diego, Cal.: Henry J. Bischoff, LL.B. '12, 516 Granger Block.
- San Francisco, Cal.: A. E. Stow, '12, 2900 Broadway.
- Santa Barbara, Cal.: Winsor Soule, '06.

Schenectady, N. Y.: Henry V. D. Allen, '95, 5 South Church St.

Seattle, Wash.: R. H. Bollard, '05, Leary Building.

Sioux City, Ia.: Professor Henry F. Kanthlemer, A.M. '99, Morningside College.

Somerville, Mass.: Lawrence L. Winship, '11, Boston Globe, Boston.

Southern California: W. S. Witmer, '12, 908 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles.

Spokane, Wash.: Warren W. Clarke, '11, Old National Bank Bldg.

Syracuse: C. J. Kullmer, '00, 505 University Place.

Tacoma, Wash.: Robert B. Nason, '01, Cramer & Nason, Equitable Bldg.

Taunton, Mass.: Dr. Arthur R. Crandell, '92, 48 Church Green.

Toledo, O.: Edmund C. Froehlich, '03, 1007 Nicholas Bldg.

Toronto: R. E. L. Kittredge, '07, Trinity College.

Utah: Isaac B. Evans, '08, 1015 Kearns Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Vermont: Joseph T. Stearns, LL.B. '99, Burlington.

Virginia: Edward D. Harris, '03, Commonwealth Club, Richmond.

Washington, D. C.: John Davidge, '02, Hibbs Building.

Watertown, Mass.: Hayden Goodspeed, '16, 279 Mt. Auburn St.

Western Pennsylvania: A. P. L. Turner, '05, Walnut Road, Ben Avon.

Worcester, Mass.: Robert K. Shaw, '94, Free Public Library.

Youngstown, O.: Henry A. Butler, '97, 32 Wick Place.

BUFFALO

The Harvard Club of Buffalo held its 32d annual meeting at a smoker in the Saturn Club in that city on Tuesday evening, February 6. In the absence of President Charles M. Harrington, '85, John B. Olmsted, '76, vice-president, presided.

A large and enthusiastic body of Harvard men from western New York attended and heard reports from many standing committees. The Football Cup Committee exhibited a large new football-challenge cup, for the high schools, specially designed by Tiffany, which was won this year by the South Park High School and has since been presented to the school.

Evan Hollister, '97, general chairman for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Buffalo on June 1 and 2, which will, it is expected, attract more than 500 delegates, reviewed the work of that and many subcom-

mittees. The work of preparation for the convention is well under way, and the call to share in their part of entertaining met with enthusiastic response from the members. The officers of the local committee for the Associated Clubs are: Evan Hollister, '97, chairman, 816 Fidelity Building; Proctor Carr, '04, secretary, 135 Tonawanda St.

Other reports were received from committees on Secondary Schools, A. C. Richardson, '73, chairman; Scholarship, J. B. Olmsted, '76, chairman; Declamation Contest, Rev. W. R. Lord, '96, chairman; Membership, R. L. O'Brien, '08, chairman; Appointments, J. P. Williams, '03, for F. B. Cooley, '97, chairman.

The guest of the evening was Professor George P. Baker of the Department of English. He brought a fresh message of Harvard spirit to the club and paid a most appreciative tribute to Professor Barrett Wendell, recently retired and now Professor-Emeritus.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John B. Olmsted, '76, president; Fred C. Gratwick, '97, vice-president; Eustace Reynolds, '10, treasurer; Seymour H. Olmsted, '13, secretary; members of the executive committee, F. St. J. Sidway, '93, H. C. Laverack, '99.

NEW JERSEY

In spite of icy breezes, unusually low temperature, no snow, and poor ice for skating, 56 intrepid members and friends of the Harvard Club of New Jersey attended the second annual winter outing of the club at the Red Rocks Inn, Newfoundland, N. J., on February 2, 3, and 4. The first of the members arrived on Friday afternoon; on Saturday afternoon the house was filled to overflowing, and additional quarters for the late arrivals had to be secured at a nearby dwelling.

Tramping through the woods, scaling the cliffs, and skating occupied the attention of the hardy during the hours of daylight; the evenings around the open fire place with the stories and imitations of Ralph S. Foss, '03, the songs of the Reynolds trio, assisted by Captain Gerrish Newell, '98, and the parodies of old songs will long be remembered. The games for the children (Going to Jerusalem, won by Miss Majorie Blaikie), the children's spelling match with its attendant forfeits, won by Master Calvin Koch, and the dancing passed the time away quickly. Prizes in the spelling match were won by Mrs. Charles Gilman, Mrs. Martindale, and John Reynolds, '07. The ring toss was won by Miss Merck, the special prize being donated by Gerrish Newell.

Among those present were: J. Lester Eisner,

'11, and Mrs. Eisner, Monroe Eisner, '14, and Mrs. Eisner, Cameron Blaikie, '90, Mrs. Blaikie, and two children, Yancey Cohen, '81, Mrs. Cohen, and Miss Cohen, R. Norris Shreve, '08, and Mrs. Shreve, C. E. Burgess, '92, and Mrs. Burgess, Miss Hershey and Miss Merck, P. McK. Garrison, '90, A. R. Wendell, '96, Gerrish Newell, '98, Mrs. Newell, and daughter, Quentin Reynolds, '14, and Mrs. Reynolds, John Reynolds, '07, Frank Koch, Mrs. Koch, and two children, Dr. D. Webb Granberry, '99, and Mrs. Granberry, Kenneth Reynolds, '14, and Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Burrows, A. M. Chase, '96, and Mrs. Chase, Bryant White, '05, and Mrs. White, Charles H. Wight, '67, Mrs. Martindale, and three children, J. H. T. Martin, '96, and Mrs. Martin, R. S. Foss, '03, and Mrs. Foss, C. F. Speare, '99, and Mrs. Speare, Charles Gilman, '04, and Mrs. Gilman, C. N. Wheeler, '06, and Mrs. Wheeler, G. E. Huggins, '01, and Mrs. Huggins, and H. W. Thurston, '16.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania held a dinner at the University Club in Pittsburgh, on February 10. There were no set speeches, but James Duncan Phillips, '97, of the Harvard Club of Boston, spoke informally. After the dinner moving pictures were shown. Those present were: Percival J. Eaton, '83, W. H. R. Hilliard, '84, Alvin A. Morris, '92, S. K. Fenollosa, '95, Edward E. Jenkins, '97, David E. Mitchell, '97, Ward Bonsall, '98, Ralph H. Watson, '00, G. C. Kimball, '00, H. G. Schleiter, '00, C. K. Robinson, '01, Park Alexander, '03, Malcolm McLeod, '04, H. D. Parkin, '04, Carl Van der Voort, '04, Sidney J. Watts, '05, H. R. Bunton, '05, A. P. L. Turner, '05, W. V. Hawkins, '06, C. J. Mundo, '07, A. F. Clark, '07, Bradley Dewey, '08, W. W. Parshley, '09, L. L. Burgess, '09, S. C. Shapleigh, '11, J. K. Fitzpatrick, '11, L. K. Heath, '12, W. J. Askin, '12, W. E. Allen, '12, E. Tyler Davis, '12, T. B. Parshley, '12, H. R. Hilliard, '14, R. P. Kelley, '15, L. E. Knowlton, '15, R. B. Whidden, '15, G. Herbert Dunn, '16, C. W. Holmes, '16, S. A. Hartwell, Jr., '16.

On Tuesday, February 20, Eliot Wadsworth, '98, vice-chairman of the American Red Cross, visited Pittsburgh for an organization meeting of a Pittsburgh chapter, and the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania made it a point to extend to him an enthusiastic welcome and to promise coöperation with him in the work in Pittsburgh. A luncheon was held at which the plans were explained and ways and means in which the club could assist were gone into.

Those present were: G. C. Kimball, '00, W. L. Monro, '89, E. E. Jenkins, '97, P. J.

Eaton, '83, W. J. Askin, '12, P. J. Alexander, '03, C. Taylor, '11, A. A. Morris, '92, Malcolm McLeod, '04, D. E. Mitchell, '97, John R. Lewis, '05, W. W. Parshley, '09, C. Van der Voort, '04, S. J. Watts, '05, Ward Bonsall, '98, T. B. Parshley, '12, A. P. L. Turner, '05, L. Litchfield, '85, H. R. Baker, '01, H. D. Parkin, '04, J. Rickertson, '98, T. C. Jenkins, '92, W. W. Williams, '05, C. W. Holmes, '16, Allan Davis, '07, C. K. Robinson, '01, C. J. Mundo, '07, C. N. Kimball, '00, Thomas Ewing, '92.

WORCESTER

The Harvard Club of Worcester, Mass., had its 14th annual meeting and dinner on Wednesday, February 14, at the State Mutual restaurant in that city. Sixty-one members and guests were present. President T. Hovey Gage, '86, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Dr. George H. Nettleton, Yale '96, and A. E. Phoutrides, instructor at Harvard in Greek and Latin. A double quartet from the College Glee Club sang.

The treasurer's report showed that there was a balance of \$2,875 in the Scholarship Fund, and \$108 in the club fund, and that 149 members were paying dues in the New England Federation and the Associated Harvard Clubs. Theodore S. Albot, '20, of Worcester, and Daniel J. Dempsey, Jr., '20, of Millbury, now hold the club scholarships.

The officers of the club for the ensuing year are: President, Dr. Warren R. Gilman, '84; vice-presidents, Dr. Leonard Wheeler, '66, Ernest H. Wood, '93; secretary and treasurer, Robert K. Shaw, '94; executive committee, Haskell Williams, '07, Dr. Philip H. Cook, '99, Joseph S. O'Connor, D.M.D., '12, Dr. George C. Lincoln, '05, James A. Saxe, '88, Fordyce T. Blake, '12, Henry K. Swinscoe, '85; nominating committee, Earle Brown, '95, Louis E. Feingold, L. '04-'06, Arthur K. Hutchins, '03, William W. Gale, '88, Charles A. Hamilton, '99, Douglas P. Cook, '05.

LONG ISLAND

At the annual meeting of the Long Island Harvard Club on February 10, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. John Howland Lathrop, '05; vice-presidents, Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, '90, Hans von Kaltenborn, '09; secretary-treasurer, Albert E. King, '97, 665 East 12th St., Brooklyn; governing committee, Rev. John H. Lathrop, '05, Dr. Edward H. Squibb, '78, Professor Walter R. Marsh, '89, Henry J. Davenport, '00, Warren J. Kibby, '01, C. W. Randall, '05, William J. Berry, '08, Hans von Kaltenborn, '09, George Kenyon, '04, Albert E. King, '97; scholarship committee: Henry J. Davenport, '00, Dr. F. W. Atkinson,

Annual Meeting, Associated Harvard Clubs Buffalo, June 1 and 2, 1917

'90, Dr. Robert F. Barber, '04; schools committee: Warren J. Kibby, '01, William J. Berry, '08, Walter R. Marsh, '89, B. T. Goldberg, '16, J. M. Johnson, '00, Dr. H. R. Linville, '94, Sanford D. France, '02, Cyrus A. King, '97, Dr. Herbert Bates, '90, William E. Stilson, A.M. '97, Frank H. Miller, A.M. '99; committee on informal gatherings, Hans von Kaltenborn, '09, chairman; trophy committee, C. W. Randall, '05.

DALLAS

The Harvard Club of Dallas has decided to hold an informal monthly luncheon and smoker on the last Saturday of each month. The first luncheon for the year 1917 was held on January 27, at the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association, Dallas, and the following members of the club were present: Charles F. Crowley, '11, George V. Peak, A.M. '08, E. N. Willis, '03, H. W. Fisher, '04, L. F. Carlton, '04.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Forty-eight members and guests attended the third regular meeting of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York, held on January 23, at the Harvard Club in that city. Henry Goldmark, '78, consulting engineer, and formerly designing engineer on the Panama Canal, gave an illustrated talk on that work. A plan proposed, as the result of a conference in Boston in December, for the formation of an effective alumni association of Harvard men interested in science was discussed at length. A motion was passed that any association which the society would join must be a Harvard Engineering Society.

PHILADELPHIA

The annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia will be held in the Clover Room of the Bellevue-Stratford in that city at 7 P. M., on Friday, March 16.

Dean Briggs's Report on Athletics

DEAN BRIGGS, in his report for the year 1915-16 as chairman of the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, gives special attention to the meeting of delegates from Yale, Princeton, and Harvard at New York in December, 1915, when an agreement was made in regard to the conduct of athletics at those three institutions. Of that meeting and the resulting agreement, Dean Briggs says:

The temper of this meeting left little or nothing to be desired. There was no effort to make the representation of the three colleges mathematically equal: in each college several persons peculiarly interested in one or more branches of athletic sport were cordially invited. There was no formal voting, no formality of any sort; there was, I believe, something as near perfect frankness and as clear of politics as is humanly possible, every man standing ready to acknowledge the difficulties and to reveal the weaknesses of the system

used in the institution he represented, and each college doing its best to make rivalry honest and generous.

Out of this meeting came the agreement printed below. The part of the agreement hardest to carry out is Section 2, which suggests, if it does not demand, a searching and laborious investigation; but even Section 2 accomplished much in the past season. Students knew where they stood, whether what they did in summer threatened or did not threaten their amateur standing. We have encouraged students to be open with us, and have tried not to be unreasonable with them.

The best summer camps, for instance, are as far as possible from what is ordinarily meant by professional athletics; and a councillor's (or councillor's) position in one of them gives admirable work to an undergraduate in the long vacation. No cleaner way of earning money and gaining experience can be found. In genuine summer camps as opposed to what have been called "coaching joints", the councillors are chosen first for their personal character and next for their interest in such outdoor life and sport as the boys in a

camp ought to have through the summer months. An indoor student with no love either of nature or of physical exercise is no man to take charge of boys out of doors; a clean and intelligent young athlete is infinitely better. These councillors live near the boys day and night; they are not so much coaches as companions; yet they do give, and must give, and are sometimes advertised as giving, elementary instruction in swimming, or baseball, or football, as part of their out-of-door companionship with the boys. They supervise the boys' games, and in supervising them teach. Likening them to "bush leaguers" or to deadheads imported as advertisements for summer hotels is a grave injustice; yet the letter of the rule makes them professionals. The new agreement enables these men to clear their way in advance, and it tries also to discriminate between the men who play ball in the summer for fun, whether some of their team-mates are paid or not, and the men who play for money. Discrimination is not very hard if men will tell the truth. Of course, there are ways of fooling the authorities; but most college men will tell the truth if they believe that people trust them and try to use them squarely, and many will tell it to their own condemnation.

The agreement referred to above has never before been published in full. It reads as follows:

"With a view to keeping the spirit and the associations of professionalism out of college sports without the unreasonable hampering of them by the mere letter of rules, and with a view to maintaining in mutual confidence at these three universities the same theory and practice in matters of eligibility, we adopt the following statement of principles:

"1. No man who has ever received any pecuniary reward or its equivalent by reason of his connection with athletics—whether for playing, coaching or acting as teacher in any branch of sport or engaging therein in any capacity—shall represent his University in any athletic team or crew, except that any university committee on eligibility may, subject to the approval of a committee of the chairmen of the three Athletic Associations, permit such participation in intercollegiate athletics by men who might technically be debarred under the letter of the rule, but who, in the judgment of the university committee on eligibility, have not commercialized their athletic ability or offended against the spirit of the foregoing provision.

"2. No student shall represent his University in any athletic team or crew who receives from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support

money or the equivalent of money, such as board and lodging, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts or payments to him shall be approved by the university committee on eligibility, subject to the approval of the committee of the three chairmen, on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete. Cases are to be submitted in advance to the university committee on eligibility. A student who takes part in summer baseball or in the work of a summer camp, for example, without first securing the approval of the university committee on eligibility for his plans, jeopardizes his right thereafter to represent his University in any team or crew.

"The university committee on eligibility shall have power, however, to grant permission in advance to a student to engage in athletics, whether during term-time or vacation, as the representative of an organization not connected with the University, under such conditions not at variance with the spirit of the rule as it may approve. It may also decide cases involving unintentional, technical, or trivial violations of the foregoing rules, which are intended to prevent discrimination either for or against a student because he is an athlete.

"3. No student shall be eligible to membership in a university team or crew until he has completed satisfactorily a full year's work at the University and has satisfied the requirements for advancement with his class as determined by the Faculty.

"4. No student shall compete in intercollegiate athletics in a university team or crew more than three academic years, but the year or years during which a man may have represented any university or college other than Harvard, Yale, or Princeton in a university team or crew shall be counted as a part of the three-year period of representation only in the same sport in which he has competed. In no case, however, shall any student represent Harvard, Yale, or Princeton in intercollegiate athletics in a university team or crew in more than three different academic years.

"5. No student shall be eligible for a university or freshman team or crew unless he is in good scholastic standing at his University, as determined by the Faculty of that institution.

"6. No student in a graduate school or in a professional school of graduate standing shall be eligible for membership in a university team or crew.

"7. No student who has, while enrolled in another university or college, taken part in competitive athletics as a member of his university or college or class team or crew, shall be eligible to membership in freshman teams or crews.

"Only those institutions which are named in the 'Carnegie List' as universities or colleges shall be regarded as such in the application of the preceding paragraph.

"8. No student shall be eligible for membership in any university team or crew who has lost his class standing because of deficiencies in scholarship, or because of university discipline, until after one year from the time at which he lost his class standing, unless in the meantime he shall have been restored to his former class standing by action of his University Faculty.

"In the administration of this agreement entered into by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in June, 1916, it is intended that there shall be a maximum of self-government in athletic matters in each university, but it shall be understood that questions of interpretation and enforcement of the rules and all questions involved in the athletic relations of the universities may be submitted to the committee of the three chairmen by any one of the said universities.

"Six months' notice shall be required for withdrawal from this agreement by any one of these universities."

Dean Briggs goes on in his report:

If it is true that students have cheated the rules, it is equally true that the rules have cheated students. The definition of an amateur suggested in print to the I. C. A. A. A. last winter was not only extraordinary in syntax but drastic in severity. I quote a passage that struggles to explain one way in which a man may lose his standing as an amateur:

"By having played in any public competition or exhibition upon a team on which there were professionals, but who himself had not been paid to play or coach, or who in any manner, except by reason of such associating, has not had his amateur status affected; or

"Without having first obtained the consent of the organization governing such sport, by having participated therein in any individual public competition or exhibition with or against a professional, but who except by reason of such associating has not had his amateur status affected."

Some colleges, if I understand them rightly, condemn as a professional a youth who has taken part in a game of baseball for which any player on either side has received pay—even though the youth was quite unaware of this fact. The Harvard rules used to bar from intercollegiate athletics a man who had been a member of another college in the preceding year; and the rule has an obvious and excellent purpose. In 1914 a young man from a public high school in a country town, fail-

ing to pass examinations enough for admission to Harvard as a freshman, had his choice between another year at the high school and a year at another college. At the high school he would have taken active part in athletics; at the college that he attended there are no athletics. In 1915 he passed enough more examinations for admission to Harvard, and as a freshman in 1915-16 he was excluded from candidacy for a position in intercollegiate athletics because, though a bona fide freshman, he had attended another college in the preceding year—although attendance at that college had cut him off for the year from college athletics of any sort. His case was a *reductio ad absurdum* of the rule in its old form; and I am ashamed of being bound by that rule. Yet our committee saw no escape, especially at a time when Yale had shown no mercy on herself in barring some of her finest athletes for unconscious violation of a rule which had long been violated with impunity.

The best part of the new agreement is the certainty of its bringing together frequently the chairmen of the committees on athletics at the three universities for open and friendly discussion. These three chairmen are determined that, so far as in them lies, nothing known to any one of them as bearing on their intercollegiate athletic relations shall be unknown to the others; determined that, so far as in them lies, their relations shall be not merely decent but generous; that each college shall deal with cases in the other colleges quite as liberally as with cases of its own, and shall be more afraid of getting an advantage than of giving one. This attitude has caused, and doubtless will cause from time to time, some unfriendliness in those who believe that a patriot must be a partisan: but it is the right attitude; and not until undergraduates and alumni are ashamed of any other will intercollegiate athletics become the power for good fellowship and straight sportsmanship that shall prove their value in the eyes of all reasonable men.

Since I wrote the foregoing paragraphs, the Yale report which takes up the question of expenditure for athletics has been published and has been justly praised. The theory that college sports are boys' games and not tremendous disciplinary experiences wherein victory is vital, commends itself to nearly everybody; and this theory, if adopted, does away with the present coaching system and with much of the present extravagance. The fact that it does away also with much of the present income, and that the present income takes care of fields, buildings, and equipment, as well as coaches, cannot be overlooked; nor should it be forgotten, as it sometimes is, that the cost of athletics is borne by

athletics, and not by the university treasury. Incidentally, the receipts from athletics do away with the evil of subscriptions for teams. To unpaid coaches also, are open the same opportunities of graft and of disguised professionalism that are open to players. Something, too, may be said for our highly organized and intense athletic sport as a great disciplinary and educational force which may transform a boy into a man. Yet these considerations, though they complicate the problem, provide no adequate reason for ignoring it; and the paragraphs devoted to it in the Yale report deserve the active and grateful consideration of every committee on athletics and of every college man.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CREW

The candidates for the university crew were called out last week for regular work on the machines and in the tank. The response was disappointing; only 70 men, the smallest number in years, reported at the boat house. More candidates are expected as soon as the hours in the Training Unit have been arranged so that the men can take time for rowing. The military work is interfering more or less with athletics as a whole, and the possibility that a change for the worse in the international situation may stop the training for intercollegiate contests is in the minds of the undergraduates. For the present, however, the candidates for the crew and for the other athletic teams will go on as usual except that they are excused for their military drill on Mondays.

Four of the eight oarsmen who defeated Cornell and Yale last year and also broke the record for the four-mile course at New London will not be candidates this year. Captain Morgan, Talcott, and Lund, who rowed, respectively, 2, 3, and stroke, have graduated, and Quimby, number 7, has been so crippled by an attack of infantile paralysis that he will not be able in a long time, if ever, to take part in athletics again. The veteran coxswain, Kreger, has steered his last intercollegiate race, as he is now a student in the Law School. The other men who rowed in last year's races—

Captain Cabot, bow; White, 4; Coolidge, 5; Taylor, 6; are again in the first crew, as it has been tentatively arranged by Coach Haines.

The eight is now made up as follows: White, stroke; Moody, 7; Whitman, 6; Coolidge, 5; Taylor, 4; Cabot, 3; Brown, 2; Potter, bow.

White, who is stroking the crew, was stroke of the second eight during a large part of last season, and has had, therefore, considerable experience. Moody rowed in his freshman crew two years ago and in his class crew which won the college championship and also defeated the Yale champion class crew last year; he is a very strong, enduring man. Whitman was 6 in the victorious freshman crew of last year. Brown and Potter rowed stroke and 7, respectively, in the second crew of 1916. The coxswain is Cameron who steered the second eight last year.

The second eight, as now made up, contains several good oarsmen, the most promising of whom are Franklin, who rowed last year with Moody in the winning class crew, and Parkman, who was in the freshman eight. Emmett, who stroked the freshmen, is stroking the second eight; he is a very effective stroke, but seems to be too light for a 4-mile race.

The first freshman eight is now made up as follows: Mellen, stroke; Burden, 7; Livingston, 6; Withington, 5; Litchfield, 4; Bullard, 3; Whitney, 2; Bowen, bow.

The Cornell-Harvard race, which has come to be looked on as an annual event, has been given up for the present season because the Harvard authorities felt that May 26, the date on which Cornell wanted to row, was too near the day of the Yale-Harvard race; in their judgment it would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to fit the crew for a two-mile race with Cornell and then change its style so that about three weeks later it would be in form for a four-mile race with Yale. May 26 was, however,

the only satisfactory date for Cornell because that day is regularly given up to athletic events at Ithaca and attracts a great crowd of graduates. There has been, of course, no such thing as a misunderstanding between Cornell and Harvard, and the Cambridge men hope that the race between the two crews may be rowed again next year and in subsequent seasons.

Harvard is carrying on negotiations with Columbia and it is hoped that that crew will be able to row against Harvard on the Charles on May 19. Such a race would be particularly interesting because Rice, the Columbia coach, was for several years the coach of the Weld Boat Club. During the spring recess, the Harvard first and second university crews will row the Princeton eights on Carnegie Lake.

PRINCETON BEATEN AT HOCKEY

Harvard defeated Princeton, 2 goals to 0, in the hockey game in the Boston Arena last Saturday evening. As each team had previously won a game from the other, the contest of Saturday night decided the series. It was not a very exciting game; both teams had on the ice their strongest line-ups, but there was not much team-play, and the defense on each side was much stronger than the offense.

Townsend, after 13 minutes of play, made the first goal, and Kissel scored the second only less than a minute before the game ended. Both goal-tends repeatedly made brilliant stops.

The form shown by the Harvard players did not encourage their supporters to look forward with much confidence to the Yale game which will be played in the Arena next Saturday evening. Since Yale has defeated Harvard at New Haven, Captain Morgan's players, in order to take the Yale series, must win Saturday's game and also the third one which will then be necessary.

The summary of the Princeton game follows:

HARVARD.

Townsend, Kissel, r.w.
Percy, r.c.
Baker, Baldwin, Fisher,
Rice, W. Morgan, l.w.
Thacher, Eckfeldt, c.p.
J. Morgan, o.
Wylde, g.

PRINCETON.

L.w., Comey, Schoen
l.c., W. Humphreys
r.c., Schoen, Comey
r.w., Cushman, Hills
c.p., G. Humphreys
p., Scully
g., Ford

Score—Harvard, 2; Princeton, 0. Goals—Townsend, Kissel. Penalties—Baker, illegal checking; Percy, slashing. Stops—Wylde, 17; Ford, 14. Referees—W. H. Russell and G. W. Tingley. Goal umpires—Carnochan. Hunt.

OFFICERS OF THE TRAINING CORPS

The provisional list of company officers in the Harvard University Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps follows:

Company A—Captain, J. K. Olyphant, '18, of New York City; 1st lieutenant, R. U. Whitney, '18, of Boston; 2d lieutenant G. M. Parker, '19, of Houston, Tex.

Company B—Captain, J. B. Cumings, '19, of New York City; 1st lieutenant, R. K. Fessenden, sL., of Brookline, 2d lieutenant, J. C. McMullin, '17, of Boston.

Company C—Captain, M. H. Davis, 2L., of Greensburg, Kan.; 1st lieutenant, R. D. Roquemore, '17, of West Newton; 2d lieutenant, L. R. Barker, 2L., of Clinton, Ia.

Company D—Captain, J. F. Rhodes, 3L., of El Dorado Springs, Mo.; 1st lieutenant, P. W. Ingraham, '17, of Wellesley; 2d lieutenant, A. G. Aldis, 1G., of Lake Forest, Ill.

Company E—Captain, G. C. Wilkins, '18, of Lowell; 1st lieutenant, E. R. Gay, '19, of Cambridge; 2d lieutenant, C. W. Lippitt, Jr., '19, of Providence.

Company F—F. B. Lund, Jr., '18, of Boston; 1st lieutenant, N. B. Chandler, '17, of Medford; 2d lieutenant, Winthrop Burr, Jr., '18, of Lawrence, L. I.

Company G—Captain, W. A. Walker, '17, of Burlington, Mass.; 1st lieutenant, John Coolidge, '17, of Middleboro, Mass.; 2d lieutenant, V. H. Vaughn, '18, of Kingston, N. Y.

Company H—Captain, C. E. Fraser, '18, of Champaign, Ill.; 1st lieutenant, J. D. Crichton, '17, of Syracuse, N. Y.; 2d lieutenant, J. M. Rogers, '17, of Port Dickinson, N. Y.

Company I—Captain, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston; 1st lieutenant, Greenough Townsend, '18, of Oyster Bay, L. I.; 2d lieutenant, J. D. Williams, ocC., of Cambridge.

Company J—Captain, H. G. Reynolds, '17, of Readville; 1st lieutenant, L. O. Dudley, '18, of Brooklyn; 2d lieutenant, A. C. Alden, '17, of Boston.

The Provisions of the McKay Will

THAT portion of the will of the late Gordon McKay which sets forth the terms of his bequest to Harvard University and is the basis of the litigation now going on in the Massachusetts Supreme Court is here given :

I direct that eighty per cent. of the balance of said net annual income after paying the annuities (the remaining twenty per cent. being held as a reserve fund to cover any future possible deficiency in the annual income to pay said annuities) shall be safely invested by my trustees from time to time until such accumulations amount to the sum of one million dollars and then I direct my trustees to pay over said sum of one million dollars to "the President and Fellows of Harvard College in their corporate capacity"; if said Corporation shall accept the same for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth: to be held and applied by them and their successors in said capacity for the purposes and trusts hereinafter declared.

I also direct said trustees to pay to the said President and Fellows (if and after said sum of one million dollars has been paid over to them as aforesaid) annually eighty per cent. of the balance of the net income accruing from the remainder of my estate after paying the existing annuities and upon and after the death of the last surviving annuitant, I direct said trustees to pay over to the said President and Fellows of Harvard College all the residue of my estate including all unexpended income, all of which said sums, I give to the said President and Fellows of Harvard College, provided they accept the same as aforesaid strictly upon the trusts and purposes following, namely:—

I direct, if the said Corporation, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, accept said gift, that the sum total of all the property and moneys conveyed by my trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, shall be forever known and described in the records of the President and Fellows and on the books of their Treasurer, as the Gordon McKay Endowment.

I give the President and Fellows full powers to hold, manage and protect, improve, sell, invest and re-invest at their discretion from time to time the property in which this Endowment may at any time be invested: I also give the said Corporation authority, in case the principal shall be at any time impaired through misfortune, to accumulate the income

of the Endowment, or any part thereof, until the principal shall be made good: but in order that the principal and income may share in the guaranty or insurance which is derived from the large mass and wide distribution of the University's investments, I prefer that the investments of the Endowment be merged, as soon and as far as in the discretion of the President and Fellows they prudently and equitably may be, with the general investments of the other permanent funds held by the President and Fellows.

The net income of said Endowment shall be used to promote applied science:

First. By maintaining professorships, workshops, laboratories and collections for any or all of those scientific subjects, which have, or may hereafter have, applications useful to man, and

Second. By aiding meritorious and needy students in pursuing those subjects.

Inasmuch as a large part of my life has been devoted to the study and invention of machinery, I instruct the President and Fellows to take special care that the great subject of mechanical engineering in all its branches and in the most comprehensive sense, be thoroughly provided for from my Endowment.

I direct that the President and Fellows be free to provide from the Endowment all grades of instruction in applied science, from the lowest to the highest, and that the instruction provided be kept accessible to pupils who have had no other opportunities of previous education than those which the free public schools afford.

I direct that the salaries attached to the professorships maintained from the Endowment be kept liberal, generation after generation, according to the standards of each successive generation, to the end that these professorships may always be attractive to able men and that their effect may be to raise, in some judicious measure, the general scale of compensation for the teachers of the University.

I direct that the professors supported from this Endowment be provided with suitable assistance in their several departments, by the appointment of instructors of lower grades, and of draughtsmen, foremen, mechanics, clerks or assistants, as occasion may require, my desire being that the professors be free to devote themselves to whatever part of the teaching requires the greatest skill and largest experience, and to the advancement of their several subjects.

I direct that the President and Fellows be

free to erect buildings for the purposes of this Endowment, and to purchase sites for the same, but only from the income of the Endowment.

I direct that all the equipment required to illustrate teaching or to give students opportunity to practise, whether instruments, diagrams, tools, machines or apparatus, be always kept of the best design and quality, so that no antiquated, superseded, or unserviceable implement or machinery shall ever be retained in the lecture rooms, workshops or laboratories maintained from the Endowment.

Finally, I request that the name Gordon McKay be permanently attached to the professorships, buildings, and scholarships or other aids for needy students, which may be established, erected or maintained from the income of this Endowment.

Should the said President and Fellows of Harvard College fail to accept (in writing) the above Endowment upon the terms and provisions above set forth within two years after my death, I then give said accumulations and said residue to my trustees hereunder and their successors, in trust to apply the same to the purposes above set forth. * * *

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal on this thirtieth day of October, A. D. 1891.

(Signed) GORDON MCKAY.
(Seal).

PROFESSOR C. J. WHITE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am moved to say a few words, through the BULLETIN, in grateful appreciation of a Harvard teacher who has recently died—Professor Charles J. White.

Besides being a favorite instructor in exact mathematics, during the years 1870 to 1894, Professor White acted as Registrar of the College Faculty from 1880 to 1888, and for a time was acting Dean of Harvard College, as his name appears on my degree in that capacity.

The chief impression left with me concerning Professor White was that of a man who acted among the students with distinguished justice and impartiality—and the pseudonym "C. J." was always associated with those qualities. In fact he was often spoken of as the squarest man in Harvard College.

A host of men who attended the College between 1870 and 1894 will, I am sure, recall memories of Professor C. J. White with feelings of deep affection and respect.

FRANCIS CALL WOODMAN, '88.
Morristown, N. J.

THE BULLETIN REBUKED

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I very much regret that a Harvard graduate, speaking in semi-official capacity as editor of the BULLETIN, should be the one person to impute insincerity and frivolity to the undergraduates who organized the Harvard Union for American Neutrality. The public has been fair enough to accept the effort of these advocates of peace at its face value. It would have been easy for you to learn, as I have learned, that their action was the expression of their earnest convictions; and that it was courageously taken with the full realization that it ran counter to a strong popular opinion in the College.

Their action was at no time anonymous, as they had from the start an official headquarters at Grays 17. Before the BULLETIN was issued, the names of the organizers had been voluntarily published in the *Crimson*.

HORACE A. DAVIS, '91.
Brookline, Mass.

[The names of the organizers of the Harvard Union for American Neutrality were made public after the BULLETIN had gone to press. They are eight in number, one from the Law School, six from the junior, one from the sophomore class. We had so recently recognized the courage of Harvard dissenters at the present time that it seemed unnecessary last week to point it out again.]

It was certainly our intention to give all credit for "honest differences of opinion" on the subject of international affairs—as we specifically did. When the Neutrality Union warned the country against "hasty action", under the present administration, and called for "a general referendum before a declaration of war", we felt, as we still feel, that it rendered itself a fair target for criticism. THE EDITORS.]

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Concerning the proposed Harvard Endowment Fund I want to remind Harvard men that the University is confronted by a condition and not a theory, and that Harvard men are confronted by a privilege and not a hold-up. Does it not go without saying that the Fund would never have been started unless the need were imperative? Although a man of limited means I feel the obligation "to do something". We cannot let the big fellows do it. Let them start it, but the rest of us must finish it. If every Harvard man will do his bit the enterprise will be splendidly successful.

MINOT SIMONS, '91.

Cleveland, Ohio.

FACULTY APPOINTMENTS

The following members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences have been promoted from assistant professors to professors: Henry A. Yeomans, Department of Government, Dean of Harvard College; Theodore Lyman, Department of Physics, Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory; George Washington Pierce, Department of Physics, Director of the Cruft Memorial Laboratory. Charles T. Copeland has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor of English.

UNIVERSITY FINANCES

The financial statement of the University for the year ended June 30, 1916, shows that although the income was \$84,182.04 less than in 1914-15, the expenditures were reduced \$200,491.19, and the result was a balance of \$9,973.08 instead of a deficit of \$13,396.00.

During the year ended June 30, 1916, gifts "for capital", either establishing new funds or increasing old ones, amounted to \$1,652,189.03. This is an increase of \$866,362.06, but the gifts "for immediate use" decreased from \$434,195.21 in 1914-15 to \$283,457.56 in 1915-16. The total income of the University was \$2,935,419.05. This amount was made up chiefly by \$1,787,057.20, income from funds and gifts; \$760,944, tuition fees; and \$162,451.12, rent from dormitories. The expendi-

tures were \$2,961,267.36, or, after subtracting the deficit of restricted income met by charges against funds and gifts, \$2,925,446.57.

The largest expenditure by any department was \$1,167,228.28, used by the College, including the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The credit surplus in this department was \$63,270.65, which sum was a little larger than the \$62,562.07 of the previous year. The Library had a deficit of \$51,540.12; of that amount, \$26,751.46 was spent on new books. The total amount spent on salaries for instruction was \$600,090.04.

THE HARVARD DEBATING TEAMS

The following men have been chosen, after competition, to represent Harvard on the teams which will debate against Yale and Princeton on March 28: J. H. Spitz, '17, of Brookline, A. G. Aldis, '17, of Lake Forest, Ill., C. E. Fraser, '18, of Champaign, Ill., W. L. Prosser, '18, of Minneapolis, Jacob Davis, '19, of Pittsburgh, Lawrence Dennis, '19, of Washington, D. C.

The alternates are: A. R. Ginsburgh, '17, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Lowell Brentano, '18, of Orange, N. J., William Hettleman, '19, of Baltimore.

The Coolidge Debating Prize of \$100, offered for the best speaking in the trials for the team, was awarded to Spitz.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

More than a week ago there appeared in the public press a circumstantial account of plans reported as made for converting Harvard, in the event of war, into a military institution. This promptly called for the following memorandum from the College Office:

"The statement that in case of a declaration of war Harvard College will transform itself from an academic institution into one for the training of junior officers has no foundation. It is training junior officers now, but whether any change in the present program during the term will be made in case of war has not even been discussed by the authorities of the University."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR E. D. PETERS

Edward Dyer Peters, M.D. '77, Gordon McKay Professor of Metallurgy since 1909, died suddenly at his home in Dorchester on Saturday, February 17. He graduated at the Freiberg School of Mines in 1860, and after practical experience of assaying in Colorado, came to Harvard as lecturer on metallurgy in 1903. He was the author of two important works on Copper Smelting (1887, 1907), and of many scientific monographs.



"TEN MILLION WELCOMES."

From The Harvard Lampoon, January 26, 1917.

THE LAMPOON'S CONCEPTION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND PROJECT

At the University

Everett Tryon King, '18, a son of Edward Skinner King, assistant professor of astronomy at the Observatory, died of pneumonia at the Stillman Infirmary, on February 22. He had taken part in the work of the Observatory, his study of color in the Department of Fine Arts had received an appropriation from the American Academy, and he had interested himself in the higher mathematics and paleogeography. Members of the Faculty state that he had a mind of extraordinary brilliance and versatility.

The following officers have been elected by the Phillips Brooks House Association and the constituent societies: President, C. P. Reynolds, '18, of Readville, Mass.; vice-president, L. K. Garrison, '19, of New York City; secretary, A. E. O. Munsell, '18, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; treasurer, Cass Canfield, '19, of Roslyn, L. I.; librarian, Royal Little, '19, of Brookline.

Professors Paul H. Hanus and Ernest C. Moore, Assistant Professors George E. Johnson, Walter F. Dearborn, Alexander J. Inglis, and Henry W. Holmes, and Mr. John M. Brewer, all teachers in the Division of Education, have signed a memorial calling attention to the great debt which education in this country owes to the late Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw.

Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., who has been selected as the lecturer for 1916-17 on the William Belden Noble Foundation, will give six lectures on "The Spiritual World." The dates are March 6, 8, 13, 15, 20, and 22. The lectures will be given at 8 o'clock in Phillips Brooks House and will be open to the public.

The Pi Eta Society will give this year, as its annual theatrical production, "A Medley of Heirs", a musical comedy by J. W. D. Seymour, '17, of New York City. Five performances will be given in March, the first and last in Cambridge, and the others in Boston, Lowell, and Exeter.

The St. Paul's Catholic Club will produce the farce-comedy "Believe Me, Xantippe", in Jordan Hall, Boston, on the evening of May 7. The committee in charge consists of H. F. Sullivan, '17, of Fall River, E. F. McCarthy, '19, of Somerville, J. S. Scanlon, '18, of Somerville.

At the Seminary of Economics last Monday evening, H. B. Hall, 5G., of Cambridge, spoke on "Early Developments in Agriculture in Massachusetts."

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday afternoon, E. C. Kemble, 4G., of Lisbon, O., spoke on "Kinetic Energy at Absolute Zero."

The Harvard relay team won a mile race from the Boston College team at the meet in the State Armory, Hartford, Conn., on February 22, but was beaten by the Princeton team in the Johns Hopkins-Fifth Regiment games in Baltimore last Saturday evening. The Harvard runners at Hartford were Teschner, Meanix, Minot, and Willcox; Rowse ran instead of Meanix in the Baltimore race.

F. H. Harvey, '18, of Kansas City, John Mitchell, '18, of Manchester, Mass., A. L. Richmond, '18, of Boston, and Hamilton Coolidge, '19, of Brookline have received instructions from the Federal War Department to report immediately at Miami, Fla., for training in the aviation section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

The 47 Workshop has chosen for the third production of the present season "Rusted Stock", a four-act play by Miss Doris Halman, Radcliffe, 1G., who wrote also "Will o' the Wisp", a one-act phantasy which was given at the first performance of the year.

The retirement of Professor Barrett Wendell has made necessary several changes in the instruction in the English Department. Professor Hurlbut, until recently Dean of Harvard College, has resumed teaching and will give English 31 and 28.

Dispatches from England confirm the earlier reports that Allen Shortt, '17, who was reported as "missing" from the Canadian Expeditionary Force of the English Army, is a prisoner in one of the German camps.

At the Physical Conference on Friday evening, Professor E. B. Wilson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give the third of his lectures on "The Theory of Gravitation."

Dr. L. M. S. Miner will lecture on "Diseases of the Teeth and the Use of the X-Ray in their Diagnosis and Treatment" at the Medical School next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A. T. Larson, 5G., of Clarkfield, Minn., spoke on "A New Method of Determining the Potential at the Junction of Two Solutions" at the Chemical Colloquium this week.

The waiters in Memorial Hall and the Freshman Dormitories have organized a military company which has 65 members and is drilling three times a week.

The Freshman Musical Clubs have elected F. K. Bullard, of Revere, leader, and Chase Mellen, Jr., of Garden City, L. I., manager.

C. K. McKinley, '17, of Galesburg, Ill., gave an organ recital in Appleton Chapel on Wednesday, February 28.

Alumni Notes

'57—Exercises in memory of John D. Long, '57, were held on February 3 in the Massachusetts Supreme Court under the auspices of the Boston Bar Association. Among the speakers were, Robert M. Morse, '57, J. Q. A. Brackett, '65, Moorfield Storey, '66, and Herbert Parker, '78.

'66—Eaton Sylvester Drone died at his home in Zanesville, O., on February 2. He had been editor of the New York *Herald* for twenty-four years, and had written several magazine articles on legal subjects. He was the author of "Law of Property in Intellectual Productions, Embracing Copyright and Playwright." He retired from active work several years ago.

'72—George Schuyler Bates died in San Diego, Cal., on January 3. He was editor of the San Diego *Daily Union*.

'72—Edward B. Callender died in Boston on February 5. He had practised law in Boston since 1875, had served six years in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and two years in the Senate. He was the author of several works of fiction, and had contributed to the *American Law Review*. At one time he was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Boston.

'77—William Shepard Seamans died at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, on February 6, 1917. Dr. Seamans was in his 63d year. He was a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and was for 36 years connected with the medical department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He leaves a widow, Helen McGaw (Woodbury) Seamans, and two sons, Woodbury Seamans, '08, and William Shepard Seamans, '11.

'87—Lewis Jerome Johnson, Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard, spoke in Manchester, N. H., on January 31 on the subject, "The Preferential Ballot as a Substitute for the Direct Primary."

A.M. '90—Thomas W. Galloway is professor of zoology at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. Since 1910 he has been the editor of the *Transactions of the American Microscopic Society*.

'93—Edwin B. Bartlett was married in Boston on January 2 to Miss Gertrude Wildes Cramer. They will live at 61 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

S.T.B. '97—D. J. Fraser is principal of the Presbyterian College of Montreal.

'00—Frank C. Smith, Jr., LL.B. '02, is a member of the Green Mountain Line Corporation, which has a lime plant at Middlebury, Vt.

'01—William T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., is chairman of the University Council of the Society for the Promotion of Training for Public Service.

'03—A son, David Prescott, was born on December 14, 1916, to John H. Hall and Gertrude (Earnshaw) Hall.

'03—Richard Inglis, LL.B. '06, has become a member of the firm of Otis & Co., bankers and brokers, Cleveland, O. He has been a member of the law firm of Bulkley, Hauxhurst, Inglis & Saeger, and on the faculty of law in Western Reserve University.

'03—Guy L. Jones has been in the U. S. Army service in Mexico since May, 1916, in charge of one of the motor truck companies running between the base, Columbus, N. M., and Gen. Pershing's headquarters in Mexico. The company has been transferred to El Paso, Tex.

'03—Ralph G. Wiggin who resigned last November his position as assistant to the vice-president of the R. S. Brine Transportation Co., 43 India St., Boston, and became assistant to the traffic manager of the Thomas G. Plant Co., Boston, is now travelling representative in New England on exports for T. D. Downing Co., 131 State St., Boston, and 1 Broadway, New York.

'04—Francis J. W. Ford, LL.B. '06, of the firm of Bergson & Ford, lawyers, 18 Tremont St., Boston, has been elected a member of the Boston City Council.

'04—Sidney Gunn is instructor in English at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

'06—The engagement of Richard T. Sullivan to Miss Ruth Stanley of New York has been announced. Sullivan is railway manager of the Mahoning & Shenango Railway & Light Co., with headquarters at Youngstown, O.

'08—Horace W. Hall was married on January 4 to Miss Dorothy Kendall, Radcliffe, '12, of Newton Centre, Mass.

'08—Kenneth B. Hawkins, LL.B. '10, was on the Mexican border from June 19 to November 1, 1916, with Battery C, 1st Illinois Field Artillery, in which there are eighteen Harvard men. He has resumed the practice of law with Wilkerson, Cassels & Potter, 1141 The Rookery, Chicago.

'08—George G. Tarbell, who has been a corporal in B Company, First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Militia, has been appointed sergeant.

'09—George H. Edgell, Ph.D. '13, assistant professor of fine arts at Harvard, delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Mediaeval

Paintings of Siena", before the Richmond (Va.) Society of the Archaeological Institute of America on February 2.

'09—A daughter, Ruth, was born on February 4 to Richard G. Harwood and Grace (Knight) Harwood, at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'09—Lawrence K. Lunt is practising medicine at 203 Metropolitan Building, Denver, Colo.

'09—Norman B. Nash is rector of St. Ann's Church, Lincoln, Mass., and is also teaching New Testament Greek at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge.

'09—Francis M. Rackemann, M.D. '12, is on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and is also practising medicine at 205 Beacon St., Boston. For the past two years he has been at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

'10—Paul A. Merriam, M.M.E. '12, who was at the Mexican border with the 1st Connecticut Infantry as a lieutenant in Company L, is now with the Rockfall Woolen Co., Middletown, Conn.

A.M. '10—Charles H. Dorn has become private secretary to State Comptroller Travis, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dorn has been attorney and publicity man in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, N. Y., for several years.

'11—Henry Grattan Doyle translated from the Italian the Lenten drama, "The Slopes of Calvary", which is being presented at St. Mary's Theatre, North End, Boston, on Mondays and Thursdays during Lent. Doyle is now instructor in Romance Languages in George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

'11—Otis T. Russell was married on January 8 to Miss Charlotte Pumpelly Smyth, daughter of Henry Lloyd Smyth, '83, professor of mining and metallurgy at Harvard.

'13—Robert Marvin Nelson, advertising manager of the General Roofing Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, was elected a member of

the board of directors of the company at the annual meeting of the stockholders, held on January 26.

Ph.D. '13—S. M. Graves, who is instructor in education at Wellesley College and superintendent of the Wellesley Public Schools, published "A Study in Handwriting" in the *Journal of Educational Psychology* for October, 1916.

'14—Paul F. Avery was married on November 22, 1916, to Miss Roberta Shailer of Brookline, Mass.

'14—Frank H. Canaday, formerly with the Husband & Thomas advertising agency, is now with the J. Roland Kay Co., advertising, Conway Building, Chicago. His home address in Chicago is 7011 North Paulina St.

'14—Nelson Curtis, Jr., is with the United Candy Co., 321 North St., Boston. He is living at 9 Alton Place, Brookline, Mass.

M.D. '14—Henry B. Moor was married on January 1 to Miss Jessie Florence Bradlee of Malden, Mass.

'15—Brian C. Curtis, who has been with the American Ambulance Field Service since June, 1916, will return in April. His permanent address is 116 East 62d St., New York.

'15—Gilbert Whitehead has been appointed works chemist of the Ramsay plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. His address is Ramsay, Silver Bow County, Mont.

'16—Harold R. Anderson is teaching mathematics and English at the Shawinigan Technical Institute, Shawinigan Falls, P. Q.

'16—Marvin S. Bowman was married on December 19, 1916, to Miss Helen A. Dodge of Cambridge, Mass. They are living at 10 Long Ave., Allston, Mass.

'16—Arthur N. Colton is with the Arthur F. Tero Co., Ltd., wholesale jewelry, and is at present located in Havana, Cuba.

'16—Francis B. Perkins was married on February 24 to Miss Helvetia Orr, of New York.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '06,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston
William H. Hoot, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '81, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '77, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917.

NUMBER 23.

News and Views

Dr. Holmes to the Alumni in War-Time. Eight unbound quarto sheets, printed in large

clear type, have recently come to light in a box of old papers. The first sheet bears, in the well-known handwriting of Dr. Holmes, an inscription of presentation to a friend, and the words "One of six copies printed." The text that follows is a speech delivered by Dr. Holmes at the dinner of the Harvard Alumni in Harvard Hall on the day after the Commencement of 1863, evidently put into such legible form for the comfort and safety of the toastmaster. Some scrutiny of Dr. Holmes's published works has failed to discover this speech in any collection of his writings; and if another of the "six copies printed" is in existence, its whereabouts is unknown. The speech itself, however, was printed at least once elsewhere—in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* for July 18, 1863.

On July 17, this "respectable daily" told something of the ceremonies of the day before—of Dr. Holmes's election at a morning meeting in Gore Hall to succeed Robert C. Winthrop in the presidency of the Association of the Alumni; of Dr. James Walker's oration in the First Church at noon; of the procession to Harvard Hall for the over-crowded dinner, "nearly a hundred of the Alumni lacking seats. It is proper to state," the *Advertiser* goes on, "that they bore the disappointment with the most admir-

able good-breeding, and retired from the hall without noise or disturbance." It is no wonder that a large number of graduates had come together. Besides the oration of Dr. Walker, a former president, they were to hear at the dinner two other former presidents, Josiah Quincy, ninety-one years old, described that day as "the Nestor of ex-Presidents and of Alumni," and Edward Everett; the new president, Thomas Hill, installed less than a year before, was also to speak.

But it was not only the distinction of the chief figures at this gathering of the alumni which made it notable. The country was in the throes of civil war. Harvard men were giving their all to the cause of North or South. Dr. Holmes, of course, spoke out of the intensity of Northern feeling. He said moreover: "We are scholars, we are graduates, we are alumni, we are a band of brothers, but beside all, beyond all, above all, we are American citizens."

The keynote struck by these words and sounding through the entire speech gives this Harvard address of more than fifty years ago a vital appositeness to the present moment. We are therefore printing it in this issue of the BULLETIN with a special satisfaction. Between the writing and the publication of these words there is no saying what may befall our international relationships. Yet of one thing we may be sure: a national spirit which found expression at Harvard in 1863 is still potent, and Har-

vard may still be counted upon to give it utterance. This may not be in words so felicitous as those of Dr. Holmes—who, indeed, of our time could so blend the sentiment of a memorable day with the humor of delicious phrases like that in which he described the Hancock House, that vanished "dimple" now possibly to be restored to the surface of Boston! But in act, we are confident that the historic Harvard, as it appeared to Dr. Holmes in war-time, and as it appears to us who include in our view of it the past which in 1863 was the storm-rocked present, was no other than the Harvard of this very year and week.

* * *

National Defense. Our readers have been kept informed of the plans, concerned chiefly with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, for preparing active members of the University to become officers of the army in the event of war. Many alumni, conscious of as much capacity as the undergraduates' to serve the country, must have been asking themselves what they can do, as Harvard men, when the time comes. A number of them are of course already committed to one form or another of government service, or have been informed of practicable approaches to it. But there are doubtless many others, willing but uninformed, to whom the following information may be welcome.

Professor R. M. Johnston, chairman of the faculty committee on military affairs, has authorized the BULLETIN to advise any graduates with professional or scientific training of which they believe the government might make use to communicate with the professional schools or scientific departments of Harvard in which they have received their training. Others, with less definite ideas of what they can do, should write direct to Professor Johnston, at the Widener

Memorial Library. He is acting in correspondence with the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, recently established at Washington, on the initiative of Dean McClellan of the University of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of putting the national government into rapid and effective communication with the educated men of the country who would place their capacities at the disposal of the nation. Should war come, there will probably be many things besides fighting to do. In the single field of the quartermaster's department of the armed forces, it is easy to imagine how useful a vigorous business man, accustomed to the purchasing and transportation of supplies, might make himself. Intelligent, unhysterical effort in the handling of American resources, human and physical, in the months to come, may effect far-reaching results. Harvard owes it to the country to contribute a full share to this effort.

* * *

The Class of 1892. The gentlemen of early middle age who make up the class of 1892, about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, represent also a sort of middle age in the growth of Harvard College classes. Ninety-two numbered 307 men at graduation. Only once before, in 1891, had the number exceeded 300. From 1892 to 1902 it mounted, almost steadily, to 459. In the next decade it crept twice above 500, but for the most part fell below that figure, touching the low point of 447 in 1912. Last year, for the third time, it went just beyond 500. But the normal seems now to be somewhat below 500, just as in 1892, the figure of 300, then barely exceeded, seemed abnormally large. It was therefore neither to the small group of earlier days, in which everybody knew everybody else, nor to the unwieldy class of later

years, in which a sense of fellowship suffers inevitable dilutions, that the members of '92 belonged. They will doubtless tell you that a "golden mean" more truly describes their class estate than any suggestion of middle-agedness.

The survey of the careers of '92 men printed on a later page bears out this contention, at least in so far as it shows an unusual number of men in this class to have done excellent work in the world. This is nowhere more noticeable than in the field of teaching, an occupation to which more than 60 men out of the 307 graduated have devoted themselves. It is somewhat strange that, apart from the Boston physicians of the class who give a part of their time to teaching in the Harvard Medical School, only one of the '92 teachers is connected with Harvard University. But their wide distribution in the universities, colleges, and schools of the country may well suggest that '92 is doing quite as much for Harvard and the rising generation as if its work were more intensively applied to the soil of Cambridge.

Readers of the pages that follow will discover in how many other fields than teaching the members of this class have made themselves valuable to their day and generation. That some of them are still young enough to make the records of Ganson, Francis, and Norton in the European War raises the question whether youth rather than middle age is not after all the distinguishing quality of '92.

* * *

The Scandinavian Interest.

The 47 Workshop will produce on Tuesday evening, March 13, at Jordan Hall in Boston, an Icelandic play, "Eyvind of the Hills", by Jóhann Sigurjónsson, which has never yet been publicly performed in America.

It had its first representation in Copenhagen only a few years ago, and never before has any play by this new writer, greeted by critics as a dramatist of the first order, been seen in this country. All of which would be interesting if the 47 Workshop alone were concerned in the production. Its significance is enlarged by the fact that the play was undertaken at the request of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, with which the Scandinavian Societies of Boston are coöperating in an enterprise all the profits of which will go to the Red Cross for hospital work in the United States.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation, established with a considerable endowment in 1911 for the purpose of cultivating closer relations between the Scandinavian countries and the United States, largely through educational and intellectual intercourse, is not unknown to readers of the BULLETIN. A few weeks ago it was recorded in these pages that Professor W. H. Schofield had recently become president of the Foundation, which has already accomplished much in producing better mutual understandings between our own country and Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In this day of dire need for a closer knitting together of the nations the multiplication of such influences is greatly to be desired. It is well that Harvard is having a part in this work as it touches the countries of northern Europe.

* * *

A Safe Crossing. There is no better news to give our readers this week than the information, received just as we go to press, that both the *Chicago*, bearing a large number of Harvard ambulance drivers, and the *Andania*, on which a fresh contingent of surgeons and nurses sailed to join the Harvard Surgical Unit in France, have reached their European ports in safety.

The Class of 1892

THE class of 1892, which will celebrate next June the 25th anniversary of its graduation from Harvard College, has many members who have become prominent in the world since they went away from Cambridge. As is always the case, some who gave great promise during their undergraduate days have not won the brilliant successes which their classmates expected, but others, who were inconspicuous while they were in College, can now read their names in "Who's Who?" and in other places where at least contemporary fame is established.

At least three '92 men are known by name all over the United States and even in other countries. Thomas W. Lamont, who has been chosen for Commencement Marshal, is one of the members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., the leading banking firm of America. Lamont, who was on the *Crimson* staff while he was in College, took up newspaper work after his graduation, but before long he branched out into manufacturing, the mercantile business, and banking. He became secretary, treasurer, and then vice-president of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, and in 1908 was chosen vice-president of the First National Bank in the same city. In 1910 he resigned that important position to enter the Morgan firm, the senior member of which is J. P. Morgan, who graduated from Harvard College in 1889. Lamont is a director in many important corporations; he has written newspaper and magazine articles, delivered addresses on financial topics, and lectured at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He is not only a prominent, but a loyal and active graduate of the College. He has been president of the Associated Harvard Clubs and is a member of the Board of Overseers, and also chairman of the committee which has taken up the

task of raising \$10,000,000 for the University treasury.

Arthur H. Woods was probably one of the last members of the class of '92 who would have been picked out by his classmates if they had been told that one of their number was to become a successful police administrator, and yet Woods is now Police Commissioner of New York City, and, by common consent, the best one that metropolis has had. Woods studied chemistry in the Harvard Graduate School during the year 1892-93, and taught at Groton School in 1893-94. He then went to Berlin and spent two semesters in the University, and again taught at Groton. He became a reporter on the New York *Evening Sun*, in which capacity he made a special study of the police situation in that city. In 1907, when Gen. T. A. Bingham was police commissioner of New York, he appointed Woods deputy commissioner, in charge of the detective bureau; Woods resigned when Gen. Bingham was removed by Mayor McClellan. Woods then spent some time in Mexico, where he was engaged in the lumber business, and in Boston. In 1914 he was appointed police commissioner of New York. The reforms which he has brought about in the past three years, the great improvement in the spirit and *morale* of the force, and the marked advance in the efficiency of the department have attracted attention all over the world.

W. Cameron Forbes made history for the United States while he was Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, from 1909 to 1913. He went to the Islands first in 1904 when President Roosevelt made him a member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Police. In 1908 he was promoted to the vice-governorship, and a year later was appointed Governor. His work in the

Philippines won the highest praise from all competent critics and left its imprint on the civic, industrial, financial, and educational progress of the people. Forbes was prominent in Boston banking and finance before he went to the Philippines, and has resumed his former relations since his return to this country. To speak of less serious matters, in the late '90's Forbes was coach of the Harvard football eleven and in that capacity made a record which, although not so long as Haughton's, compares favorably with it.

Another member of the class of '92 who has gone across the water to represent the Government of the United States is H. Percival Dodge. He has had a long and varied experience in the diplomatic service and is now with the embassy in Paris as a special agent of the State Department. Since the outbreak of the European war he has had charge of the German and Austro-Hungarian interests in Paris, but that connection, it is assumed, ceased when the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Dodge went through the Law School and was admitted to the Boston bar; he subsequently studied in France, Germany and Italy. In 1899 he entered the diplomatic service and became, in succession, third secretary, second secretary, and secretary of the American embassy at Berlin. His later record is here given: secretary to the embassy at Tokyo, 1906-07; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras and Salvador, 1906-07; to Salvador, 1908-09; to Morocco, 1909-10; resident diplomatic officer of the Department of State and chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs, 1910-11; minister to Panama, 1911-13, during which term he was also chairman of the Commission to supervise Panamanian municipal and presidential elections; secretary and diplomatic advisor of the American Commission to the Mediation Conference at Niagara Falls, between the United States

and Mexico, May, 1914; representative of the State Department on the American Commission for the Repatriation of Americans in Europe, August, 1914.

Many members of the class took up the practice of law, and several drifted from that profession into politics. The most conspicuous of those men in Henry F. Hollis, who is United States Senator from New Hampshire; it is said that he is one of the most influential advisors of President Wilson. John P. Melvin, who is a lawyer in Bradford, Pa., has been chairman of the Republican County Committee and district attorney of McKean County. Charles S. Baxter has been mayor of Medford, Mass., and the manager of several political campaigns in his state.

Edward B. Adams has given up the practice of law and is librarian of the Harvard Law School Library; for several years he was librarian of the Social Law Library in Boston. George P. Costigan, who graduated from the Law School and practised in Salt Lake City, New York City, and Denver, is now devoting much of his time to teaching; he was a professor in the Denver Law School, professor of law in, and dean of, the College of Law of the University of Nebraska, and is now professor of law in Northwestern University. He was for several years editor-in-chief of the *Illinois Law Review*. Costigan has written several books and articles on different phases of the law. Samuel Adams also has been a professor of law in Northwestern University, and special counsel for the city of Chicago in traction matters; he was the first assistant Secretary of the Interior from 1911 to 1913. Charles Walcott practised law in Boston for several years, but is now treasurer of two or three of the important textile mills of New England, and devotes all his time to that work.

Frederic R. Chase, practised law in Boston, was assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, and is now a justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.



Back Row—P. L. Horne, photographic committee; F. S. Newell, class committee; L. S. Thompson, chorister.
 Seated Row—T. W. White, class committee; M. White, secretary; W. H. White, photographic committee; M. D. Follansbee, class day committee; H. McK. Landon, orator; A. R. C. Powers, second marshal; F. W. Nicolls, oolst.
 Sitting—R. M. Lovett, poet; J. S. Cook, class committee; J. C. Cummin, third marshal; A. R. Crandall, class day committee; Robert Saltonstall, class day committee.

CLASS OFFICERS OF 1892—PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN 25 YEARS AGO.

M. D. Follansbee is one of the leading lawyers of Chicago; he has been prominent in Harvard affairs, and was president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Franklin T. Hammond has been assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts. William F. Jones is practising law in Norway, Me., and is justice of the municipal court as well as a member of the school committee. James F. Morton, Jr., is a lawyer in New York City, but is better known as a radical writer and lecturer. Warren Olney, Jr., is practising in San Francisco and is a lecturer on law at the University of California; he is attorney for the Western Pacific Railway Co., and attorney for the regents of the University of California. A. I. Peckham has found time not only to practise law but also to take an active part in many enterprises in behalf of the boys of Boston; he is a member of many boys' clubs and other organizations for work among the young. Lewis M. Scheuer has been assistant to the Attorney General of New York State. Henry Y. Simpson is clerk of the Central District Court of Worcester, Mass. Jeremiah Smith, Jr., is a member of the firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley, of Boston; all of his partners also are well-known Harvard men. Frederic N. Watriss is a lawyer in New York City.

Edmund W. Clap, John W. Cummin, Robert B. Greenough, Joshua C. Hubbard, Daniel F. Jones, Robert G. Loring, Harris P. Mosher, and Franklin S. Newell, all members of the class of '92, are ranked among the leading surgeons and physicians of Boston; most of them are specialists in some branch of the profession. Arthur R. Crandall is one of the best-known practitioners in Taunton, Mass. Halsey DeWolf is among those at the top of his profession in Providence. Alfred Friedlander has been associate professor of pediatrics in the University of Cincinnati and has a large private practice in that city. Horace B. Frost is a specialist in

Chicago and professor in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago. Rudolph W. Holmes is a specialist in Chicago and a professor in Rush Medical College. Arthur T. Holbrook also is on the Faculty of Rush Medical College and is practising in Milwaukee. Arthur R. Perry has done valuable professional work for the federal Department of Commerce and Labor. He had charge of an investigation of the "Causes of Death of Women and Child Cotton Operatives", practically a study of tuberculosis in cotton mills, and volume XIV of a nineteen-volume report on the "Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners" contains the result of that study; he has also made an "Inquiry into Anti-longevity Causes", with special reference to the debilitating influences precedent to tuberculosis. Edward W. Pinkham was a surgeon in the United States Army in the Spanish War and afterwards, and has practised since 1902 in New York City; he has taught in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and written several medical articles. Lawrence W. Strong taught in the Tufts Medical School, and then went to New York where he is the pathologist of the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital. George H. Thomas practised in Roxbury, Mass., and Kansas City, and is now in Minneapolis.

Many members of the class of '92 entered the ministry. The best-known of that number is James DeWolf Perry, who is Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Rhode Island; he was previously rector of Christ Church, Springfield, Mass., of Christ Church, Fitchburg, and of St. Paul's Church, New Haven. Another prominent clergyman in '92 was Louis F. Berry, of Stamford, Conn., who died a few months ago; Berry was pastor of the Groveland, Mass., Congregational Church, and then was assistant at the First Congregational Church of Montclair, N. J. In 1903 he became pastor of the First Church (Congregational) in Stamford, where he had

a remarkably successful ministry for thirteen years. Robert P. Alexander has been for many years a missionary and a teacher in the Methodist schools and colleges in Japan. Chauncy H. Blodgett has been rector of St. John's Church (Protestant Episcopal) in Fall River and is now rector of St. James Church, Roxbury, Mass. George Gunnell is rector of Trinity Church, Toledo, O. A. R. B. Hegeman is rector of Trinity Memorial Church, Binghamton, N. Y. Alfred R. Hussey is minister of the First Unitarian Church, Lowell. William J. Long was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Stamford, Conn., from 1899 to 1903, and was succeeded in that position by his classmate Louis F. Berry. Long is better known for his literary work, particularly for his books on nature, many of which have been very popular. Richard T. Loring is rector of St. John's Church, Newtonville. Herbert S. Smith is rector of St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D. C. Henry R. Wadleigh is rector of St. James American Church, Florence, Italy. Eliot White is rector of St. Paul's Church, Ossining, N. Y. Francis L. Whitemore is rector of St. Paul's Church, Dedham, Mass.

More than 60 members of the class of '92 chose teaching as their life-work, but the only one on the staff of Harvard University is Frank Lowell Kennedy, who is Associate Professor of Engineering Drawing; the physicians who devote a part of their time to instruction in the Medical School are not included in this number. Other colleges and universities have, however, attracted and retained many '92 men; among them are Joseph Allen, associate professor of mathematics, College of the City of New York; H. M. Ballou, who has been professor of physics, College of Hawaii, Honolulu, but has retired from teaching; William T. Brewster, professor of English, Columbia University, and provost, Barnard College; William S. Budge, professor of Greek, Middlebury

College, Vt.; David T. Clark, professor of economics, Williams College; Roland E. Conklin, professor of botany and geology, Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.; John H. Gerould, professor of zoology, Dartmouth College; Ralph W. Gifford, professor of law, Columbia Law School, and secretary of the Law Faculty; Percival Hall, president, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.; Henry J. Harnley, professor of biology and dean of McPherson College, McPherson, Kan.; Amos S. Hershey, head of the political science department, Indiana University; Henry Landes, professor of geology and mineralogy, University of Washington, Seattle; Thomas G. Lee, professor of comparative anatomy, University of Minnesota; Robert M. Lovett, professor of English and dean of Junior College, University of Chicago; William MacDonald, professor of history, Brown University; Dickinson S. Miller, for five years instructor in philosophy at Harvard, now professor of philosophy, Columbia University; G. A. S. Painter, professor of philosophy, New York State College, Albany; Andrew H. Patterson, professor of physics, University of North Carolina; Henry C. Pearson, assistant professor, Columbia University, and principal of Horace Mann Elementary School, Teachers College, New York City; James W. Rankin, instructor in English, University of Missouri; William T. Raymond, professor of Latin and Greek, University of New Brunswick; Theodore C. Smith, professor of American history, Williams College; Algernon de V. Tassin, professor of English, Columbia University; Frank B. Trotter, president, University of West Virginia, Morgantown; George O. Virtue, professor of political economy and public finance, University of Nebraska; Samuel L. Wolff, officer of extension teaching (English), Columbia University; Frank H. Wood, professor of American history, Hamilton College. Many of those whose names are given have made important contributions to

the literature of their subjects and are well known scholars.

Among the '92 men who are teaching in the secondary schools or doing other educational work are: John E. Barss, Hotchkiss School; Allen R. Benner, the secretary of the class, who has been for many years head of the Greek department in Phillips Academy, Andover; Francis R. Brandt, director, School of Pedagogy, Central High School, Philadelphia; Stephen P. Cabot, St. George's School, Newport, R. I.; S. P. R. Chadwick, Phillips Academy, Exeter; George A. Eaton, principal, High School, Salt Lake City; Nathan C. Hamblin, principal, Punchard High School, Andover, Mass.; Charles L. Hanson, Mechanics Arts High School, Boston; Perley L. Horne, formerly president of the Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, and now principal of the Norfolk Country Day School, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; Clement C. Hyde, principal, Hartford, Conn., High School; Frederick C. Lucas, Englewood High School, Chicago; Corwin F. Palmer, superintendent of schools, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; L. G. Smith, High School of Commerce, Boston; Arthur B. Webber, superintendent of schools, Stoneham and Billerica, Mass.

Pitts Duffield was until recently head of the well-known publishing house, Duffield & Co., New York, but has now retired. William D. Orcutt was for several years with the University Press, Cambridge, and is now with the Plympton Press; he has written several novels and other books. Edward A. Bryant was editor and literary adviser for Thomas Y. Crowell Co., the New York publishers, but is now doing editorial work and is an instructor in typography in Columbia University. John Corbin has done literary work ever since he left College and has been connected with various magazines and publishing houses. David Gray has been on several newspapers and written fiction and other articles for magazines. Hutchins Hapgood is on the

New York Globe. Hume Lewis has been a reporter, editor and manager of newspapers in Pueblo, Colo., but has now retired; he has served in both branches of the State Legislature and on political committees. Walter Littlefield is in the editorial department of the *New York Times*; he has also written and edited several books. Ernest G. Walker is the Washington correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* and other newspapers. Herbert P. Williams has been literary adviser for the Macmillan Co., and also for D. Appleton & Co.

Guy Lowell is a highly successful architect; the New York Court House and some of the Harvard University buildings are examples of his work. John W. Ames, Willard D. Brown, and James H. Wright, all of Boston, and Joseph H. Hunt, of New York, are in the same profession.

Louis A. Coerne is a well-known composer of music and is instructor of music in Connecticut College, New London, Conn. Frederick Bruegger is teaching singing in Chicago. Francis S. Kershaw is keeper of the Chinese and Japanese collections in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. John G. Moulton is librarian of the Haverhill, Mass., public library.

Philip L. Spalding is president of the New England Telephone Co.; for several years he was in Philadelphia with other subsidiary companies of the American Telephone Co. Chester H. Arnold and George A. Campbell are engineers with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York. Eugene A. Reed is superintendent of telephone companies in the Middle West. Greely S. Curtis is a consulting engineer in Boston and is also engaged in manufacturing aeroplanes at Marblehead with W. S. Burgess. Leonard H. Davis is chief engineer of two power companies at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Harold B. Goodrich is a mining engineer and geologist in New York.

Everett J. Lake is president of the

Hartford Lumber Co., Hartford, Conn. He has been prominent in politics in his state, has served in both branches of the Legislature, and was Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut in 1907-08. He was barely defeated in 1910 for the Republican nomination for Governor. Rodolphe L. Agassiz is president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. and of other corporations connected with it. Lawrence Barr manufactures metallic packing for piston rods, etc.; his factory is in Pittsburgh. Alexis I. DuPont is an official of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. William H. Grattwick is in the lumber and vessel business in Buffalo and is also interested in power and traction enterprises in that region. William G. Hibbard is a director and vice-president of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago. Hugh McK. Landon has been the controlling official of gas and water companies in and near Indianapolis; he was president of the Associated Harvard Clubs in 1907-08. John T. Lincoln is director of several cotton mills in Fall River and agent of Kilburn, Lincoln Machine Co., manufacturers of cotton machinery; he has written on the labor question. Almon H. Millard is in the shoe business in Troy, N. Y.; he has held office in the city government. Edgar Pierce is the proprietor of Young's Hotel, the Parker House, and the Hotel Touraine, the best-known hotels in Boston. Joseph E. Stevens is in the dyewood and tanning-extract business in New York, he has travelled extensively in connection with his enterprises. Perry E. Taylor is in the real estate business in Schoharie, N. Y.; he was for several terms president of the village. Samuel T. Chase is general agent in Illinois of one of the large life-insurance companies. Thomas C. Jenkins is in the wholesale grocery business and is director of several banks in Pittsburgh. George T. McKay and William B. Stearns have been associated together as designers and builders of yachts.

A list of some '92 men in banking

and brokerage follows: William N. Duane, vice-president and director of the Bankers Trust Co., New York City. Arthur H. Lockett, vice-president of William P. Bonbright & Co., New York Stock Exchange. Morton C. Nichols, member of firm of Ulman Brothers, New York. Thomas F. Patterson, member of firm of Winslow & Co., New York. John C. Powers, manager, Fidelity Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y. Neal Rantoul, member of firm of F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston. John H. Rhoades, head of the firm of Rhoades & Co., New York. Joseph Shattuck, Jr., formerly with banks in Springfield, Mass., now with Aldred & Co., New York. Leverett Thompson, with the Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co. Chapman H. Hyams, member of firm of Hyams, Moore & Wheeler, New Orleans.

At least two members of the class are fighting in Europe for the cause of the Allies. Joseph E. Ganson enlisted in the Foreign Legion of the French army in August, 1914; he said there were five other Harvard men in his company. After serving at the front for several months he was honorably discharged on account of illness, and he then came to this country and attended the Plattsburg camps in 1915 and 1916. Last September he went back to France and is now in the artillery branch of the service. Nathaniel L. Francis went to the front with one of the Canadian regiments; nothing has been heard from him since. Richard Norton is in France, where he is in active charge of the American volunteer motor ambulance corps; before the war he had been director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome and under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America, had conducted excavations on the site of ancient Cyrene. Albert M. Lythgoe also has carried on notable excavations; most of his work has been done in Egypt, and he has divided his time between that country and the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York.

A War-Time Address to Harvard Men

By Oliver Wendell Holmes, '29

DELIVERED BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF HARVARD COLLEGE, JULY 16, 1863.

SOME of the circumstances under which the following address was delivered are related on an earlier page. In order to clarify a few points which do not explain themselves it should be said that Robert C. Winthrop, '28, president of the Association of the Alumni from 1856 to 1863, should have presided at the Alumni dinner on July 16, 1863; that the meetings of the Alumni then took place only once in three years; that in 1860 Cornelius Conway Felton was in the first year of his brief presidency of Harvard; and that Thomas Hill, president of Antioch College in Ohio, had become Felton's successor in the presidency of Harvard in October, 1862.

BROTHERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI:

It is your misfortune and mine that you must accept my services as your presiding officer in the place of your honored President. I need hardly say how unwillingly it is that for the second time I find myself in this trying position; called upon to fill as I best may the place of one whose presence and bearing, whose standing among the distinguished children of the University, fit him alike to guide your councils and to grace your festivals. The name of Winthrop has been so long associated with the State and with the College, that to sit under his mild empire is like resting beneath one of these wide-branching elms, the breadth of whose shade is only a measure of the hold its roots have taken in the soil.

In the midst of civil strife we, the children of this our common mother, have come together in peace. And surely there never was a time when we more needed a brief respite in some chosen place of refuge, some unviolated sanctuary, from the cares and anxieties of our daily existence, than at this very hour. Our life has grown haggard with excitement. The rattle of drums, the march of regiments, the gallop of squadrons, the roar of artillery, seem to have been continually sounding in our ears, day and night, sleeping and waking, for two long years and more. How few of us

have not trembled and shuddered with fear over and over again for those whom we love. Alas! how many that hear me have mourned over the lost—lost to earthly sight, but immortal in our love and their country's honor! We need a little breathing space to rest from our anxious thoughts, and, as we look back to the tranquil days we passed in this fair retreat, to dream of that future when, in God's good time, and after His wise purpose is fulfilled, the fair angel who has so long left us shall lay her hand upon the leaping heart of this embattled nation, and whisper, Peace! be still!

Here of all places in the world we may best hope to find the peace we seek for. It seems as if nothing were left undisturbed in New England except here and there an old graveyard, and these dear old College buildings, with the trees in which they are embowered. The old State House is filled with those that sell oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of money. The Hancock house, the umbilical scar of the cord that held our city to the past, is vanishing like a dimple from the water. But Massachusetts, venerable old Massachusetts, stands as firm as ever; Hollis, this very year a centenarian, is waiting, with its honest red face in a glow of cordiality, to welcome its hundredth set of inmates; Holden Chapel, with the skulls of its Doric frieze and the unpunishable cherubim over its portal, looks serenely to the sunsets; Harvard, within whose ancient walls we are gathered, and whose morning bell has murdered sleep for so many generations of drowsy adolescents, is at its post, ready to startle the new-fledged freshmen from their first uneasy slumbers. All these venerable edifices stand as they did when we were boys,—when our fathers were boys,—when our grandfathers were boys. Let not the rash hand of innovation violate their sanctities, for the cement that knits their walls is no vulgar mortar, but is tempered with associations and memories which are stronger than the parts they bind together!

We meet on this auspicious morning forgetting all our lesser differences. As we enter these consecrated precincts, the livery of our special tribe in creed and in politics is taken from us at the door, and we put on the court dress of our gracious Queen's own ordering, the academic robe, such as we wore in those by-gone years scattered along the six last

decades. We are not forgetful of the honors which our fellow-students have won since they received their college "parts"—their Oration, Dissertation, Disquisitions, Colloquies, and Greek Dialogues. But today we have no rank; we are all first scholars. The hero in his laurels sits next to the divine rustling in the dry garland of his Doctorate. The poet, in his crown of bays, the critic, in his wreath of ivy, clasp each other's hands, members of the same happy family. This is the birthday feast for every one of us whose forehead has been sprinkled from the font inscribed *Christo et Ecclesiae*. We have no badges but our diplomas, no distinctions but our years of graduation. This is the Republic carried into the University; all of us are born equal into this great fraternity.

Welcome, then, welcome, all of you, dear brothers, to this our joyous meeting! We must, we will call it joyous, though it comes with many saddening thoughts.

Our last triennial meeting was a festival in a double sense, for the same day that brought us together at our family gathering gave a new Head to our ancient household of the University. As I look today in vain for his stately presence and kindly smile, I am reminded of the touching words spoken by an early President of the University in the remembrance of a loss not unlike our own. It was at the Commencement exercises of the year 1678 that the Reverend President Urian Oakes thus mourned for his friend Thomas Shepard, the minister of Charlestown, an Overseer of the College:—

"Dicis non potest quam me perorantem. in Comitiiis, conspectus ejus, multo jucundissimus, recreavit et refecerit. At non comparat hodie Shepardus in his Comitiiis; oculos huc illic torqueo; quocumque tamen inciderint, Platonem meum in tanta Virorum illustrium frequentia requirunt; nusquam Amicum et per necessarium meum in hac solenni Panegyria, inter hosce Reverendos Theologos, Academiae Curatores, reperire aut oculis vestigare possum." Almost two hundred years have gone since these words were uttered by the fourth President of the College, which I repeat as no unfitting tribute to the memory of the twentieth, the rare and fully ripened scholar who was suddenly ravished from us as some full freighted argosy that just reaches her harbor and sinks under a cloudless sky with all her precious treasures.

But the great conflict through which we are passing has made Sorrow too frequent a guest for us to linger on an occasion like this, over every beloved name which the day recalls to our memory. Many of the children whom our Mother had trained to Arts have given the freshness of their youth or the strength of their manhood to Arms. How strangely fre-

quent in our recent record is the sign interpreted by the words *E vivis cessaverunt stelligeri*! It seems as if the red war-planet had replaced the peaceful star, and these pages blushed like a rubric with the long list of the martyr-children of our University. I cannot speak their eulogy, for there are no phrases in my vocabulary fit to enshrine the memory of the Christian warrior,—of him

"Who, doomed to go in company with pain
And Fear and Bloodshed, miserable train,
Turns his necessity to glorious gain —"

"Who, whether praise of him must walk the earth
Forever and to noble deeds give birth,
Or he must fall, to sleep without his fame,
And leave a dead, unprofitable name,
Finds comfort in himself and in his cause;
And while the mortal mist is gathering, draws
His breath in confidence of Heaven's applause."

Yet again, O brothers! this is not the hour for sorrow. Month after month, until the months became years, we have cried to those who stood upon our walls: "Watchmen, what of the night?" They have answered again and again: "The dawn is breaking,—it will soon be day." But the night has gathered round us darker than before. At last—Glory be to God in the highest!—at last we ask no more tidings of the watchmen, for over both horizons, East and West, bursts forth in one overflowing tide of radiance, the ruddy light of Victory!

We have no parties here today, but is there one breast that does not throb with joy as the banners of the conquering Republic follow her flying foes to the banks of the swollen Potomac? Is there one heart which does not thrill in answer to the drum-beat that rings all over the world, as the Army of the West, on the morning of the Nation's birth, swarms over the silent, sullen earthworks of captured Vicksburg?

We are scholars, we are graduates, we are alumni, we are a band of brothers, but beside all, beyond all, above all, we are American citizens. And now that hope dawns upon our land—nay, bursts upon it in a flood of glory,—shall we not feel its splendors reflected upon our peaceful gathering?

Welcome, then, thrice welcome, scholarly soldiers who have fought for your and our rights and honor! Welcome, soldierly scholars who are ready to fight whenever your country calls for your services! Welcome, ye who preach courage as well as meekness, remembering that the Prince of Peace came also bringing a sword! Welcome, ye who make and who interpret the statutes which are meant to guard our liberties in peace, but

not to aid our foes in war! Welcome, ye whose healing ministry soothes the anguish of the suffering and the dying with every aid of art and the tender accents of compassion! Welcome, ye who are training the generous youths to whom our country looks as its future guardians! Welcome, ye quiet scholars, who, in your lonely studies, are unconsciously shaping the thought which Law shall forge into its shield and War shall wield as its thunderbolt!

And to you, Mr. President, called from one place of trust and honor to rule over the concerns of this our ancient and venerated Institution, to you we offer our most cordial welcome, with all our hopes and prayers for your long and happy administration.

I give you, Brothers, The Association of the Alumni; the children of our common mother recognize the man of her choice as their new father, and would like to hear him address a few words to his numerous family.

Frank B. Sanborn, the Individualist

(Born, Hampton Falls, N. H., December 15, 1831; died, Westfield, N. J., February 24, 1917.)

By LINDSAY SWIFT, '77.

THE death of Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, of the class of 1855, in his 86th year, gives a chance, not only to pay the respects unquestionably due a graduate of such unblemished character and scholarly attainment, but to say something long on my mind in regard to the various claims which the reputations of our own alumni have in our esteem. Thousands of us are spread the whole world over, acquiring honor and wealth, reflecting credit on the college, and adding each year to personal reputations. This is all as it should be. Institutions and national life must be worthily upheld by those who have the will and the power to succeed in the terrestrial meaning of the word. We are not unjustly proud of these potent factors in the life of today. Harvard has its share—perhaps a little more than its share—and we are not ill-pleased that all this is so. Other colleges show equally gratifying results. Able men are continually adding to the renown of their *almae matres* by their own successes.

But there is another type of graduate of which not so much is said. Dr. Samuel E. Morison has recently pointed out that one of them has been wholly ignored by the college that bred him. Not only is the memory of Wendell Phillips sedulously ignored by Harvard College, but there are others of her sons, of

whom possibly we are not quite so proud as we are of the more solid and robust sort.

The venerable mother patiently toils from year to year to replenish the earth



Copyright by Parry

FRANK B. SANBORN, '55.

with successful graduates, and grandly does she succeed. But once in a while from her mighty loins comes forth an individual of a different type. Such a man was Henry Thoreau, another was

William Ellery Channing, the poet, and greatest of all was Emerson. To this class of rarefied personalities Frank Sanborn belonged.

They may have failed to make money or to get "elected" to higher positions of trust and honor. Possibly what they may have said or written during their lives offended the sensibilities of the well-established, the comfortable, and the secure. Bringers of the sword rather than of peace, these disturbers of complacency have flamed through life and gone their way. And yet, my dear Alumnus, long after you and I have done our little bit, made our little pile, written our little books or earned a few soon-dried laurels, these strong and unaccommodating individualities are somehow remembered. Humanity, itself a wayward thing, has a way of forgetting us who seem to have achieved, and of keeping alive in its heart the memory of these radicals. Harvard then, I have long been thinking, is therefore doubly blessed. She has an abundant progeny of the prosperous, and can also lay claim to a glorious company of the apostles of plain living and high thinking, fearless opponents of all evils, not always beloved in their own generation, but immortal through all generations.

To this band most certainly belonged Frank Sanborn. I do not even pretend to have liked him, but as he passes I desire to salute him as almost the last of the individualists.

The armor of his radicalism was strong, for he was the equal in learning, birth, personal appearance and bearing, of the most favored of those who may fairly be said to have despised him, however courteously they did it. He asked for no consideration; nor did he get it. If there was wrong to attack, he did not show much consideration in return, and tender were the skins he pricked with that poignant and sole weapon of his—the pen. Panoplied with an eminently justifiable pride, but having no self-conceit, equipped with a most

useful learning, a respect for accuracy, and a prodigious memory, Sanborn was a far more shining example of what Harvard College can do for a man than he would have liked to admit.

How seldom it is that we are compelled to face about on the street to gaze at some striking figure, as it recedes from us! Such a figure was Frank Sanborn; it was almost impossible not to stare at the tall, slim, not ungraceful form, crowned by silvery hair and fresh, keen countenance, and always clad with an attractive and wholly becoming decency. As he passed, one realized that here indeed was one who had helped make American history and had played an uncompromising part therein, unloved it may be, but stainless.

PROFESSOR E. D. PETERS

Edward Dyer Peters, Gordon McKay Professor of Metallurgy, died at his home in Dorchester on February 24, 1917. Though for several months past his health had been somewhat impaired, he retained his vigor of mind to the end, and indeed gave his appointed lectures on the day before his death.

In Dr. Peters's death the country has lost one of its most distinguished and best known metallurgists. Few engineers of his generation have been connected with the beginnings of so many large and successful enterprises.

After graduating at the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg in 1869, Dr. Peters spent a few years (1871-74) in Colorado, during which he served for a time as Territorial Assayer, and also built and ran the Mt. Lincoln smelter. After an interlude of six years devoted to the study and practice of medicine—he graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1877—he became in 1880 the superintendent of the Orford Copper Company in New York. In the next few years he erected and managed the Parrott Smelter when Butte was beginning to turn from silver to copper, and

later started smelting operations in the Sudbury field for the Canadian Copper Company. In 1892-93 he examined the Mt. Lyell copper deposit in Tasmania and recommended its development. Here his friend Sticht afterwards made the first great success with pyritic smelting. His last important professional achievement was the discovery and exploration in 1899 of the important coal basin of Las Esperanzas in northern Mexico.

While Dr. Peters was not a voluminous contributor to professional journals and transactions, he had the distinction of writing what has probably been the most widely read book in metallurgical literature, namely, "Modern Copper Smelting." This, first published in 1887, has run through fifteen editions. In 1907 he published "Principles of Copper Smelting", and in 1911 "Practice of Copper Smelting." The success of these books was broadly based on clear and interesting presentation, the inclusion of the significant and the exclusion of the unimportant.

Dr. Peters's work at Harvard began in 1903 with his appointment as lecturer in metallurgy, and in the following year he was made professor of that subject. In 1909, with the receipt of the first installment of the Gordon McKay endowment, he was one of the first men to be appointed to a McKay professorship.

As a teacher Peters was an immediate and great success. Kindly, patient, full of enthusiasm for his work, his mind a rich storehouse of personal experience, deeply interested in young men, and anxious to help them, he saw his subject clear and whole, and spared no pains to make his students see it in the same way. From the nature of the case he could not be personally known to a wide circle in the University, but by those who did know him, his students and his colleagues, he was greatly honored and loved as an inspiring teacher and friend, and as a man faithful in every relation of life.

H. L. S.

MONEY EARNED BY STUDENTS

The report of the University Employment Office for the academic year 1915-16 shows that during that period employment was found for 618 men who earned a total of \$78,120.76. If to that amount is added \$7,000 earned by students who were employed as coaches, clerks, ticket-takers, etc., it appears that the students of the University earned \$85,120.76 during the year.

Of the first total given above, \$32,506.32 was earned during term-time, and \$45,614.44 during the summer vacation. Employment was provided for 618 men, and the average amount earned was \$126.41. The individual earnings during term-time varied from 73 cents to \$857.50, and during the summer vacation from \$1.72 to \$352.73.

The statistics of employment during the College term show the following: 40 men earned \$43.24 each, doing chores; five men, \$128 each, as companions; 34 men, 73 cents each, running errands; 119 men, \$13.04 each, through monitorships; 59 men, \$102.46 each, tutoring; 12 men, \$857.50 each, as tutoring companions; 62 men, \$73.56 each, as waiters.

During the summer, the total earnings by different groups were: 50 men, \$6.215, in business; 11 men, \$1,928.54, as camp councillors; 17 men, \$1,218.50, as clerks; 266 men, \$794.15, as guides; 27 men, \$2,812.59, as tutors; 56 men, \$19,752.88, as tutoring companions.

MEDICAL SCHOOL HONORS

At public exercises held at the Medical School on February 26, awards, consisting of a scholarship, or a John Harvard fellowship, and a diploma recording that the distinction was awarded "in recognition of notable diligence and scholarly attainments in medical studies", were made to the following students in the school:

Second class—Samuel Ayres, Jr., A.B. (Univ. of Missouri) '15, John Harvard Fellowship; Lyman Gilder Richards, A.B. '16, John Harvard Fellowship.

Third class—Reginald Myers Atwater, A.B.

(Colorado Coll.) '14, John Harvard Fellowship; Willard Cole Rappleye, A.B. (Univ. of Illinois) '15, Joseph Pearson Oliver Scholarship.

Fourth Class—Francis Brown Berry, A.B. '14, John Harvard Fellowship; Alfred Cyril Callister, A.B. (Univ. of Utah) '15, Edward M. Barringer Scholarship; William Robert King, S.B. (Univ. of Minnesota) '13, Charles Pratt Strong Scholarship; Frank Garm Norbury, A.B. (Illinois Coll.) '12, A.M. (Univ. of Illinois) '13, John Harvard Fellowship; Edward Sawtelle Welles, S.B. (Iowa State Coll.) '13, Isaac Sweetser Scholarship.

THE MUENSTERBERG LIBRARY

The library of the late Professor Hugo Münsterberg has been given to Harvard University by a group of his friends. The library consists of about 10,000 books, reprints, pamphlets, manuscripts, charts, and other papers. Among the 3,000 books in the collection are the latest and most valuable ones on experimental and applied psychology, especially those bearing on phases of the subject to which Professor Münsterberg had devoted his time. The library was purchased from the estate and presented to the University by the following donors:

Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Jacob H. Schiff, Rudolph Erbsloeh, Count von Bernstorff, Adolph Pavestedt, Karl Neumond, George Ehret, Jr., Rudolph Pagenstecher, Herman A. Metz, Fritz Achelis, August Hecksher, Henry Goldman, Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, Jacob Hasslachner, E. D. Adams, Anton Eilers, all of New York City; August A. Busch and E. A. Faust, of St. Louis; Fritz von Frantzius and Harry Rubens, of Chicago; Carl E. Schmidt, of Detroit; A. Troestel, of Milwaukee; J. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati; the German University League and the German Society of Boston. The trustees of the committee are G. S. Viereck and C. H. Reisinger, '12, of New York City.

The BULLETIN is informed that Professor Münsterberg expressed in a letter to a friend his wish that his library might be given to the University, and that the letter, found after his death, was written about six months after the beginning of the present war.

PH.D. THESES

The degree of Ph.D. was awarded to five students at the end of the first half of the current academic year; their names, the fields in which they studied, and the titles of their theses are here given:

Sidney Fay Blake, A.B. '12, A.M. '13, botany, "A Revision of the Genus *Viguiera*," Charles Drechsler, S.B. (Univ. of Wisconsin)

sin) '13, S.M. (ibid.) '14, botany, "Studies on the Genus *Actinomyces*, with special Reference to its Development and Morphology."

Lester R. Ford, A.B. (Univ. of Missouri) '11, A.M. (ibid.) '12, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) '13, mathematics, "On Rational Approximations to an Irrational Complex Number."

Alfred Clarence Redfield, S.B. '13, Zoology, "The Physiology of the Melanophores of the Horned Toad."

Russell McCulloch Story, A.B. (Monmouth Coll.) '04, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) '08, municipal government, "The Executive Office in American Cities."

STUDY OF PTOMAIN POISONING

The National Canners' Association has offered Harvard University the sum of \$20,000 annually for a period of three years to carry on an investigation of food poisoning or so-called ptomain poisoning, with special reference to canned goods.

The offer has been accepted by the University, with the understanding that the investigation shall be conducted and the results thereof published with entire academic freedom. The study will be made at the Medical School under the direction of Dr. M. J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

The national research council of the National Academy of Science is supervising the investigations on this subject. The advisory committee of the council consists of Professors John J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University; Reid Hunt, of Harvard University; H. Gideon Wells, of the University of Chicago; Eugene Opie, of Washington University; Lafayette B. Mendell, of Yale University; and Frederick T. Novy, of the University of Michigan.

CURATORS IN THE LIBRARY

The curators in the College Library for the academic year 1917-18 will be:

Thomas Barbour, Ph.D., books relating to the Pacific; Oric Bates, A.M., works on North Africa; Harold W. Bell, A.M., numismatic literature; Charles L. Chandler, A.B., South American history and literature; Harry N. Gay, A.M., Italian history of the 19th century; Charles R. Lanman, Ph.D., LL.D., Indic manuscripts; Walter Lichtenstein, Ph.D., the Hohenzollern Collection; Edward K. Rand, Ph.D., manuscripts; Robert G. Shaw, A.M., the theatre collection; Malcolm Storer, A.B., M.D., coins; Clarence M. Warner, Canadian history and literature; Frederick A. Woods, M.D., Portuguese history;

AT THE FOGG MUSEUM

The Fogg Art Museum is showing in its gallery this week one of the finest Florentine paintings that has come to America in recent years. It is the well-known large tondo, painted in oils on panel, of the "Madonna Adoring the Child"—a typical Florentine work of the late 15th century by Piero di Lorenzo, known as Piero di Cosimo (1462-1520).

The picture has long been famous in the collection of Arthur E. Street, Esq., London. According to tradition, it belonged originally to Lorenzo di Medici, who presented it to a lady of the family of the Guiducci.

The Fogg Museum has also received a loan from the Messrs. Duveen in New York a well-preserved tempera painting on panel of the "Virgin and Child", an Italian work of art of the 15th century by the Sienese painter, Matteo di Giovanni di Bartolo, called Matteo da Siena (1435-1495).

PI ETA PLAY

The performances of "A Medley of Heirs", the Pi Eta play, will be given at the following times and places: March 14, "Graduates' Night", at the Pi Eta theatre, Cambridge; March 16, Pi Eta theatre, Cambridge; March 17, Ioka Theatre, Exeter, N. H.; March 22, Jordan Hall, Boston; March 23, Pi Eta theatre, Cambridge; March 24, Town Hall, Andover, Mass. The proceeds from the production will go to the American Red Cross.

J. W. D. Seymour, '17, of New York City, wrote the book, Gardner Dunton, '18, of Allston, the lyrics, and R. T. Squire, '17, of Arlington, and others, the music.

1900 DINNER IN NEW YORK

The annual New York dinner of the class of 1900 will be held on Saturday evening, March 10, at 7 o'clock, at the Harvard Club in that city. Mark Sullivan will preside. The committee in charge of the dinner consists of Edward Cook, Martin M. Foss and Ernest E. Wheeler.

1910 DINNER

The annual mid-winter dinner of the Harvard class of 1910 will be held Friday, March 16, at 7 P. M., at the Hotel Victoria, Boston. George S. West will be toastmaster. Tickets at \$2.25 may be obtained from the chairman of the dinner committee, Philip W. Carter, 161 Devonshire St., or from George S. West, 53 State St., or from Lester Watson, 15 State St., Boston.

1914 DINNER

The class of 1914 will hold its first New York dinner at the Harvard Club, Saturday March 17, at 7 P. M. The committee expects a large number of the class who live outside New York, and in order that adequate preparation may be made, all men who intend to be present are requested by the committee to send their names to R. T. P. Storer, care The American International Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City. The dinner will not cost more than \$2.75 per plate.

YALE BEATEN AT HOCKEY

Harvard defeated Yale, 5 goals to 0, at hockey in the Boston Arena last Saturday evening. Three goals were made in the first period, and two in the second; still another was scored in the second period, but was not allowed because of off-side play. The Arena was crowded, and there was considerable enthusiasm.

The Harvard men showed the best team work of the season, both on offense and defense, and most of the play was in Yale's territory. Several substitutes were put on the Harvard team late in the game so that they might win their letters.

As each team has defeated the other this season, the deciding contest, in accordance with the schedule, will be played in the New Haven rink next Saturday night.

The summary of last Saturday's game follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Townsend, Kissel, r.w. l.w., Laughlin, Briggs	
Percy, Fisher, r.c.	l.c., Armour
Baker, Condon, Baldwin, l.c.	r.c., Gould
Rice, W. Morgan, l.w.	
r.w., Bierwirth, McIlwaine, Stanley	
Thacher, Appleton, c.p.	c.p., Murray
J. Morgan, p.	p., Landon
Wylde, Martin, g.	g., York

Score—Harvard, 5; Yale, 0. Goals—first half: Morgan in 7m., 29s.; Percy in 13m., 25s.; Percy in 17m., 16s. Second half: Townsend in 6m., 25s.; Condon in 13m. 10s. Stops—Wylde, 14, Martin 3; York, 24. Penalties—W. Morgan, 1m. (hooking). Referees—Tingley and McKinnon. Goal umpires—Hunt and Carnochan. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

At the University

The Christian Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. S. Gray, '18, of Detroit; vice-president, C. H. Wyche, '18, of Dallas, Tex.; secretary, G. W. Allport, '19, of Cleveland; treasurer, Frank Knoblock, '19, of New York City.

The Cutler lecturers for the present academic year are: Martin H. Fischer, M.D., Joseph Eichberg, Professor of Physiology at the University of Cincinnati, and Ludvig Hektoen, A.M., M.D., S.D., Professor of Pathology at the University of Chicago.

Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, president of Andover Theological Seminary, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain of Columbia University, will preach next Sunday.

Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, of Washington, D. C., is now giving the William Belden Noble lectures on "The Spiritual World." The remaining lectures will be given on March 13, 15, 20 and 22, at 8 P. M., in Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House.

Rev. William Laurence Sullivan, minister of All Souls' Church, New York, N. Y., will give on Tuesday evening, April 3, the Dudleyan lecture for the current academic year. The lecture will be given in the New Lecture Hall at 8 o'clock.

Of the 218 men who have joined the Volunteer Naval Reserve for Civilians and are training two evenings a week on battleships at the Charlestown Navy Yard, 137 are undergraduates or graduates of Harvard.

Capt. William S. Bowen, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, has been assigned for duty at Harvard and has been appointed assistant to the Commandant, Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

At the Physical Conference on Friday evening, Professor E. B. Wilson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give his fourth lecture on "The Theory of Gravitation."

At the meeting of the Zoölogical Club last Monday afternoon, D. E. Minnich, 3G., of Oxford, O., spoke on "The Relation of Phototropism to the Act of Swarming in the Honey Bee."

Ninety degrees were voted by the Corporation and confirmed by the Board of Overseers at the end of the mid-year examinations.

Professor G. G. Wilson spoke on "Neutrality and the Present War" at a meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club on Friday evening last week.

Yale won the annual meet of the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, which was held in the Hemenway Gymnasium last Saturday evening. The scores of the different teams were: Yale, 26; Harvard, 10½; Brown, 6; M. I. T., 4; Bates, 2; Tufts, 1.

The Harvard Glee Club won the intercollegiate glee club competition in Carnegie Hall last Saturday night. The other glee clubs in the competition were Amherst, Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania State, Princeton, and University of Pennsylvania.

The Harvard University Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society has selected President Meiklejohn of Amherst College to be orator, and Hermann Hagedorn, '07, to be poet, at the exercises of the Society in Commencement week.

The class of 1920 has elected the following officers: President, F. C. Church, Jr., of Lowell; vice-president, N. S. Walker, Jr., of Castleton, L. I.; secretary, F. K. Bullard, of Revere.

E. E. Bates, '18, of West Medford, has been instructed by the federal War Department to go to Miami, Fla., for training in the aviation section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

Professor G. C. Whipple spoke on "The Relation of the State to Municipal Health Problems" at the Conference on Municipal Government last Wednesday.

Thirty-nine men reported last week for baseball practice under the supervision of Hugh Duffy, the newly-engaged professional coach.

J. M. Beatty, Jr., 3G., of Bryn Mawr, Pa., spoke on "Charles Churchill, Satirist", at the Modern Language Conference on Monday.

At the Physiological Colloquium on Tuesday, R. P. Wodehouse spoke on "The Anaphylactic Action of Individual Proteins."

The fencing team defeated the University of Pennsylvania team, 8 points to 1, in the Hemenway Gymnasium last Saturday.

President Lowell will give this week the first two lectures on the Henry Ward Beecher Foundation at Amherst College.

Miss Ida M. Cannon will speak at the Medical School at 4 P. M. next Sunday on "Social Service in Medicine."

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday, W. A. Phelps spoke on "The Electrical Resistance of Thin Films."

E. D. Morse, '19, of Brookline, has been appointed second assistant manager of the hockey team.

The university crew will race Columbia on the Charles on May 19.

Alumni Notes

'59—The Rev. Dr. George Lyman Locke, celebrated on February 17 the fiftieth anniversary of his rectorship of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R. I.

'63—John Howard Rand died on February 13. For a while after leaving College he was one of the proprietors of the Parka House, Boston, then of the St. Cloud Hotel, New York, and later of The Nevada, New York. In 1893 he became manager of the Lake Hopatcong Club, Mt. Arlington, N. J., and afterward was manager of the Country Club of West Chester County, New York.

'72—Edward Luther Parks died on February 8 at the Boston City Hospital. He received the degree of M.D. in 1874 from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. After three years' practice in Philadelphia and ten years' in Boston, he studied in Vienna and Paris for four years and then resumed his practice in Boston, giving special attention to diseases of the eye.

'88—Charles H. Baldwin, formerly general manager and treasurer of the International Equipment Co., Boston, is now with the Okonite Co., Ltd., manufacturers of insulated copper cable, 253 Broadway, New York City.

'97—Evan Hollister has become a member of the law firm of Locke, Babcock, Spratt & Hollister, which has been formed by a combination of the firm of Rogers, Locke & Babcock, of which he had previously been a member, with the firm of Hoyt & Spratt. The new firm has offices at 802-826 Fidelity Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

'98—Rev. Allen Jacobs, formerly of Christ Church, Plymouth, Mass., has received a call to a church in Muskogee, Okla.

'01—Athole B. Edwards has resigned his position as assistant engineer of bridges of the Illinois Central Railroad, and is district manager of the C. F. Massey Co., reinforced concrete products, Kansas City, Mo. His present address in Kansas City is Coates House.

'01—William B. Wheelwright, formerly treasurer of the Westfield River Paper Co., Russell, Mass., is vice-president of the Beecher, Peck & Lewis Co., wholesale paper merchants, Detroit, Mich.

'02—Edmund M. Morgan, LL.B. '05, has been appointed a professor of law in the Yale Law School. He has been a member of the Law Faculty of the University of Minnesota.

'02—James E. O'Connell was married on November 21, 1916, to Miss Edna J. Ryan of Philadelphia.

'02—The engagement of Walter R. Spofford to Miss Miriam M. Larch of Chicago

has been announced. Spofford is librarian of the University Club of Chicago.

LL.B. '02—Henry W. Dunn has been appointed a member of the faculty of the Yale Law School. Last June the governor of Massachusetts made him head of the Commission for consolidating and arranging the general laws of the Commonwealth. He has served as dean of the College of Law of the State University of Iowa, and is a member of the council of the American Judicature Society.

'03—Francis W. Snow, Ph.D. (Columbia) '10, is teaching modern languages at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

'04—H. B. Higgins, who has been the Kansas City manager of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., is in the Pittsburgh office of the company, 1618 Frick Building.

'04—Walter N. Hill, Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, has recently returned from more than a year's active service in Santo Domingo and Haiti, and is on duty with the 1st Regiment, Fixed Defense Force, U. S. Marines, at Philadelphia.

'04—Arthur Wait was married in South Lincoln, Mass., on February 8, to Miss Faith Levering Marsh of New York. They will live at Pigeon Hill, Weston, Mass.

'05—Ray P. Bowen received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell last June, and is now assistant professor of Romance Languages at Syracuse University.

'05—Francis T. Colby, when last heard from, was a lieutenant in the Belgian Artillery. He has been decorated by King Albert for bravery.

'05—Chester B. Lewis is in the construction office of the University Library at Ann Arbor, Mich.

'05—A. W. Nason is with the Albany Felt Co., Albany, N. Y. His wife, Myrtis Sitzer Nason, died early in February.

Ph.D. '05—M. W. Blackman, who is professor of forest entomology in the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, published "Some Insect Enemies of Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubs", in Bulletin No. 26, Vol. XVI, of the College.

'06—Edward S. Bryant's address is care of the United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

'06—Joseph I. Eldridge was married on February 14, at Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C., to Miss Helen LaForge.

A.M. '06—H. R. Fulton, who has been at the Agricultural Experiment Station, West Raleigh, N. C., is with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

'07—George W. Bailey, formerly with the W. H. McElwain Co., Boston, is general manager of the C. M. Brett Co., shoe manufacturers, Hudson, Mass.

'07—Somers Fraser, M.D. '11, is practising medicine at 514 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

'08—Alexander B. Comstock was married in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge, on December 7, to Miss Dorothy Dewey of Cambridge.

'08—John M. Ferguson is instructor in economics at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

'08—Henry Hurwitz was married in New York on February 6 to Miss Ruth Sapinsky, Wellesley, '10.

'08—Orville F. Rogers, Jr., M.D. '12, is medical assistant in the department of university health at Yale. He was married on December 27, 1916, at Nashua, N. H., to Miss Lydia Lincoln Soule.

'08—Oscar F. Shepard, who last year taught at the Belmont School, Belmont, Cal., is teaching at Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., where he taught before going to the Belmont School.

A.M. '08—R. E. Stauffer is head of the department of English at Willamette University, Salem, Ore.

'09—Elliot Daland, who is with the Metal Block & Ingot Co. of Chicago, is assisting in the erection of a briquetting plant in Waterbury, Conn. Daland's address is 17 Ray St., Waterbury, Conn.

'09—A daughter, Esther Chase, was born on January 21 to Wilbur W. Parshley and Bertha (Fredrickson) Parshley, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

'10—Leavitt C. Parsons, instructor in finance at the College of Business Administration of Boston University, is one of the directors of a course in military organization which is being given at Boston University.

'11—Robert W. Bates is with the Wells Fargo Express Co., 4 rue Scribe, Paris.

'11—William H. Caunt is head of the stores department of the Dodge Brothers Co., motor cars, Detroit, Mich. His home address in Detroit is 653 Montclair Ave.

'11—Michael Corcoran was married on January 24 to Miss Helen L. Good of Brookline, Mass. They will live at Georgian Court, Cambridge, Mass.

'11—Edward W. Ellis, formerly with the J. Spencer Turner Co., Chicago, is now bond salesman in Chicago for Kissel, Kiuncutt & Co., 109 LaSalle St. His home address is 114 East Walton Place, Chicago.

'11—Sanger B. Steel, formerly manager of Paine, Webber & Co., Chicago, has been elected a vice-president of the firm of J. G. White & Co., Inc., 43 Exchange Place, New York.

LL.B. '11—George A. Peirce was married in Boston on January 13 to Miss Clara Baker.

'12—Leon N. Clinton is with the experimental engineering department of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. His address in Akron is 822 Bloomfield Ave.

'12—T. R. Schoonmaker was recently appointed a special assistant on the staff of the U. S. Embassy at Petrograd, but the appointment was cancelled on account of the break with Germany.

'13—Hermann C. Schwab, who has been for three years with Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, is with the importing and exporting house of C. N. Volckmann & Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., New York.

'14—Thomas E. Benner is principal of the Isleboro (Me.) High School.

'14—A daughter, Virginia Blair, was born on February 16 to Charles W. Curtis, Jr., and Margaret (Blair) Curtis.

'15—S. Frindel, Jr., is with Troop K, First Cavalry of New York, at McAllen, Tex.

'15—A daughter, Virginia, was born on February 3 to August H. Vogel, Jr., and Virginia (Cumner) Vogel.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor.*

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor.*

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager.*

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President.*
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk.*

Albert Thorneike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '06,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, *Milton.*
Homer Gage, '82, *Worcester.*
Odin Roberts, '86, *Boston.*
Frederick S. Mead, '87, *Brookline.*
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, *Boston.*
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, *Chicago.*
Frederick Winsor, '91, *Concord.*
Chester N. Greenough, '98, *Cambridge.*
James H. Perkins, '08, *New York.*
John W. Prentiss, '08, *New York.*
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, *Boston.*
John Richardson, '08, *Canton.*

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917.

NUMBER 24.

News and Views

In the National Crisis. The officers of Harvard University are not an unthinking or headlong body of men.

When, therefore, more than two hundred of them, including the President of the University, subscribe to a public statement issued by Bishop Lawrence as a citizen of Massachusetts, not as a member of the Harvard Corporation, his words are conspicuously rendered an expression of Harvard sentiment. The resolutions adopted by the Harvard Club of New York City last Friday night gave utterance in no uncertain tones to the same feeling, characteristic both of Harvard allegiance and of American citizenship. If Harvard clubs throughout the country do not place themselves similarly on record, we are confident that many individual members of these clubs will do what the first Harvard spokesmen are saying. More than a thousand active members of the University are devoting themselves heartily, through the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit, to the task of increasing the supply of young officers for the army; and every report of this work indicates that it is going forward with marked success. Altogether it is evident that Harvard—through a majority which may be taken truly to represent it—is pledging itself solemnly in thought and deed to its share in whatever responsibility the course of the national government may impose upon Americans.

Freedom and Frankness of Speech. Columbia University is passing through one of the "free speech" disturbances

which periodically afflict American colleges. There was at first the familiar question about the use of a college building for a possibly explosive purpose; and now the trustees have appointed a committee to determine whether officers of the University are spreading doctrines which may inculcate disloyalty to the United States. A Harvard graduate, Professor E. C. Stowell, '08, a teacher of international law at Columbia, expressed himself in the *New York Evening Post* last week on the situation in general, and made the following sensible remarks, which are capable of wide application:

Unless we would Germanize American universities, we must be careful to retain the widest liberty of speech at the very moments of crisis when it is most useful to the community. I personally am convinced that the active pacifist propaganda now being carried on is subversive of the true principles of free government, but as long as the pacifists at any-price of this or any other university confine themselves to discussion and exposition, we should leave them perfectly free to continue their injurious course. We have no machinery for rooting out the tares that will not also take the wheat with it. The alternative is a Prussianized professorate, from which God save us!

This sound doctrine relates itself at once to the activities of "The Harvard Union for American Neutrality", the undergraduate organization which has recently distributed printed post-cards declaring for armed neutrality as

a more effective defense of American rights than war. This seems a perfectly legitimate exercise of the "discussion and exposition" which Professor Stowell advocates. Again, however, it is an anonymous manifesto, which is the more unfortunate because it has been reported to us that in more than one instance a recipient of the post-card drew from its typographical appearance the impression that "the Harvard Union" was making a declaration on behalf of "American Neutrality." We do not believe that the members of the new Union had any intention of masquerading under the honored name of the old; but, in the interest of both frankness and freedom of speech, it does seem to us desirable that such manifestoes as the recent post-card should bear the names of members of the University who are responsible for them. But for one letter to the *Crimson* there has been no open identification of persons with the Neutral Union.

* * *

The Constitution of Massachusetts.

Next May the people of Massachusetts are to elect 320 delegates to a constitutional convention which will hold its sessions during the summer months at the State House in Boston. It is sixty-four years since a body of this sort was last convened in Massachusetts, and ninety-seven years since any change has been made in the constitution of the Commonwealth as the result of a convention's work. The happenings of next summer are therefore bound to be of no small political interest and importance.

Among those who have already filed nomination papers and who will seek election as delegates to the convention are many Harvard men, including President Lowell and several members of the Faculty. Not all of them will be elected, of course, but the fact that they are

ready to take a hand in the campaign, and if elected to devote their entire summer vacation to the task of serving the state in this important undertaking, is a sufficient answer to those who sometimes think of the University as a place quite untouched by the whirling current of public affairs. On this as on all other occasions when the common cause demands it, Harvard has not been unmindful of her duties and her rights as the oldest and largest institution of learning in the Commonwealth.

The present constitution of Massachusetts was framed on ground which now belongs to Harvard College. The man who drafted its provisions, and did this work almost single-handed, was a Harvard man. It was not inappropriate, therefore, that this organic law of 1780 should have enjoined upon "legislators and magistrates in all ages" to "cherish the interests of learning and all seminaries of them, especially the University at Cambridge." That provision, indeed, has stood in the constitution of Massachusetts untouched for 137 years. Legislatures and courts have respected it both in letter and in spirit. Need there be any marvel, then, that Harvard teachers and Harvard graduates are now displaying a lively interest in the forthcoming revision of this document?

A Massachusetts constitutional convention without a substantial delegation of Harvard men within its membership would in truth be a novelty. Since the Declaration of Independence four such conventions have been assembled, and no one who reads their journals can have any doubts respecting the hard and effective work performed by graduates of the University at all of them. President Lowell can place his finger upon the name of an ancestor in the roll-call of each of these four conventions; so can Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the Uni-

versity, who is also a candidate for election to the convention of 1917; and so no doubt can other Harvard men. To write the history of constitutional conventions in this commonwealth without reference to the work of Harvard men would be to write an unintelligible narrative.

Here is a tradition to be maintained. The making of a constitution is the most important task to which any body of men can set their hands; it is the exercise of sovereign authority, the carrying out of a revolution in that orderly and peaceful way which the American system of government provides. Men of education realize this most clearly, and that is why their interest will be as keen in 1917 as it was in 1780, or in 1788, or in 1820, or in 1853. Whatever political demagogues may preach to the contrary, the real kinship of democracy is with intelligence, education, and patriotism, not with passion, or prejudice, or illiteracy.

* * *

College Endowment Funds. One of the interesting things about university and college affairs in America is that an effort in any given direction is rarely an isolated effort. A problem presented here or there in local terms of one sort or another may confidently be expected to present itself in other local terms in a variety of places. A case in point is the matter of endowment funds. The graduates and friends of Harvard are now beginning to contribute to a sum of \$10,000,000 for the permanent endowment of the University. This may seem to many an enterprise at once gigantic and unique. It is of course a large undertaking; but it is far from being the only thing of its kind. Indeed the entire country is alive with similar enterprises.

At Yale a plan for enlisting the greatest possible number of graduates in systematic giving to the college has been in operation for twenty-seven years.

Brown is building up a similar "Loyalty Fund." The Massachusetts Institute of Technology signalized its collection of large sums from its graduates by opening its noble buildings in Cambridge last June. Williams has been raising a liberal fund for the better payment of its teachers. The president of Columbia announced not long ago that \$30,000,000 must soon be collected for the proper development of the university. Princeton is in the field for \$3,000,000; Earlham College, Indiana, for \$1,400,000; Trinity College, Connecticut, and Henry Kendall College, Oklahoma, for \$1,000,000 each; Colorado College, Chicago University Medical School, and Bellevue College, Nebraska, for \$500,000 each. The list might be extended far and wide, especially with the enumeration of smaller institutions seeking about a quarter of a million each. There is no attempt in this place to make it complete, even for New England, or to suggest the variety of devices—such as the Vassar plan to secure individual bi-weekly "yards of pennies" towards a million dollar fund—now in operation throughout the land.

What we do want to suggest is that if there were no Harvard Endowment Fund project, Harvard would be failing to participate in what is really a national movement. While the United States could afford to be generous in many directions, it has been felt that the claim of the colleges, with their constant appeal to American benefactors, might most profitably be considered. Experience, not yet affected to any serious extent by the prospect of war, has shown the children of the American colleges to be wise in their generation. Much as they are giving to meet the crying immediate needs of humanity, they are not forgetting the future of American education.

Getting in and Staying In

BY SAMUEL S. DRURY, '01, RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, CONCORD, N. H.

IN briefly discussing entrance to college and promotion from class to class, let us make at the outset one brave resolution. Let us have *no statistics at all!* Why choke an idea with statistics; why feed a hobby with figures? An idea needs exercise and airing. The best way to kill thought is to prove it. Our purpose is to suggest the one thing needful, which of course is lacking, in entrance and promotion requirements at college. And this we shall summarize under the head of "Getting in and Staying in."

At present schools are sending to college groups of candidates who do not know why they are going, and colleges are outfitting with miscellaneous information thousands of young Americans who do not know why they are there. My friend Mr. Henry Smith has a nice young nephew at a neighboring college — (it is always at a neighboring college, never at our own; in these thin-skinned days it must be the other place that makes the blunders). Mr. Smith asked his nephew one day what he was doing and what he was doing it for, whereat young Smith looked blanker than usual and made no reply. The generous uncle wrote in mid-term, offering his nephew \$25 if he would explain in a brief note why he was at college. It was not done in a hectoring spirit; they were great friends, and young Smith could have used the money. He replied ruefully that after honest cogitation and conference with his room-mate, he could not tell why he was there.

Seniors come to visit their old school: "Well, John, what are you going to do next year? What line of work is the college specially interesting you in?" John confesses with a shameful shrug that really he doesn't know. If you suggested piracy as a career he'd gladly take up with it. If you mentioned the

ministry he would see its pleasant points. He is ready for anything, but the college has given him no central mental system. The college has not been a cherishing mother, she has been a careless machine. The student is never asked to explain why he came and why he should remain.

Grand old Shaler, when he was dean of the Scientific School, used to admit people for queer reasons. In my time they told the story of one candidate being admitted because he could speak Italian and was interested in birds'-egging. Wise old Shaler, the Abe Lincoln of the College Yard, *he* knew that to be interested in birds'-egging, to be interested in anything, was the principal argument for getting in. And so he fostered that interest as a veritable nest-egg, knowing that interest in birds'-egging is better than choosing zoölogy as a snap course.

Perhaps it is because our colleges are so big, with such a competitive passion for numbers, that the individual is regarded merely as just anyone in an intellectual bread-line. Nothing is done to unify the student's mentality. Thought must be *free*, with the emphasis on the adjective. The mind must be open; oh! open at all costs. Our collegians are developed with their mental doors and windows wide; yes, with their mental walls down. Their frame of mind is all frame. Many of them have no conception of a career or a vocation, or a definite job which their college from year to year has demanded that they should formulate, justify, and explain. We often find the wrong people consuming the privileges. Many men who should go to college cannot go, and as many who do go should be kept out by sensible fathers or a courageous administration.

Why do our schools and colleges keep the front gate, that ornamental iron and

brick affair, so wide open? It is because of a competitive spirit and a love of numbers. We keep on adding to our plant, we plant-mad Americans, waking up to find that we must have numbers, and numbers that can pay. And so we arrange our entrance requirements on a principle of informational mediocrity and cut our cloth according to the needs of the garment. It is Mr. Overhead Charge that rules education. It is Mr. Fixed Expense that conditions the standing in many schools. It is a sordid thing to think, but it is probably true, that our educational institutions are full because they have to be in order to keep going. We know that tuition in many colleges does not pay the expense of instruction, and the above criticism therefore applies more to schools; but at colleges the passion for numbers and the desire to have an institution that is booming along, with corridors full of students, effectively working the plant for all that it is worth, is partly to blame for our slipshod methods which govern getting in and staying in.

Dr. John Fiske used to say that his chief finding for evolutionary science was insistence that the lengthened period of infancy differentiates the man from the brute. We have carried this lengthened period considerably too far. The period of infancy if extended through the college course differentiates the useless from the useful. It ought to be required of every boy entering college, as his principal and most difficult examination, to prove why he should come in; and every student in college from year to year ought to give a reason for the hope that is in him, and definitely to argue before experts why he should be allowed to stay. Hence at the end of this little diatribe, we print a 1950 vision as an idea, which is probably not new and certainly not patented and may be operated by any college forthwith, whereby students at the completion of one year's course are compelled to convince their elders why they should take

up space in the college for another year. To pass examinations involves a certain low cunning. To remember facts is a useful but not a convincing intellectual feat. The one thing needful is so to connect learning with life that the student should pay rent for the college opportunity by definite preparation for a duty which he intends to perform.

Just here some sly reader will smilingly suggest that any sport or grind or thoughtless boon companion can work up a pious rejoinder to my Board of Exclusion while crossing the Yard. Do you think so? If on our board we have a psychologist or two, a kindly physiognomist, and a couple of friendly obstinate doers-of-the-word and not talkers only, who at any moment might open the desk drawer and fetch out an "aniascope", do you think that the average sophomore with no ideas in his head and no valid vocation or notion of a career could fool that group of ten men by any learned-by-heart rejoinder? No, that objection won't hold.

To some this sounds mere discursive theory; to others a rather cruel method of firing out our dear boys who have not made up their minds. "Do you expect", says Kindness Itself, "a boy in the high school to know why he should go to college?" I reply, "Certainly yes." "Do you think", says the same voice, "that every college student should be required to tell exactly what he is going to do when he graduates?" I reply, "Certainly not", but it is fair to expect every American of 20 years to justify an apparent economic loss by facing the problem of his future contributing power. The Board, that sensible, merciful, just group that I propose, which will admit and exclude, will after all prove a tonic. Its eternal question of "Why should you stay?" should breed a permanent sense of justification throughout the university.

Truth does not need to apologize for itself. Truth should not seek adherents. It is the weakness of our universities and

our churches (one may add) that we are constantly on the defensive. We are not convinced that this Word is the Word of Life, and therefore we adopt a placating, half-believing attitude, holding out inducements for people to improve their mind, if they have got a mind, and congratulating people on saving their souls if there is anything to save. Only when Truth takes an austere offensive, and that not by scurrying about to round up adherents but by a brave proclamation of its eternal necessity, will learning be really sought and really valued. Truth should be possessed only by those who are willing to attempt a rational application of itself to life in terms of duty. Students should not be eased along in college any more than worshippers should be flattered in church. Rather should students and worshippers prove their right to the use of Truth by a constantly revised and increasingly clear effort to live the Truth in terms of duty. If our schools and, especially, our colleges insisted that students must at any time, without notice, furnish a convincing reason for getting in and staying in, there would no doubt be drastic excisions and wholesome shrinkages, all in time to be readjusted into a distinct concept of the *reason why*. This would result in increased utility, for men who must prove their value increase in value. Before the possibility of a break with Germany our colleges were over-run with thoughtless youths who traded privileges of residence for the minimum of information. That all this splendid wasted humanity is not constantly solidified into careers of duty is the fault of the college.

Let us sum up our theory by the following prophetic picture:

In the beautiful old Bulfinch room of a New England College Hall the Board of College Exclusion sat one May day in 1950, interviewing a line of candidates. The group on which the mellow Copley portraits looked down was not a typical "board"—something that is "long and

hard and narrow"—but a collection of genial human beings. With a hopeful smile they welcomed each candidate, testing his fitness to come back to college for another year. Most students departed with the permission to return, though some were met, after leisurely debate, with friendly but frank refusal. One new member of the Board, in whose nature justice was a mere condiment to mercy, suggested that a certain candidate had passed all his examinations. "Tut! Tut!", said the chairman, regarding him with the benignant contempt wherewith Emerson might have scrutinized Procrustes. "My dear sir, you are deifying percentages; you are 'cygnifying a goose'; you must not regard this college as a place where we swap residence for information. Mr. Brown could give no valid reason *why* he was here, or *why* he should remain; hence, he *cannot* return."

Thus through the spring afternoon this just and broad-minded group settled the academic fate of perhaps 50 students. Outside under the elms the gateway of the college stood open wide, but within the crucial examination was controlling the gate. Though it seemed open, students who could not prove their right to enter or to stay, discovered that to them the college gate was closed.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

Seven of the eight medals offered by the Boston Society of Architects for excellence in drawings by students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Boston Architectural Club, and Harvard University, were won by Harvard men. The subject for the competition was a gateway appropriate for the entrance to a botanical garden from a lagoon much used for boating by the public.

In addition to the medals, two prizes were awarded to Harvard men, two to M. I. T. men, and one prize to a student of the Boston Architectural Club. The Harvard winners were C. P. Teigan, 2SA, of Minneapolis, and Duncan McLachlan, Jr., 1SA, of Brooklyn.

At the Chemical Colloquium on Wednesday, Professor Henderson spoke on "The Acid-Base Equilibrium in Sea Water."

Harvard Officers to President Wilson

ON Monday of last week Bishop Lawrence printed an open letter speaking for Massachusetts in support of President Wilson's pledge on behalf of humanity and the American people. On Thursday it was adopted as a memorial to the President by more than 200 officers of the University and forwarded to Washington with their signatures. It reads and was signed as follows:

We, officers of Harvard University and members of the faculties, approve and support the following statement and demand by Bishop William Lawrence, which appeared in the Boston morning papers of March 5:

"Our President has spoken strong words in behalf of humanity, of the rights of nations and of this nation; rights to life, to trade, to succor others; the right as a nation to be. To these he has pledged for us our lives and fortunes. We believe that he will stand to this pledge.

"We citizens of the Commonwealth now demand that he stand to it; and we call upon him in this juncture to use to the full the powers with which the Constitution invests him to protect the citizens of this country on sea and land, to prepare the nation to meet every emergency which may endanger its liberties, and to lead the people to defend at all costs the integrity of the nation.

"The people of this country are not wedded to ease and wealth. We are not lovers of safety, nor of peace at any price. We love peace and we do not want war. When, however, the country is in danger, when liberty, justice and the rights of humanity are at stake, the lives and wealth of the citizens of this Commonwealth are at the nation's service."

Comfort A. Adams, Oakes Ames, B. M. Anderson, Jr., H. D. Arnold.

I. Babbitt, I. W. Bailey, Solon I. Bailey, Lawrence W. Baker, Outram Bangs, Oric Bates, G. P. Baxter, Joseph H. Beale, A. S. Begg, H. Conrad Bierwirth, Henry B. Bigelow, George D. Birkhoff, John Bapst Blake, W. R. Bloor, Maxime Böcher, Charles L. Bouton, E. G. Brackett, E. H. Bradford, E. D. Brandegee, J. D. Brannan, J. L. Bremer, P. W. Bridgman, L. B. R. Briggs, Walter B. Briggs, C. T. Brues, C. J. Bullock.

Richard C. Cabot, W. B. Cannon, T. H. Carver, W. E. Castle, George H. Chase, David Cheever, Paul T. Cherington, Henry A.

Christian, William M. Cole, A. Coolidge, Archibald C. Coolidge, Julian L. Coolidge, M. T. Copeland, George W. Cram, William J. Cunningham, Harvey Cushing.

Harvey N. Davis, J. S. Davis, W. M. Davis, A. T. Davison, Edmund E. Day, Roland B. Dixon, C. K. Drinker, E. S. Drown.

E. M. East, G. E. Edgell, D. L. Edsall, Harold C. Ernst.

M. G. Farlow, M. L. Fernald, Richard T. Fisher, Albert Parker Fitch, Robert Foerster, Otto Folin, Henry Wilder Foote, Alexander Forbes, Edward W. Forbes, James Ford, J. D. M. Ford, Channing Frothingham, B. A. G. Fuller, Charles E. Fuller.

Owen H. Gates, Edwin F. Gay, Willard P. Gerrish, W. F. Gookin, C. H. Grandgent, William C. Greene, C. N. Greenough, H. B. Greenough, C. B. Gulick.

R. K. Hack, Worth Hale, Edwin H. Hall, Albert Bushnell Hart, John G. Hart, Charles H. Haskins, L. J. Henderson, Samuel Henshaw, Arthur D. Hill, Edward Burlingame Hill, Edward Y. Hincks, William Ernest Hocking, George Hodges, A. N. Holcombe, Albert A. Howard, W. C. Howard, Henry V. Hubbard, R. G. Hudson, F. W. Hunnewell, 2d, Reid Hunt.

Alexander Inglis.

C. N. Jackson, Dugald C. Jackson, Dunham Jackson, R. M. Johnston, William A. Johnston, Grinnell Jones.

Albert M. Kales, M. L. Kellner, Edward S. King, Julius Klein, Elmer P. Kohler.

Arthur B. Lamb, C. Chester Lane, William C. Lane, Charles R. Lanman, Herbert S. Langfeld, Ralph R. Lawrence, F. A. Laws, Roger I. Lee, Edwin A. Locke, Frederick T. Lord, Robert H. Lord, Howard A. Lothrop, Robert M. Lovett, A. Lawrence Lowell, Theodore Lyman, David O. Lyon, Waldo V. Lyon.

A. G. McAdie, F. B. Mallory, Edward L. Mark, Lionel S. Marks, G. H. Maynadier, Allyn L. Merrill, R. B. Merriman, Leroy M. S. Miner, C. H. Moore, Edward Caldwell Moore, Ernest C. Moore, John Lovett Morse, W. B. Munro.

W. A. Neilson, Edward H. Nichols.

W. J. V. Osterhout.

C. Palache, G. H. Parker, Francis W. Peabody, Ralph Barton Perry, John C. Phillips, Edward C. Pickering, John W. Platner, Arthur Pope, C. O. Porter, W. T. Porter, Edwin H. Place, C. R. Post, Alfred C. Potter.

A. Quackenboss.

E. K. Rand, Herbert W. Rand, George S. Raynor, T. W. Richards, William L. Ripley, William H. Robey, Jr., B. L. Robinson, F. H. Robinson, G. W. Robinson, M. J. Rosenau,

Paul J. Sachs, Albert Sauveur, Lincoln F. Schaub, Austin W. Scott, Arthur Searle, George G. Sears, E. S. Sheldon, C. Norton Smith, Eugene H. Smith, William H. Smith, Henry Lloyd Smyth, E. E. Southard, Oliver M. W. Sprague, Percy G. Stiles, James S. Stone, Richard P. Strong, Hale Sutherland. Theodore H. Taft, F. B. Talbot, E. W. Taylor, Roland Thaxter, Ernest E. Tyzzer.

Edward H. Warren, John Warren, Joseph Warren, K. G. T. Webster, Barrett Wendell, George B. Weston, William M. Wheeler, G. C. Whipple, C. J. White, Horatio S. White, A. F. Whittam, William E. Wickenden, Leo Wiener, Samuel Williston, R. W. Willson, G. P. Winship, S. B. Wolbach, John E. Wolff, J. B. Woodworth, C. H. C. Wright, J. Homer Wright.

Henry A. Yeomans, Robert M. Yerkes.

The following persons, not themselves officers of Harvard University, but professors in affiliated institutions, asked to have their names added:

Robert P. Bigelow, Charles R. Cross, W. J. Drisko, H. M. Goodwin, C. W. Greene, Walter Humphreys, Edward F. Miller, James Miller, M. B. Nash, Henry G. Pearson, H. W. Tyler, E. B. Wilson, Frederick S. Woods.

NEW YORK HARVARD CLUB ACTS

A special meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City, on Friday evening, March 9, adopted, unanimously and with great enthusiasm, the following resolutions submitted by Francis H. Kinnicutt, '97, who stated that they had been revised and approved by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, '52. In a letter expressing the hope that Harvard clubs throughout the country would follow the example of the officers of the University in joining with Bishop Lawrence in his appeal to President Wilson, Mr. Choate said: "The President is placed at this moment in a position of more terrible responsibility than has ever fallen to the lot of any of his predecessors since Lincoln, and now is the time for all good citizens without distinction of party to give him their cordial confidence and support." The resolutions read:

"Resolved: That the Harvard Club of New York City, with a membership of 5,000 Harvard men of all ages and vocations, at a meeting called for the purpose, hereby expresses its hearty approval of the action of the President in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and also his action reported in the press of this evening ordering the arming of American ships, and pledges its loyal support to the Federal Government in the most prompt and vigorous action that can possibly be taken to maintain the honor and dignity of the

United States in the present crisis, to protect the lives of American citizens and their rights on the high seas and to relieve the present situation, intolerable to all patriotic Americans; and we strongly urge the assembling of Congress in extra session at the earliest date possible to enact further legislation necessary to the same ends and to make thorough and adequate provision for the national defense.

"Further resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and Cabinet Officers, to Senators of the United States, and members of the House of Representatives, and to Secretaries of Harvard Clubs throughout the world."

The club also voted to join in a patriotic mass meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden on March 22, and appointed as a committee to represent the club in the organization of this meeting the four officers of the club, Francis R. Appleton, '75, president, Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, vice-president, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, secretary, John W. Prentiss, '98, treasurer, and Joseph H. Choate, '52, Charles S. Fairchild, '63, Theodore Roosevelt, '80, Robert Bacon, '80, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Edwin G. Merrill, '95, and Francis H. Kinnicutt, '97.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION OF 1901

The members of the class of 1901 living in New York City and vicinity had a smoker at the Harvard Club of New York on Monday, February 19. An association was formed under the name of New York Association of Harvard 1901, with an executive committee composed of the following men: Henry R. Hayes, F. T. Bullard, Charles L. Cole, A. H. Howard, H. B. Clark, G. H. Montague, and T. R. Robinson.

The chairman of the Class Committee, John W. Hallowell, of Boston, and J. Grant Forbes, who has been living in Paris for a number of years, were guests of the Association.

BOSTON DINNER OF 1901

The class of 1901 will have a dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on Saturday, March 24, at 6.30 P. M. The speakers will be: Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., Lieutenant Richard F. Bernard, U. S. N., Eliot Wadsworth, '98, Acting National Chairman of the American Red Cross, C. Claffin Davis, '01, of the American Ambulance Field Service.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance of men living in Boston and vicinity, and a number of men from New York and other places away from Boston.

The price of the dinner will be \$3.

A Laboratory of Business Devices

THE Special Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration has opened a new department, intended to provide students in the School with a knowledge of the tools and technique of business research.

From its inception the School has recognized the value of laboratory work and has already secured the coöperation of over 150 business concerns in Cambridge, Boston, and neighboring cities, which permit students, under guidance, to make examinations of the methods and problems of the factory and store. With the idea of making study in these practical business laboratories still more productive, a department devoted to an exposition of the essential tools of business research and the technique of their use has been established.

The Faculty of the School approached the manufacturers of the various labor-saving devices used in office and factory on the basis of mutual gain, and asked them to deposit in the School the latest model of their machines so that the student might learn not only how to use intelligently the different kinds of adding and calculating machines, time and cost keeping instruments, but also what instruments and devices are available to fill given needs in offices and factories that they would later investigate upon graduation. The fact that over 60 per cent. of the students in the School come from sections of the country outside of New England, even from the West and far West, offered to the manufacturers a unique opportunity to bring their products to the attention of future business men, who would soon be widely dispersed over the country.

Special rooms on the top floor of Lawrence Hall were assigned to the department, and manufacturers quite readily coöperated in the plan. An attendant under the direction of the librarian of the School, has immediate care of the apparatus and is in attendance each af-

ternoon to assist the students in the operation of any machine.

Problems involving in their solution the use of different machines are assigned in the several courses in accounting, statistics, factory management, etc., and students are instructed in the application of the machines to the solution of such problems, so that the usefulness and applicability of the machines to different kinds of specified work are readily seen. In no case have the students been allowed to make use of any machine without full instructions beforehand by either a member of the faculty or by a representative of the coöperating company; for the plan of coöperation has demanded an appropriation of time on the part of the librarian of the School to learn not only the details of operating the machines but also their application to different types of use.

For example, the student who is investigating the subject of time keeping has an opportunity to see at first hand and to examine minutely the different kinds of time clocks, from the mechanically spring-driven clock to the intricate electrical instruments with their synchronized recording instruments. Again, a student devising a cost system for a large manufacturing company, where detailed statistics are needed, may work out an application to that plant of the Hollerith sorting and tabulating machines, design the card forms, punch them, tabulate the facts of the given problem, and test at first hand the practicality of his solution. The students in printing and publishing, as another instance, have not only been able to test the application to the printing industry of such machines for collecting and tabulating statistics by use of the cost records of the University's own printing plant, but by the installation of such instruments as the Productograph at the printing plant itself have been able to test out the application of such machines

to practical conditions of a manufacturing printing plant.

Without passing upon the merits of any particular machine, the student has been encouraged to make use of them all and to reach his own conclusions with reference to the merits of individual instruments with an unprejudiced mind. For this reason one finds the various makes of adding, billing, and bookkeeping machines placed side by side, and problems are assigned and solved on them impartially. During the assignment of a particular problem in statistics involving many calculations, a power-driven calculating machine was utilized entirely for the intricate computations.

This arrangement appears to work to mutual advantage, for while the student gains considerable help in his own work by the use of the rapid calculating machines, the manufacturer has an oppor-

tunity to present the merits of his machine under working conditions to 125 students enrolled in the statistical and similar courses who actually solve their problems by the use of his machine.

Another development of the Business School Library has been through co-operation with publishers of books on business. A plan of coöperation has been worked out whereby the publishers place on the shelves of the Business School Library for one year each new book as it is published. This arrangement acquaints the faculty with new material to which students should be directed in systematized reading, and at the same time enables the Library to answer inquiries from graduates and outside organizations for the recommendation of recent books on specified subjects. It also offers the student an opportunity of keeping abreast of all current business literature.

How Yale has Organized its Alumni Giving

NOW that the preliminary work for raising a \$10,000,000 permanent endowment fund for Harvard is well under way, it is interesting to note how some of the other universities of the country have worked out the problem of enlisting financial support from their graduates and friends. Probably the first to be established and certainly one of the most successful now in operation is the method in use at Yale. It has served as a model for many other similar undertakings.

In June, 1890, the Yale Corporation established the "Alumni University Fund", which later became "The Alumni University Fund Association." To quote from the current history of this Fund:

Everyone who has been a student in any School of the University is invited to join the Association by contributing to the Fund, and any contribution, however small, is sufficient qualification for membership. The fundamental object of the Association is to

induce universal annual giving, and to encourage gifts of any size, however small, for general University use.

In the work of the Alumni Fund Association each graduating class is now represented by a class agent, appointed by the Directors of the Fund. The members of the Board of Directors are appointed by the President of the University, to serve for three years, the appointments being confirmed by the Corporation. . . . Through the Class Agents the Association invites contributions, and particularly annual contributions, to the Fund. . . . Gifts can be made either unrestricted or for addition to the Principal Fund. The latter form permanent class or personal Memorial Funds. The Directors may award the entire unrestricted amount to the University, to be used as University income, and may suggest the application thereof. For the last six years at their request, it has been applied to increase salaries for the teaching force. Gifts to the principal of the fund are held in trust by the University, and interest thereon is credited each year to the income of the Association. Legacies, of which a number have been received, are added to the Principal Fund, as memorials to the donors.

The gifts from income of the Fund to University income are not confined to specific purposes. This is a great advantage to the University, for Yale has always been specially in need of money for general purposes.

The following table from a recent issue of the *Yale Alumni Weekly* shows what the Yale Fund has accomplished in drawing money to the university in the past 25 years:

	1891-1916.
Total receipts to date from contributions and bequests,	\$1,366,359.79
Interest on Principal Fund,	233,862.84
Gross total, June 30, 1916,	\$1,600,222.63
Expenses,	27,871.17
Net Total Receipts,	\$1,572,351.46
Given University for Income,	\$702,137.89
Accumulated Principal Fund,	870,213.57
	\$1,572,351.46

The Fund has grown by five year periods, each ending June 30, as follows:

	Gross Total	To University as Income	Principal of Fund
1896,	\$56,716.00	\$51,517.39	\$3,705.00
1901,	123,929.86	101,236.14	21,175.11
1906,	393,761.71	196,763.18	190,305.81
1911,	949,976.86	381,763.18	554,742.40
1916,	1,600,222.63	702,137.89	870,213.57

These figures show that the Fund is now growing faster than ever before, having gained \$650,245.77 in gross total between 1911 and 1916, or an annual average of over \$130,000.

Although these monetary results are satisfactory, probably the greatest success of the Fund is thought to spring from the figures showing the number of annual contributors, as follows:

Year ending	Subscribers	Total Received
June, 1891	385	\$ 11,015.08
June, 1916	4,481	146,280.53

The number of Yale men who gave something to the Fund for the year ending June 30, 1916, was 4,481 or about 23 per cent. of the living graduates, of whom there are 19,000. In addition

there are over 8,000 living non-graduates. The figures at Harvard are 23,000 and 17,000 respectively.

At the end of every fiscal year a report on the condition of the Fund is made up and sent in booklet form to every Yale man. This report gives the contributions by classes, showing the names of the donors, but not the individual amounts. The object is to encourage annual giving, regardless of the amount. For instance, if a class has 400 members and 180 have given something that year, the total amount of money contributed from the class for that year will be shown and the rating will be 45 per cent. In this way a certain amount of rivalry is engendered among the classes.

Obviously, there is great value in attempting to interest every year all Yale men in the finances of the university. That a relatively large number of graduates have responded seems to prove that the method has been successful. A large field still remains to be cultivated, so that the possibilities of the Fund are as yet far from being realized. But the fact that over 4000 graduates take sufficient interest in the university to contribute something indicates a strong graduate interest. In receiving a communication every year from New Haven and in sending in a contribution, many graduates doubtless feel that they are in a sense stockholders or partners in the enterprise.

Speaking before the Directors and Class Agents of the Yale Fund last January, President Hadley summarized as follows some of the purposes which the Fund is fulfilling:

The Alumni University Fund accomplishes several distinct, desirable, and important things. It enables Yale graduates of every station in life—men of moderate means as well as men of large means—to contribute effectively and visibly to the support of their Alma Mater. It furnishes these contributions in the shape in which they are most needed. It leads the graduates as a body to take a more intelligent interest and gain a more effective understanding of the work and the requirements of the University.

DEATH OF AMORY G. HODGES, '74

Amory G. Hodges, '74, died in New York City on March 8. He was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 19, 1852, and entered Harvard College from the Roxbury Latin School.

Mr. Hodges took a keen interest in Harvard matters after his graduation from College, and was well known among the alumni. He was treasurer of the Harvard Club of New York City



from 1895 to 1899, vice-president from 1911 to 1913, president from 1913 to 1916, and was a member of the board of managers at the time of his death; he was also chairman of the building committee which had charge of the addition to the club house opened in 1915. He had been nominated for the Board of Overseers.

Mr. Hodges entered the banking and brokerage business in Boston after his graduation, but before many years he went to New York, and in 1882 bought a seat on the Stock Exchange in that city. He was for a long time a member of the firm of Halsted & Hodges, but in 1915 that house dissolved and he became head of the firm of Amory G. Hodges &

Co. He practically retired from business last fall, when he transferred his membership in the Stock Exchange to his son.

Mr. Hodges is survived by his wife, Mrs. Alice Woodward Hodges, whom he married in 1883, and by his son John K. Hodges, '14.

HARVARD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The 26th annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Teachers' Association will occur on Saturday, March 24. The meeting will be held in the New Lecture Hall in the afternoon and will be open to the public. The general subject for discussion will be "Educational Finances and Economics." The program is as follows:

President's address, Frank V. Thompson, A.M. '07, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Boston.

"Making a School Budget." Frank W. Ballou, Ph.D. '13, Director of Educational Research, Boston.

"Economics in High School Organization." Myron W. Richardson, '86, Headmaster, Girls' High School, Boston.

"The Teacher's Three-fold Purpose." Henry Turner Bailey.

The annual dinner of the Association will take place at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, at 6 P. M. George W. Coleman will be toastmaster. The after-dinner addresses and speakers will be as follows: "Public Taxation and Public Education", Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; "Business Organization and School Organization", George W. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; "The Internal Reform of Education", Dr. David Snedden, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

HARVARD TEACHERS AT KANSAS CITY

A dinner for former Harvard students, held in connection with the annual meetings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, took place at the Muehlbach Hotel, Kansas City, on Wednesday evening, February 28. At former N. E. A. meetings informal gatherings of Harvard men have been held, but this was the first attempt to include all former Harvard students.

About sixty enthusiastic men and women gathered to express their confidence in the projected Graduate School of Education, and to offer their loyal support to it. P. W. L.

Cox, '06, of Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, was toastmaster. The speakers were Rev. Burris A. Jenkins, A.M. '96, of Kansas City; Massey B. Holmes, '96, president of the Kansas City Harvard Club; F. W. Ballou, Ph.D. '13, Director of Investigation and Measurement, Boston; Charles H. Johnston, Ph.D. '05, of the University of Illinois, Urbana; W. P. Burris, A.M. '01, of the University of Cincinnati; and Assistant Professors Alexander J. Inglis and Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Department of Education.

Harvard dinners will hereafter be held annually in connection with the N. E. A. meetings. The next one will take place at Atlanta, Ga., in February, 1918.

YALE WINS THE HOCKEY SERIES

Yale defeated Harvard, 2 goals to 0, in the hockey game at New Haven last Saturday evening; as each team had won a game from the other, the victory on Saturday gave Yale the series. Neither Captain Murray of Yale nor Captain Morgan of Harvard was able to play in this, the final game of the season.

After 35 seconds of play, Bierwirth made the first goal. Armour scored the second in the final period.

The summary of the game follows:

YALE	HARVARD
Stanley, r.w.	L.w., Rice
Armour, r.c.	l.c., Baker
Gould, l.c.	r.c., Percy
Laughlin, l.w.	r.w., Townsend
Bierwirth, c.p.	c.p., Thacher
Landon, p.	p., Appleton
York, g.	g., Wyld

Score—Harvard, 0; Yale, 2. Goals—first half, Bierwirth, in 35s.; second half, Armour, in 12m. 30s. Stops—Wyld, 18; York, 10. Penalty—Laughlin, two minutes for illegal checking.

AN UNDERGRADUATE "TESTIMONIAL"

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment as Associate Professor of English of a man who perhaps more than any other stands forth as an example of what a college professor ought to be. Charles Townsend Copeland, '82, completes this June the 25th year of service to his University. This appointment is a token of recognition from the Board of Overseers, recognition which has long been accorded him by a host of graduate and undergraduate friends. To those who, beside the fire in Hollis 15, have taken part in his genial friendship, "Copey" stands out as one of the best influences at Harvard.

For years he has urged young men to look beyond the College gates and not to stag-

nate in the back eddy of undergraduate content. And that his words have had results is witnessed by the occupations of his friends today. Wherever men are striving hard, wherever there is action and life, "Copey's" friends are taking part, more strongly and more nobly because they are his friends.

For his warmth of nature, for his kindness, for his manly encouragement to youth, Harvard men of the present and of the past salute their true "Copey" as professor, as patron, and as friend.

[*Harvard Crimson*, March 1, 1917.]

WRESTLING AND BOXING

A wrestling and boxing tournament was held in the Hemenway Gymnasium on Thursday and Friday of last week. The winners were:

BOXING.

115-pounds class, C. W. Ozias, '20, of Dayton, O.

125-pounds class, J. C. Hillery, ocC., of Cambridge.

135-pounds class, C. A. Morss, Jr., '19, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.

145-pounds class, Robert Hoffmann, '19, of East Boston.

158-pounds class, L. A. Wheeler, '18, of Allston.

175-pounds class, E. H. Kelton, '19, of Hubbardston, Mass.

Heavyweight class, W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, of Stoneham.

WRESTLING.

115-pounds class, Abraham Green, '20, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

125-pounds class, E. L. C. Davidson, '17, of Washington, D. C.

135-pounds class, R. W. Killam, '19, of Cambridge.

145-pounds class, D. L. Hathaway, '19, of Denver.

158-pounds class, W. G. Moyle, nL., of Salt Lake City.

175-pounds class, Stanley Burnham, '19, of Gloucester.

Heavyweight class, W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, of Stoneham.

THE 1901 AMBULANCE

The project of members of the class of 1901 to present an ambulance to the American Ambulance Field Service in France was mentioned in the BULLETIN of February 22. The class has now sent \$1600 to the Field Service Fund to cover the cost of one ambulance and the running expense for one year, and has already raised about \$600 towards a second ambulance.

At the University

Professor W. B. Munro, of the Department of Government, has been appointed chairman of a commission to collect and publish data for the coming constitutional convention in Massachusetts. The other members of the commission are: R. S. Hoar, '09, and L. B. Evans, LL.B. '15, formerly professor of history at Tufts College. The appointments were made by Gov. McCall.

Harvard won the mile intercollegiate relay race at the athletic games held in Philadelphia last Saturday night under the auspices of the Meadowbrook Club; Holy Cross, Princeton, and Cornell finished behind Harvard in the order named. The Harvard runners were Teschner, Minot, Wilcox, and Meanix, and the time was 3 minutes, 26 3-5 seconds.

The Dramatic Club will give at its spring production on April 3, 4, and 5, the following four plays: "Transfer of Property", by Mark W. Reed; "The Little Cards", by J. R. Froome; "The Reunion", by Eleanor H. Hinckley; and "The Harbor of Lost Ships", by Louise W. Bray.

E. V. Morgan, '90, U. S. Ambassador to Brazil, spoke at a dinner of the Diplomatic Club on Friday, March 9, and gave an address, open to the members of the University, in Emerson J at noon on Saturday. His subject on the latter occasion was "Brazilian Foreign Relations."

At the meeting of the Zoological Club last Monday, D. E. Minnich, 3G., of Oxford, O., spoke on "The Relation of Phototropism to the Act of Swarming in the Honey-bee," and Lawrence Irving, 1G., of West Roxbury, on "Experimental Modification of Germ Cells."

Herbert Jaques, '11, a member of the advisory track committee, spoke at the Varsity Club on the evening of March 8 to the undergraduates interested in distance running. The subject of his address was "The Fine Points of Racing and Training."

Former students of Professor F. W. Taussig, who will soon begin his work on the federal tariff commission, gave him on Saturday, March 10, a silver bowl, a replica of one made by Paul Revere and now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The following members of the sophomore class have been elected literary editors of the *Advocate*: Malcolm Cowley, of Pittsburgh; Emerson Low, of Detroit; Charles MacVeigh, Jr., of New York City; J. R. Parsons, of New York City.

About ten per cent. of the students who applied for admission to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps were rejected because of physical disabilities.

The following members of the senior class have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa: H. G. Bennett, of Peoria, Ill.; T. H. Clark, of South Weymouth, Mass.; J. M. French, of Randolph, Mass.; A. R. Ginsburgh, '17, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; J. D. Parson, '17, of Cambridge, H. R. Schmitt, of Washington, D. C.; Yu Ching Wen, of Hong Kong, China; J. C. White, of Boston; M. M. Zinniger, of Canton, O.

Rev. Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain of Columbia University, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. H. E. Fosdick, D.D., Professor of Homiletics, Union Theological Seminary, will preach next Sunday and on March 25 also.

Sergeant William Lynch, U. S. A., has been detailed, and has reported in Cambridge, to assist in the work of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. From 1912 to 1914, inclusive, Lynch helped in coaching the Harvard candidates for throwing the hammer.

The Musical Club of Harvard will hold its tenth annual concert in John Knowles Paine Hall on Tuesday evening, March 20. The program will consist of original selections. Tickets are 25 and 50 cents each.

The Harvard Engineering Camp at Squam Lake, N. H., will open on June 23 and have a session of eleven weeks. Information about registration and the courses may be obtained from Professor H. J. Hughes.

Dr. Charles Peabody, Curator of European Archaeology, spoke on "Pre-Palaeolithic Discoveries in Southeastern England in their Geological Aspects" at the Geological Conference last Tuesday.

Yale defeated Harvard at fencing, 7 bouts to 2, at New Haven last Saturday night. W. H. Russell, '18, the captain of, and the best fencer on, the Harvard team, was unable to compete.

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society will sing at a concert to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of April 1.

A fire started in the trunk room of Claverry Hall at 8.30 A. M. on March 8, but was extinguished before much damage had been done.

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday afternoon, C. G. Smith, 5G., assistant in physics, spoke on "The Spectra of Helium and of Hydrogen."

Professor G. H. Palmer has just ended the course of Earl lectures in Berkeley, Calif. He gave six lectures on "The English Poets."

Alumni Notes

'62—A tablet in memory of the late Ithamar W. Beard, given by his family, was unveiled on January 29 in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island, New York, where he served as chaplain for seventeen years.

'68—John Pickering Putnam died at his home in Boston on February 23. After leaving College he was a clerk in Boston for a year, and then studied at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts and the Royal Academy of Architecture in Berlin. In 1872 he began to practise architecture in Boston. He invented various plumbing, steam-heating and water-purification appliances, and was the author of several books on architectural and sociological subjects.

'83—Howard Lilienthal, M.D. '87, has been appointed professor of clinical surgery in the Cornell University Medical School.

'86—Edward Clarence Wright, LL.B. '89, died in Kansas City, Mo., on February 24. Since 1890 he had practised law in Kansas City.

'92—A. H. Patterson, Professor of Physics and Dean of the School of Applied Science at the University of North Carolina, delivered the first of the university extension lectures under the auspices of the Mecklenburg University Alumni Association and the Y. M. C. A., in Charlotte, N. C., on February 16. His subject was "The Story of the Stars."

'93—Huntington Saville, LL.B. '96, is a member of the executive committee of the New England division of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

'98—Juan F. Brandes has temporarily closed his San Francisco office, and his address now is care of James W. Howard, consulting engineer, 1 Broadway, New York.

'98—Rev. William H. P. Hatch, Professor of the Language and Literature of the New Testament at the General Theological Seminary, New York, has been appointed professor of New Testament Literature and Interpretation at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge.

'98—P. B. Wells is teaching French at Ashbury College, Ottawa, Ontario, Can.

Ph.D. '98—W. A. Neilson, Professor of English at Harvard, published an article entitled, "The Curse of Memory", in the February number of the *English Journal*.

'01—Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Boston Vocation Bureau, spoke on "The New Profession of Handling Men," at the Employment Managers' Conference in Indianapolis on February 22.

'01—Mayo Cabell died on May 26, 1916, at Lynchburg, Va. He had practised law at Big Stone Gap, Va.

'01—Richard H. Dana, Jr., has been chosen one of the judges for the competition, inaugurated by the *New York Sun*, for the design of country houses.

'01—William B. Newlin, who has been with the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y., is with Gray & Reardon, 1017-19 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.

'01—Richard S. Russell has become a director of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

'03—Stephen H. Noyes has received his aviation license at the League Island school in Philadelphia, and is now taking the government course at Newport News, Va.

'03—Clinton H. Scovell spoke on "Machine Hours Rates" on February 28 in the course on engineering administration of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'04—A son, Edwin Sanford, was born on February 17 to Richard H. Daniels and Margaret Jean (Barrère) Daniels at Corvallis, Mont.

'04—Livingston Davis is with Bond & Goodwin, bankers, 30 State St., Boston.

'06—Archibald T. Davison, Ph.D. '08, instructor in music, organist and choir-master at Harvard, will deliver a course of lectures in Boston under the auspices of the Lowell Institute, beginning March 19, on "The History of Choral Music."

'06—Arthur N. Holcombe, Assistant Professor of Government at Harvard, spoke on "Some Aspects of the Constitutional Convention" at a meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Boston on February 6.

LL.B. '06—F. Granville Munson has an article on "Control of Patented and Copyrighted Articles after Sale", in the February number of the *Yale Law Journal*.

'08—Harry G. Clemans and Louis S. Headley, LL.B. '12, have law offices in the New York Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Ph.D. '10—Melvin T. Copeland, Assistant Professor of Marketing and Director of the Bureau of Business Research at Harvard, spoke on "Statistics for Executives" on February 21 in the course on engineering administration at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'11—W. F. Williams was married on December 28, 1916, to Miss Marion Williams of Springfield, Mass.

'12—A daughter, Barbara Palmer, was born on February 11 to Neil McC. Clark and Pearl (Himmelman) Clark, at Wilmette, Ill.

'12—Richard Douglas is with the *Wall Street Journal*, 44 Broad St., New York. His home address is 37 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'12—Charles deL. Ensign is with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.

'12—Henry C. Kittredge is teaching English in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

'12—The engagement of Carl C. Perry, M. F. '14, to Miss Viva Marguerite Shropshire, of Toronto, Can., has been announced. Perry is with the department of forestry of Newton, Mass., where his address is 200 Church St.

'13—Ralph Beatley, who taught last year at Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., is teaching mathematics at the Horace Mann School, New York City.

'13—Thomas Buel is now in Toronto, where his address is 91A Isabella St.

'13—J. Hathaway Coon was married in New York on January 6 to Miss Althea L. Barrington of Cambridge, Mass.

'13—Robert L. Forbush, who has been with the Stone & Webster Management Association in Lowell, Mass., has been transferred to Sydney, Cape Breton, as superintendent of light and power of the Cape Breton Electric Co.

'13—Dunbar Lockwood, formerly with Parkinson & Burr, Boston, is with William H. Randall & Co., marine investments, 60 Federal St., Boston.

'13—Sedgwick Minot was married on December 6, 1916, to Miss Jane Adelaide Gould, in Buffalo, N. Y.

'14—Addison L. Bliss died of pneumonia on or about February 22 while in the field service of the American Ambulance in France. He sailed from New York on January 28 to join the Service.

'14—Alan Hay, formerly with Jackson & Curtis, Boston, is now with Marshall & Co., bankers, 70 State St., Boston.

'14—William R. Lough, who has been with

the Standard Oil Co., Albany, N. Y., is assistant cashier in the State Bank of Crosswell, Mich.

M.C.E. '14—E. G. Sheibley, formerly with the Southwestern Portland Cement Co., El Paso, Tex., is an engineer with the International Smelting Co., Miami, Ariz.

'15—Bancroft Beatley, A.M. '16, is principal of the High School at Northboro, Mass.

'15—Wright McCormick is on the editorial staff of the *New York Times*. His address is 145 East 30th St., New York.

'15—A. Gordon Webster, Jr., is with the patent department of the Western Electric Co., 463 West St., New York.

A.M. '15—Joseph I. Cheskis is instructor in Romance Languages at the University of Iowa.

'16—Robert M. Curtis was married on January 27 to Miss Isabelle Baker, of Chicago. After three months at Santa Barbara, Cal., they will live at Lake Forest, Ill.

'16—Schuyler Dillon has received a commission as ensign in the U. S. Navy, and has been temporarily assigned to duty with Commander Cole, Custom House, Boston.

'16—Harry Forman is with the Middlebrook Wool Combing Co., 310 Porter St., East Boston, Mass. His home address is 37 Hancock St., Boston.

'16—Max W. Levy is a chemist with the Standard Aniline Products, Inc., Wappingers Falls, N. Y. His present address is 6 North Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

'16—Kenneth B. G. Parson was married on January 24 in King's Chapel, Boston, to Miss Margaret Lyman, daughter of Arthur Lyman, '83.

'16—The engagement of William L. Robinson to Miss Katharine Foxcroft, daughter of Francis A. Foxcroft, '90, is announced. Robinson is in the purchasing department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., South Station, Boston.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 30 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLUMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '94,
E. M. Grosman, '98,
C. Chester Larr, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston
William Huxner, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '80, *Past-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '82, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '04, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.

NUMBER 25.

News and Views

The Chapman Fellowship.

The advantage of individual over collective memorials is that instead of being discussed they are installed. The Farnsworth Room in the Widener Memorial Library was hardly mentioned before it was opened, and now, after a few months of increasing use, it stands as a permanent enrichment of the University. So it is with the Victor Emmanuel Chapman Memorial Fellowship, of which the letter of gift is printed on a later page. Without the least heralding, it stands an accomplished fact—not capable of such immediate use as the Farnsworth Room, but opening to the imagination a vista into which it is delightful to look. Through this memorial the name of a generous youth is generously perpetuated, not only in the land which gave him birth, but also in that for which and in which he died; and this is ensured by that unending procession of young scholars across the boundaries of nationality, which to the foreseeing mind presents one of the most hopeful promises for the future of our race.

* * *

Western History.

Readers of the BULLETIN have been informed from time to time of the activities of the Harvard Commission on Western History. They will remember that the Associated Harvard Clubs, as an organization, has taken the work of this Commission as one of the Harvard interests

to which it can devote itself most profitably. In many clubs committees on Western History have been organized, and the work of their chairmen, and of persons working independently, is now beginning to tell.

Take a case in point: A Harvard graduate in a Missouri town became interested in what the Commission was doing, and soon found himself in correspondence with headquarters in Cambridge. He was not advised to rob his state of any of its historic treasures for the enrichment of the Harvard collection, but rather to interest himself in the formation of a local historical society, with which the Harvard Commission on Western History might be expected in due season to cooperate. One of his letters from Cambridge was read at a meeting of the University club in his town, with the result that he was made historian of the club, and empowered to collect local material. It is by no means unreasonable to hope that a further result will be a closer relation, of mutual advantage, between Harvard and the Missouri town in which the foundations of a strong local collection seem now about to be laid. In the indefinite increase of such relationships may be found a strong corrective of the New England tendency, not unknown at Harvard, towards a narrow self-sufficiency.

The natural bonds between New England and the more recently settled portions of America are well illustrated in a group of collections which the Com-

mission has recently received from Vermont. They contain, for example, the letters and papers of Lieutenant Jenks Beaman, U. S. A., recording life in Texan and Mexican army posts from 1842 to 1847. There are, besides, Western newspapers sent back by frontier settlers to stay-at-home Vermonters, and missionary periodicals filled with the pioneer annals which contribute so much to the raw materials of American history. Many of the papers upon which the biography of Bishop Hare, the apostle to the Sioux of South Dakota, was based have also been added recently to the collections of the Commission.

Indeed it has become increasingly clear that these collections are destined to play an important part in the future work of students and writers of American history. There is, of course, much material which should never be removed from the region to which it pertains; but there is also much in duplicate, and much that, through its binding together, historically, of separated regions, may most advantageously be placed in a library not merely of local but also of national resort. Such a library the Widener building is bound to become more and more as its treasures multiply.

* * *

Medical

Preparedness.

It may not be commonly realized that for some time past the physicians and surgeons associated with the Harvard Medical School have been taking active steps towards organizing the medical resources of the community for national service in case of need. Last week the attention of the public was drawn to the Medical School as the centre of such preparation through a meeting of 500 students and hospital internes addressed by President Eliot and representatives of the Army and Navy medical corps and of the Public

Health Service. Officers of all these branches of government work have been delegated to give instruction to the medical students of Harvard, Boston University, and Tufts.

The courses, to be conducted at the Harvard Medical School, may be announced before this issue of the BULLETIN is printed. With their details we are not so much concerned at the present moment as with the fact that the Medical School is offering its share of the general contribution of Harvard to the public need. The surgeon or the physician has the advantage over the layman at a time of possibly impending war in that his preparation has been going on through all his professional training and career. The organization and redirection of his energies are the chief immediate necessities. In these matters the Harvard doctors are to be counted upon for cordial coöperation with the national government.

* * *

A Year of the Boston Harvard Club.

The success of a club is measured most truly by the extent of its use. This, in turn, is best measured by the number and size of the bills paid by its members. The recently issued annual report of the treasurer of the Harvard Club of Boston illuminates both of these points. The house receipts for the year ending January 31, 1917, amounted to more than \$187,000—an increase of 13 per cent. over the receipts for the year previous. The proportional number of resident members who incurred house charges ranged, roughly, from 50 per cent. in August—the month in which a city club is in least demand—to 67 in December. When two out of every three resident members make enough use of a club in one month to receive a bill at the end of it, the question of vitality hardly needs to be asked.

What the treasurer's figures as a whole reveal is that there is a steadily increasing use of the club, and that this is due to the increased attendance not of a smaller but of the greater part of all the members.

Their total number now stands at 4,397. Unlike the Harvard Club of New York City, which on September 1, 1916, had 4,589 members, including 2,033 residents and 2,556 non-residents, the Harvard Club of Boston is far stronger in resident members, the figures standing, on January 31, 1917, at 3,246 and 1,124 respectively. A moment's reflection on the difference between Boston and New York in their relations to Harvard and Harvard men will explain this divergence of figures. To bring them together again, it is worth the further reflection of a moment to combine the memberships of the Boston and New York clubs in a total of nearly 9,000. Of course many resident members of one of these clubs are non-resident members of the other. Even so they present an allied front of formidable extent.

* * *

Harvard Singers. The latest bit of evidence that undergraduate singing is well on its way out of what may be called the Upidee Period presents itself in the announcement that the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society have been asked to sing at a Pension Fund Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on April 1. The selection of the "Song of Fate" by Brahms and Bach's "I Wrestle and Pray" as the music to which the Harvard singers will first apply themselves under auspices so distinguished is a further recognition of their ability to venture beyond the trampled field of "college songs."

This recognition follows promptly on the winning of first place by the Harvard Glee Club in the Intercollegiate Glee

Club contest held in New York on March 3. The clubs of Amherst, Columbia, Dartmouth, Penn. State, Pennsylvania, and Princeton were the competitors over which the Harvard Glee Club prevailed. For the first time the name of Harvard is inscribed on the cup offered by the University Glee Club of New York. Dartmouth and Princeton each have a "leg" on it. The three victories first scored by any of the competing clubs will determine its possession. The quickening of interest in singing at Harvard, due so largely to the influence of Dr. Davison, may fairly be credited with these first fruits of success.

* * *

A National Undertaking. Last week the BULLETIN spoke of the Endowment

Fund project as the opportunity presented to Harvard to take part in what is clearly a national movement. In this movement Harvard should participate in a national, or even broader, way. That is to say, the contributions to the Fund should come from all geographical sources. In writing about the project in the BULLETIN some weeks ago President Eliot, after speaking of graduates and friends who can "give money by the hundred thousand or the fifty thousand dollars", said: "But I hope the quest will embrace the thousands of men who can give only by the hundred or the five hundred dollars." We are assured that it will embrace not only these but the men who can give five dollars and one dollar, and that a small offering from one of the few Harvard men in Siam will be welcomed as an expression of the same good will that prompts the gift of \$50,000 from a benefactor nearer Cambridge. Indeed the Fund, to achieve the end it is clearly destined to achieve, must fix itself in everybody's mind as everybody's enterprise.

Chapman Memorial Fellowship

THE following letter describes a notable gift accepted by the Corporation at its meeting of March 12, 1917. The "Schedule One" to which it refers is devoted to a list of the contributors to the Fellowship fund, and contains 74 entries. "Schedule Two" is a list of securities given to the fund by John Jay Chapman, '84, the father of Victor E. Chapman.

February 26, 1917.

The President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the men and women whose names and addresses appear on accompanying Schedule Numbered One, it gives me great satisfaction to forward to you a check for \$14,782.00 on the First National Bank of New York City, and securities amounting in value, with the accrued interest thereon, to a little over \$10,000, as listed on accompanying Schedule Numbered Two, or a total amount of say \$24,782.00.

With this sum to be increased to a minimum of \$25,000 by later gifts or accumulated income it is the desire of the contributors to establish in Harvard University a Fellowship in memory of Victor Emmanuel Chapman, of New York, of the class of 1913, to be known as the Victor Emmanuel Chapman Memorial Fellowship. It is the desire of the contributors that the fund be allowed to accumulate, either from interest or from later donations, until it reaches the sum of \$25,000 as mentioned above.

Chapman was a student in the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris at the time of the outbreak of the present European War. He first enlisted in the Foreign Legion and later transferred to the Flying Corps of the French Army. He was killed in action over Verdun on June 23, 1916.

It is furthermore the desire of the contributors that the annual income of the Fellowship be offered to a French youth (or youths, in the event of the growth of the fund to such an amount that the income thereof would justify such action) for study in one department or another of Harvard University, and it is their hope also that the incumbents may be eligible for reappointment to the Fellowship, if in the opinion of the Nominating Committee, mentioned below, and of the Corporation, such action would be for the best interests of all concerned. It is suggested that the incumbents from year to year be

nominated by a Committee of French scholars, formed from those who are or who have been French exchange professors at Harvard, and that to them be added ex-officio, the President for the time being of the *Autour du Monde Club* in Paris, such committee to present annually its recommendation of the candidate to whom, on approval by the Corporation or appropriate committee, the Fellowship shall be awarded. If in any year no award be made, it is the request of the donors that the income of that year be added to the



VICTOR E. CHAPMAN, '13.

principal; if for a second year no approved candidate be recommended, then that the income of that year may be used to augment the salary or salaries of a French instructor or instructors in the College.

The participants in the undertaking respectfully request that the text of the "citation", a copy of which accompanies this letter, be printed in the Annual Catalogue for at least three successive years in connection with the terms of the Fellowship, accompanied by an English translation; and that further, if the list of contributors be published in the Treasurer's Report or elsewhere, the amounts of individual gifts be omitted.

The subscribers earnestly hope that the Chapman Memorial Fellowship will serve not only as an additional link, however small, between France and the United States, but also as a slight expression of the intellectual debt which this country owes to France. We are

further in hopes that this Fellowship may stimulate similar foundations at Harvard and at other American universities and colleges.

Will you be good enough to let me know whether the gift is acceptable on the terms as set forth above?

Very respectfully yours,
EDGAR HUIDEKOPF WELLS.

The "citation" to which reference is made in the foregoing letter reads, translated, as follows:

JOURNAL OFFICIEL.

October 7, 1916.

Chapman (Victor) 124th Aerial Squadron, sergeant-pilot in the fighting section, a model of audacity, energy, and initiative, and the admiration of his companions of the Squadron, and who, though on the 17th of June seriously wounded in the head, refused to be relieved from duty. A few days thereafter he made a dashing attack upon several hostile aircraft and in the course of the struggle met a glorious death.

New England on the Western Seas

BY THOMAS P. MARTIN, ARCHIVIST TO HARVARD COMMISSION ON WESTERN HISTORY.

A YEAR ago it was announced through the columns of the BULLETIN that the Harvard Commission on Western History was giving some attention to the activities of New England upon the ocean.

Just before the adoption of the Constitution and while our western boundary was still the Mississippi River, two Boston sea-captains, Kendrick and Gray, were on the "North West Coast of America", close on the heels of the British who were following up the discovery of Captain James Cook that valuable furs could be collected from the natives and exchanged for teas with great profit in China. Upon the second voyage, in 1792, Captain Gray discovered the Columbia River and gave it the name of his vessel. The initial voyages yielded small profits, but resources and opportunities were abundantly evident. Within a few years a brisk trade sprang up, which until the War of 1812 was largely in the control of Americans, known only to the natives as "Boston men." Soon the Hawaiian Islands became a mid-Pacific rendezvous for merchants and traders, whalers and missionaries, who plied their respective professions, not always in harmony, along the varied shores of the world's greatest ocean and among the South Sea Islands. The islands and inlets of what are now Alaska and British Columbia, the inland sea of Washington

and the rivers of Oregon, the Bay of San Francisco, the Catalina Islands and the shores of Mazatlan, the coast of the Isthmus and the Southern Continent, Siberia, China, Manila, the East Indies and India, and even exclusive Japan felt the quickening influence of the Yankees in the Pacific.

It has been thought wise to collect and preserve the records of these pioneers on the sea as well as the memorials of their Indian-fighting brothers on the land. The mariners, too, have added their flavor to our national life. Thanks to the coöperation of Harvard men and others in Boston and New York, the following manuscript collections have been found and safely housed in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library:

James and Thomas Lamb, Boston. "Notes on Trade with the North West Coast of America, c. 1790-1812." 1 octavo volume. Made by permission of H. A. Lamb, '71, Boston.

Edward Dorr and Sons, Boston. Log book, ship "Hancock", Boston to the "North West Coast of America", 1798-1800. Gift by Joseph Dorr, '83, Boston.

Bryant and Sturgis, Boston. Letter books, ledgers, and other accounts, 1811-1871. 10 folio volumes. Gift by W. Sohler Bryant, '84, New York.

Josiah Marshall, Boston. Invoices and accounts, letter books and journal 1818-1853. 4 folio volumes. Deposit by Mrs. John H. Morrison, Boston.

William H. Bordman, Boston. Invoices,

The Owners of the Ship Alert John Elliott.
Master To James & Thomas Lamb for outfit, Cargo, Provisions, &c bound on a Voyage to the North West Coast of America Canton & back to Boston. Owned in the following proportions, James Lamb has one Twenty fourth part. John Elliott one Twenty fourth part. & James & Thomas Lamb Forty five Twenty eighths being the Remainder

<i>Ship and Appurtenances as built at Salem</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>To Buschhead & Harris Bull etc.</i>	
<i>120 feet Masts 2 75.00</i>	<i>90.</i>
<i>145. oak timber 45.</i>	<i>52. 53</i>
<i>66. pine timber 2 15.00</i>	<i>10. 56.</i>
<i>157 oak Kangaroo timber 17.00</i>	<i>26. 69.</i>
<i>80. 1/2 in. oak plank</i>	<i>9. 40.</i>
<i>377. pine plank old level & Hampton</i>	<i>15. 8</i>
<i>210. d. Sace . . . d.</i>	<i>2. 20.</i>

HALF PAGE FROM AN ACCOUNT BOOK OF ONE OF THE LAMBS' SHIPS.

letter books, and log books, 1821-1856. 2 octavo and 3 folio volumes. Gift by George M. Cushing, '94, Boston.

Henry A. Peirce, Boston and Honolulu. Letter books, invoice books, accounts sales, and journal, 1824-1868. 10 folio volumes. Deposit by Joseph Brewer, Boston.

John Perkins Cushing, Boston. Letter book and account book, 1828-1838, relating to the business of Russell and Company, Canton. Gift by Grafton D. Cushing, '85, Boston.

Charles Brewer, Honolulu. Journal of a voyage in the schooner "Unity" from Oahu to the California coast, Mazatlan, and return, 1833; voyage from Oahu to "Okotsk", to "Kamschatka", and return, 1833. Temporary deposit by Joseph Brewer, Boston.

James Hunnewell, Charlestown. Letter books, account books, journals, business and commercial papers of all kinds, c. 1836-1868. The collection fills two large boxes and a large sea chest. Deposit by James M. Hunnewell, '01, Boston.

The "Notes" on the trade of James and Thomas Lamb were made by the Archivist from a manuscript sketch

prepared many years ago by H. A. Lamb, and from five ships' account books, 1795-1812, still in his possession. Most of the original papers on which the sketch was based have since been destroyed by the ravages of fire. The oldest and most highly valued single manuscript in the collection at Harvard is the log book of the ship "Hancock", 1798-1800. Large folio pages are devoted to the transactions and events of a single day. The bartering with the Indians who swarmed about the ship in canoes, the visits of men and officers from vessels American and foreign, and struggles with a mutinous crew are all concretely described.

The Bryant and Sturgis collection is the corner stone of the group, for it was the first acquisition and stands high in relative value. The letter books open in the fall of 1811, when Europe, as it is now, was ablaze with war and our own

land was being drawn into the gigantic conflict. We were carrying on neutral trade, and it proved to be a complicated business. The letters of instructions to masters and supercargoes—most of them were written by William Sturgis who had himself had experience on the sea and in foreign ports—are full of interesting and valuable detail. His letter of March 23, 1812, of ten folio pages, to John Perkins Cushing, who was then at Canton, is an admirable account of commercial and social conditions.

The Josiah Marshall manuscripts contain many letters received from agents and other correspondents in the Hawaiian Islands, China, and South America, and on the Columbia River when the British fur-trapping brigades were scouring the forests of Oregon. The letters of William H. Bordman were written from Boston in the same period, the twenties and thirties, when the missionaries were active. The Journal of Henry A. Peirce was kept on his homeward voyage, 1836, the first in twelve years. It is a typical traveller's diary and contains some reminiscent notes. On his return to Hawaii he touched South American ports and recorded interesting data. A similar journal is Charles Brewer's log of his voyages in the schooner "Unity." He tells how peltry-hunting parties were landed on the islands off the California coast, what the relations were with the Mexicans (padres and ranchmen frequently came on board), and of thrilling experiences off the Russian ports on the Asiatic coast.

The large and varied collection of letter books, invoices, and other accounts of Henry A. Peirce and James Hunnewell give a deep impression of the robust character of the trade in the forties, the effects of the gold discovery and the rush of forty-nine, and of the wonderful commerce carried on in the clipper ships of the fifties when Boston and New York were the bases of supplies for the Pacific Coast; and, also, they tell the sad story of the decline of our merchant marine

through the introduction of iron steamships and the continental railroads.

Finally, there remain to be mentioned the letter book and account book of John Perkins Cushing which give us an interesting glimpse of the intimate relations between the Far East and West through the well-known firm of Russell and Company in China.

Besides the manuscripts there are printed materials, which have come to Harvard by direct gift or by purchase in the market with funds received from endowments and subscriptions. The collections are by no means complete, but a start has been made; and interested alumni and friends will doubtless recognize their importance and add to them.

IN THE NAVAL COAST DEFENSE

More than 100 Harvard men have enrolled in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, which is receiving training on the battleships Georgia and Virginia, at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard. Among the prominent undergraduates who have entered this service are:

W. H. Wheeler, Jr., '18, of New York City, captain of the football eleven; G. A. Percy, '18, of Arlington, a member of the hockey and baseball teams; Ralph Horween, '18, of Chicago, a back on the eleven; W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, of Stoneham, guard on the eleven and captain of the wrestling team; Amory Coolidge, '17, of Boston, of the university crew; J. C. White, '17, of New York City, stroke of the university crew; P. H. Hartley, '18, of Stockton, Mo., of the football eleven; M. T. MacDonald, '18, of Worcester, pole-vaulter; N. P. Darling, '17, of Worcester, champion of the College in single sculls and a member of the second crew; E. H. Ellison, Jr., '17, of Duxbury, of the second football team; Stearns Poor, '17, of West Newton, manager of the Wireless Club and a member of the rifle team; W. S. Blanchard, '17, of West Acton, hammer-thrower; S. P. Sears, '17, of Quincy, who wrote most of the music for the Hasty Pudding Play; R. H. Davison, '17, of Boston, of the track team; Charles Higginson, '17, of Boston, who rowed on the second crew last year; R. A. Lancaster, '20, of Worcester, of last year's freshman eleven; Henry Guild, '17, of Boston, an editor of the *Crimson*; E. B. Condon, '18, of New York City, a hockey player, J. I. Wyld, '17, of Boston, goal on the hockey team; W. M. Lee, '19, of New York City, an editor of the *Lampoon*.

Professor Fisher's Report on the Trees

THE following report on the condition of the trees in the University grounds was written last autumn by Professor R. T. Fisher for publication as an appendix to the President's report:

The most notable features of the past year's work on the University trees have been the generous gifts received from graduates, and the new plantations and improvements which these have made possible.

Last spring, fifteen elms, ranging from twelve to seventeen inches in diameter breast high, were set out. Thirteen of these, the gift of Mr. Arthur H. Lea, were put in the old Yard, and two, the gifts respectively of Professor A. C. Coolidge and Mr. E. B. Adams, near the northwest corner of the Widener Library. In the close behind the Freshman Dormitories there were planted thirteen English elms about two inches in diameter breast high, and in the Sever Quadrangle, in locations prepared according to the general planting plan, other saplings as follows: seven American elms (three of which were transferred from the Yard), one pin oak (also transferred from the Yard), two red oaks, and one American elm, about fifteen feet in height, which is a scion of the Washington Elm, and which was given to the College by Mr. L. W. Ross, superintendent of the Mount Hope Cemetery. Besides these gifts of trees, an exceptionally welcome fund of \$2,200 was presented through Mr. George von L. Meyer to help defray the expenses of soil preparation for the new plantations and to pay for additional vines and shrubs. With this aid it was possible not only to make twenty-five loam-pits for the reception of new trees, but also to carry out the revision and embellishment of the shrub groups as planned last year by Professor H. V. Hubbard. Under his direction, all shrubbery in the Yard, which did not serve some practical or esthetic purpose, was relocated, deficient or spindling plantations were filled in, and vines were planted wherever their presence seemed desirable. Most of the strictly new planting of smaller vegetation was done about the Widener Library. In spite of the fact that some of the largest expenditures, such as that for the re-soiling, cannot be expected to make an immediate showing, the general improvement in the looks of the grounds, particularly in the old Yard, where Mr. Lea's large elms were planted, is conspicuous.

Inasmuch as the moving of relatively large

shade trees (at least in the Boston region) is a comparatively new thing, some account of the Harvard plantation may be of interest. The most troublesome part of the work was the preparations—the finding of suitable trees, arrangements for purchase, permits for transportation, etc. These matters as well as the supervision of details during the actual moving were very efficiently looked after by Mr. Alfred MacDonald, a student of Forestry. To locate about twenty suitable trees he spent upwards of two months, went through every township within ten miles of Cambridge, and examined between twenty-five hundred and three thousand individual elms. The restrictions under which he had to work greatly prolonged the task. A satisfactory tree had to be at least twelve inches in diameter, shapely and vigorous, free from serious insect damage, growing on a site neither too wet, too dry, nor too rocky, and without mechanical obstruction to digging and moving, such as the roots of other trees, water pipes, foundations, or buildings. Even with all these conditions fulfilled there still remained the important requirement of a crown or head which could be tied in so as to pass under the standard trolley wire when the trees was laid horizontally on the moving machine. Finally, a good many trees, in every way desirable, could not be considered because their owners (quite naturally) would not part with them. Of the fifteen elms that were moved, three were donated, one by General Stephen M. Weld of Dedham, and two by Mrs. J. B. Tileston of Mattapan. The average price paid for the rest was about \$25. The following table gives a list of the places where the trees came from, the diameter of each, and the distance it was moved:

Original Location	Diameter Breast High	Distance Moved Miles
Watertown,	12 in.	5
"	15 in.	6
Cambridge,	17 in.	½
"	12 in.	½
Hyde Park,	13 in.	8
Readville,	14 in.	10
Milton,	12 in.	9
"	12 in.	9
Dedham,	12 in.	13
"	15 in.	12
"	12 in.	11
"	12 in.	11
Germantown,	13 in.	10
Arlington,	12 in.	5
"	12 in.	5

For the actual digging, moving and planting of the trees, the firm of Lewis & Valentine of

the University may profit-
wise. A good rule works

* * *

The BULLETIN appears to
have done an injustice at
least to two Medical
classes by giving the class of
1904 the honor of issuing "a new kind
of report." The classes of 1904
the Medical School had
issued bulletins of class in-
formation perhaps less closely related
to class reports than the 1911
bulletin we greeted as a pioneer
in the obviously to be reckon-
ed category. If there are
objections to priority in the
official school class reports,
and to hear about them,
the reports themselves,
evidences of a community
among the graduates of any
Harvard are tokens of a
good will for the Univer-

* * *

invitation requiring no
response is of the sort which
sometimes seems equally
difficult to receive. Such an in-
vitation has fallen under our
eyes whatever it may suggest
series throughout the
printing it, in blank,

of St. Louis cordially

an engagement she likes
March ninth, so that her
its Annual Dinner with

added, was but one
ingenious notices, in-
which evoked a large
dinner which they

Roslyn, New York, were engaged. They furnished a moving machine and a crew of skilled men for digging, loading and transporting the trees. With such a machine the trees can be clamped to a 'cradle and then tipped with block and tackle to a horizontal position on the truck of which the cradle is a part. The roots of each tree were cut off by ditching at a point at least twelve feet from the trunk. They were then dissected out of the soil for about half the distance to the bole and bound in bunches with wet straw. In each case as large a ball of earth as could be handled was left to be lifted with the tree, amounting to a diameter of six or eight feet. In the Yard, each tree was put in a pit of loam twenty feet across and three feet deep. The roots were set in a saucer-shaped excavation rising from two and one-half feet deep directly under the trunk of the tree, to less than a foot at the extreme tips of the roots; and where necessary, drainage was provided by a loose-tile drain running from the centre of the hole to beyond the margin. The trees were each guyed with four wires running to short timbers buried in the ground. The last operation, and one of the most important, was to prune the top so that the leaf surface should not be too large for the reduced root system. In doing this, each main branch was treated by itself, being cut back at the tip in such a way as not to change its general outline. The result of this method is to preserve the natural contour of the tree and prevent the great multiplication of terminal shoots which results when a tree-top is simply cut back evenly all over. The average cost of these trees in their final locations, and including the expense of preparing the loam-pits, amounted to approximately \$350 per tree.

The progress of the new plantation during the first, which is the critical, summer, was on the whole very satisfactory. Most of the fifteen grew as vigorously as nursery-grown saplings. Two languished from the start and were finally removed in August as being dead or certainly dying. A third which turned sickly in mid-summer was probably saved by timely treatment. All three suffered from a water-logging of soil which prevented the absorption of moisture and caused the roots to rot. This result was due mainly to imperfect drainage in rather heavy soil under an unusual rainfall, a condition that will be corrected in subsequent plantings by using a more sandy soil mixed with a small amount of ground limestone. The only other troubles which threatened the new trees were the leopard moth and the elm bark beetle. The former, which appeared on the new trees only in summer, was kept in check by regular inspection and removal of the larvae. The latter came

in two broods, one in late June, the other about the middle of August. From all the vigorous trees they were repelled or drowned out of their burrows by sap flow; and in the case of six small trees of the 1915 planting the same successful result was brought about artificially by plentiful watering immediately after the insects began to bore. Only on the two large trees above mentioned, and two sapling elms of a previous planting, were the beetles able to get in and lay their eggs—and then only because the trees were already too feeble to respond to treatment. Other than this (a secondary injury and not the cause of death) the insect damage to the new plantations was trifling—an outcome very largely owing to the conscientious work of the foreman of trees, Mr. Herlihy.

This plantation having wrought such a great and apparently permanent improvement in the appearance of the Yard, Mr. Lea has proposed to supplement it with a second, so that there may be enough large trees to cover all spaces that still look bare. As a result of this proposal it has been arranged to plant six more elms during the present autumn, two to replace those which died, two where small saplings had already been planted, and two in spaces hitherto vacant. This will leave a considerable number of the smaller oaks and elms to fill the gaps of the future. One more large elm, presented by an anonymous giver, will be planted behind University Hall in front of the Widener Library. The moving of these additional trees is already under way and should be finished before Christmas. When all are in place the Yard, which two years ago was nearly bare, will be substantially covered with elms that could not have been grown in less than thirty to forty years.

The routine care of the trees and shrubs is now well organized; and it seems increasingly clear that the unfavorable factors in Cambridge can be sufficiently mitigated, if not entirely corrected. The control of insects, particularly the leopard moth and the elm bark beetle, is still a difficult problem. With the hope of improving methods in this regard, an extended study was undertaken during the past summer by Mr. MacDonald. Its aim was first, to get more detailed knowledge of the habits and life history of the leopard moth by daily observation of its activities on certain selected trees, and second, to test the efficacy of various repellent sprays and washes against the attacks of the elm bark beetle. Still other observations, such as the varying susceptibility of trees of different ages and conditions, were included also. The results of the study, together with some additional notes on the general problem of restoring the trees

in the Yard, it is hoped to publish in a brief bulletin. In addition to the borers actually in the Yard there still remains a source of danger which is peculiarly difficult to reach. This lies in the great number of dying and insect-infested trees, which exist on the streets immediately surrounding the University grounds. From these broods of elm bark beetles and leopard moths periodically migrate to the Yard, and greatly magnify the difficulty of keeping the College trees in a healthy condition. The City of Cambridge, although willing to coöperate, is apparently unable to remove these trees, owing to the lack of funds

at the disposal of the Park Department. Last summer, with the consent and approval of the Park Superintendent, the College cut down two trees on Quincy Street, which were spreading elm bark beetles directly in the Yard. For the good of the City as well as Harvard College, such removals should be made on many of the streets about Harvard Square. In this work the University would certainly be willing to coöperate to any reasonable extent, and for the sake of future economy in the care of its own street trees, the City should make the necessary appropriation to the Park Department.

The University Crew

THE two eights, made up of the most promising candidates for the university crew, left the rowing machines and the tank last week and rowed on Lynn harbor. The West Lynn Boat Club offered the use of its house, and the Harvard men accepted the hospitality which made it possible for them to work in the open for the first time this spring. It is hoped that the ice may go out of the Charles River in a few days;

as soon as the river is clear, the crews will row from the Newell boat house.

The two university eights are now made up as follows:

Crew A—Potter, bow; Brown, 2; Cabot, 3; Franklin, 4; Coolidge, 5; Whitman, 6; Moody, 7; White, stroke; Cameron, cox.

Crew B—Darling, bow; Young, 2; Fisher, 3; Taylor, 4; Parkman, 5; Pope, 6; Brazer, 7; Emmet, stroke; Reed, cox.



THE CREW LAUNCHING ITS SHELL AT LYNN.

TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

The undergraduates have been looking up the records of Harvard track and field teams and have discovered that Harvard has taken first place in the intercollegiate meet only once in the past ten years, has beaten Yale in four of the ten dual meets during the same period, and has won from Cornell but once in the past four years; moreover, in five of the ten years, Harvard has finished sixth, seventh, or eighth in the intercollegiate meet, which Harvard teams won so frequently in earlier years.

The *Crimson* has printed editorials and communications on the subject, and efforts are being made to discover the cause of Harvard's weakness in this sport.

The general supervision of track and field athletics is in the hands of the so-called "graduate committee", which consists of the following men: W. M. Rand, '09, C. C. Little, '10, Herbert Jaques, '11, W. A. Barron, '14, R. C. Floyd, '11, James Greenough, '15, E. A. Teschner, '17, Theodore Clark, '17, and Coach Donovan. That committee was organized last spring, and is doing what it can to rouse interest in the field events particularly.

More recently, Captain Teschner has appointed the following committee of undergraduates who are studying the situation: Westmore Willcox, Jr., '17, of Norfolk, Va.; H. W. Minot, '17, of Boston; J. F. Ryan, '19, of Boston; C. S. Babbitt, '18, of Media, Pa.; J. D. Hutchinson, '19, of Boston.

DEBATES WITH YALE AND PRINCETON

The annual debates between the Yale, Princeton, and Harvard teams will be held on Friday evening of this week. One Harvard team, taking the negative side of the question, will meet a Yale team in Sanders Theatre; the other Harvard team, maintaining the affirmative side, will debate against a Princeton team at Princeton. The other Princeton and Yale teams will debate at New Haven.

The question to be discussed is: "Resolved, That after the present war, the United States should so far depart from her traditional policies as to participate in the organization of a league of powers to enforce peace." It has been agreed that the term "a league to enforce peace" has the meaning embodied in the four proposals set forth in the platform of the American League to Enforce Peace.

The Harvard men who will debate against Yale are: A. R. Ginsburg, '17, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; C. E. Fraser, '18, of Champaign, Ill.; W. L. Prosser, '18, of Minneapolis. The speakers on the team which will go to Princeton are: J. H. Spitz, '17, of Brookline; A.

G. Aldis, '17, of Lake Forest, Ill.; Lawrence Dennis, '19, of Washington, D. C. The following have been chosen alternates: Jacob Davis, '19, of Pittsburgh; W. A. Hosmer, '18, of Bergen, N. Y.; William Hettelman, '19, of Baltimore; Lowell Brentano, '18, of Orange, N. J.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

The Harvard Club of Boston makes its annual offer of five scholarships of \$200 each, to be awarded to members of the class of 1921 in Harvard College. The scholarships are open only to members or graduates of public high and Latin schools situated within a radius of 20 miles from the State House in Boston, who intend to enter Harvard College next fall as candidates for the degree of A.B. or of S.B. In awarding these scholarships, the committee in charge will take into consideration not only the scholarly attainments of the applicants, as shown by their school records, but also their character, their faculty for leadership, and their general qualifications for creditable membership in the University.

Applications for the scholarships must be sent on, or before, May 1 to the secretary of the committee, Roger Pierce, '04, 50 State Street, Boston. The other members of the committee are John F. Moors, '83, and Sydney M. Williams, '04.

The Club announces the following entertainments:

Friday, March 23, at 8.30 P. M., talk by Lieut. Roderick S. Kennedy, of the 12th Yorkshire Regiment, on "The Experiences of an English Officer in the Trenches."

Tuesday, March 27, at 8.30 P. M., talk by W. R. Balch, of the Boston *Transcript*, on "The War's Guide Posts to the Future."

Sunday, April 1, at 4 P. M., organ recital by Everett E. Truette.

Sunday, April 15, at 4 P. M., recital by Ethelynde Smith, soprano; Grant Drake, accompanist.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

The Fogg Art Museum has recently received the following gifts:

From E. D. Bettens, '73 (who recently gave the Museum John Sargent's oil painting of "Lake O'Hara"), a watercolor, "Bridle Path, Tahiti", by John La Farge; and "Sunday at Domberg", a watercolor by James McNeill Whistler.

From Dr. D. W. Ross, '75 (in addition to the gift of a very large collection of fine Japanese prints), 10 watercolor drawings by Dodge McKnight; three watercolors, one by J. M. W. Turner; five important Japanese

screens; two important Japanese paintings; one Chinese painting of a Korean gentleman; and important examples of Chinese porcelain.

From Henry Goldman, an altarpiece, "Madonna and Child", by Spinello Apretino.

The Museum has received the following permanent and temporary loans:

From a friend of the Museum, two bronzes by Paul Manship, "Centaur and Nymph" and "Dancer and Gazelles"; also an oil painting by James McNeill Whistler, "Symphony in blue and silver—Trouville."

From J. P. Morgan, '89, 26 original drawings by Rembrandt, now on view in the Print Room.

From Duveen Brothers, of New York City, a "Madonna and Child", by Matteo da Siena, and a "Madonna Adoring the Child", by Piero di Cosimo, on exhibition in the gallery.

From Mortimer L. Schiff, the Cogswell collection of original drawings by old masters.

PROFESSOR ERNEST C. MOORE

Ernest Carroll Moore, Professor of Education, will retire from the teaching staff of the University at the end of the current academic year and become president of the Los Angeles, Calif., Normal School. That school is an important institution on the Pacific coast; it has an enrollment of 1600 pupils, and, under the direction of Professor Moore, it will be developed into a teachers' college.

Professor Moore was for four years superintendent of schools in Los Angeles. In 1910, he came East to accept an appointment as professor of education at Yale University, and three years later he came to Harvard.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY GUIDE

A new edition of the "Official Guide to Harvard University" will probably be on sale within a month. The work of preparation has been directed and supervised by William C. Lane, '81, who is president of the Memorial Society, as well as College Librarian.

The first edition of the book was published in 1898; Professor B. S. Hurlbut, who was then recording secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, was the editor. Other editions were issued in 1899, 1903, and 1907.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The Harvard Club of New Jersey will hold its 14th annual meeting and dinner at 7 P. M. on Saturday, March 31, at the Essex Club, 44 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

The following speakers are expected: Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., Professor of

Military Science and Tactics at Harvard; Miller R. Hutchison, of the Naval Consulting Board; Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, '86, formerly Secretary of War; Arthur P. Butler, '88; Roger Garrison, '13.

'93 DINNER

The tenth annual dinner of the New York members of the class of '93 will be held at the Harvard Club of New York at 7.30 P. M., on Friday, March 30. Visiting classmates will be welcome as guests of the New York members. Those who expect to be present are requested to send word to Gilman Collamore, 105 Hudson St., New York City.

'94 DINNERS

A number of '94 men dined together informally at the Harvard Club of Boston on February 16. They sat at a long table which had been reserved at the east end of Harvard Hall, and the regular table d'hôte dinner of the club, costing 75 cents, was served.

The dinner was so much enjoyed that the members present unanimously decided to have others from time to time. The next one will be held at the Harvard Club on Friday, March 23. All members of the class, whether or not they have given notice of their intention to be present, and whether or not they are members of the Harvard Club, are invited.

'04 DINNER AND LUNCH

The members of the class of '04 who live in or near New York City had a dinner on the evening of March 2 at the New York Harvard Club. Preston Davie was toastmaster, and W. K. Rainsford spoke of his experiences while driving an ambulance in France. About 35 men were present.

About 60 members of the class took luncheon together on March 10, at the Harvard Club of Boston. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, gave an interesting talk on modern naval warfare.

'09 DINNER

The class of '09 will have its second dinner of the winter in the Aesculapian Room of the Harvard Club of Boston at 7 P. M. on Friday, March 30. The price of the dinner will be \$1.75. Informal dress. All members of the class are urged to attend and to send their checks to J. P. Thomas, 46 Cornhill, Boston. Members of the Harvard Club may have the dinner charged to their house accounts.

At the University

Dr. Martin H. Fischer, Professor of Physiology, University of Cincinnati, lectured last Tuesday at the Medical School on "The General Physiology and Pathology of Water Absorption by Protoplasm", and on Wednesday on "Fats and Fatty Degeneration." These addresses were given in the course of Cutter Lectures on Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

The entertainment committee of the senior class consists of the following members: W. I. Tibbets, of Mattapan; J. T. Beal, 2d, of Newton; T. H. Eckfeldt, Jr., of Cambridge; J. W. Feeney, of Andover; W. D. Kelley, 3d, of Chattanooga; H. W. Minot, of Boston; L. B. Schneider, of Newark; H. L. Sweetser, of Brookline; J. C. White, of Boston.

Rev. W. L. Sullivan, minister of all Souls' Church, New York City, will give the annual Duddleian Lecture in the New Lecture Hall, at 8 P. M., on Tuesday, April 3. His subject, as prescribed by the founder of the lectures, in 1750, will be "Natural Religion."

The Harvard Teachers' Association will hold its 26th annual meeting at 2.30 next Saturday afternoon in the New Lecture Hall. The annual dinner of the association will be given at 6 P. M., at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

Professor Raoul Blanchard, exchange professor from the University of Grenoble, is giving in the Lowell Institute, Boston, a course of six public lectures on "The European War on the Western Front."

President-Emeritus Eliot spoke in the Union on Thursday evening, March 15, at a dinner given by the Conference of High School Principals of Massachusetts. More than 200 were present.

At the Modern Language Conference last Monday evening, W. E. Faruham, 2G., of Cedaredge, Colo., spoke on "Chaucer's 'Parlement of Foules' and 'The Contending Lovers'."

At the meeting of the Zoölogical Club last Monday, Dr. R. W. Glaser, 1 Bussey, spoke on "Recent Developments in the Study of Diseases of Insects."

At the Physical Colloquium last Monday afternoon, Dr. I. C. Gardner, assistant in physics, spoke on "Mutual Repulsion of Spectral Lines."

At the Geological Conference on Tuesday, Alfred Wandtke, 4G., of Lewiston, Me., spoke on "Geology of the Kotzina-Kuskulana District, Alaska."

Alfred H. Meyer, 2G., of Quincy, Ill., gave an organ recital in St. John's Chapel, Episcopal Theological School, on March 14.

The Cercle Française has elected the following officers: President, L. M. Quirin, '19, of Manchester, N. H.; vice-president, P. A. B. Widener, '19, of Elkins Park, Pa.; secretary, Edgar Scott, Jr., '20, of Lansdowne, Pa.; treasurer, P. K. Fischer, '20, of Saranac Lake, N. Y.; councilors, R. D. Longyear, '18, of Brookline, and Hardinge Scholle, '18, of Havana, Cuba.

The *Harvard Law Review* has elected the following officers and editors: President, A. B. Royce, 2L., of Cambridge; treasurer, D. G. Acheson, 2L., of Middletown, Conn.; note editor, L. H. Landau, 2L., of Milwaukee; case editor, J. D. Peeler, 2L., of Huntsville, Ala.; book review editor, C. H. Smith, 2L., of Cambridge.

The Pi Eta Play, "A Medley of Heirs", will be given at the Club Theatre in Cambridge on Friday evening, March 23, and in the town hall, Andover, Mass., on Saturday evening, March 24.

R. D. Longyear, '18, of Brookline, and J. C. B. Moore, '18, of Cambridge, have been elected, respectively, leader and secretary of the Glee Club.

At the Conference on Municipal Government on Wednesday, A. E. Marks, '17, of Youngstown, O., spoke on "Municipal Budget Making."

Professor C. A. Adams will give at the Physical Conference on Friday evening his second lecture on "Dynamo Design Perspective."

Fu Chang, 3L., of Chetoo, China, spoke on "The Future of Christianity in China" at the meeting of the Christian Association last Sunday.

President Lowell has cancelled the appointments for the lectures which he intended to give this month at the University of California.

Rev. W. M. Salter, S.T.B. '76, spoke on "Nietzsche and the War" at a meeting of the International Polity Club last Monday evening.

Rev. H. E. Fosdick, of Union Theological Seminary, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and will preach next Sunday also.

Dr. H. M. Sheffer, lecturer on philosophy, spoke on "What is Algebra?" at the meeting of the Mathematical Club on Wednesday.

Rev. J. B. Dunn, D.D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Lynchburg, Va., spoke at a meeting of the St. Paul's Club on March 14.

The Northfield Student Conference will be held this year from June 19 to 29, inclusive.

R. E. Jackson, '19, of Wakefield, Mass., has been elected captain of the swimming team.

Alumni Notes

'80—Thornton H. Simmons is with the Henshaw Motor Co., the Boston representatives of the Dodge Brothers Motor Cars, 915 Boylston St., Boston.

'82—Robert Luce has been elected a director of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co.

'89—George P. Butters's address has been changed from Campbell Building, Elmira St., Montreal, to 538 Argyle Ave., Westmount, Quebec.

'90—Henry Newell Herman died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on January 13. He was assistant in chemistry at Harvard from 1890 to 1892. Since 1895 he had been superintending chemist for the Heller & Merz Co., manufacturers of ultra-marine and aniline colors, Newark, N. J.

'91—John T. Burnett has been elected chairman of the Wachusett Mountain State Reservation of Massachusetts.

M.D. '92—Joseph H. Cunningham died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on February 27. Since his graduation from the Medical School he has practised medicine in Cambridge, where he was for a time visiting physician at the Holy Ghost Hospital.

'94—Rev. Percy Gordon, formerly rector of Grace Church, New Bedford, Mass., is assistant to Rev. Leighton Parks, S.T.D. '00, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York.

'96—John Warren, M.D. '00, has been chosen temporary secretary of the Auxiliary Medical Committee for National Defense, which was recently organized by physicians and surgeons of Boston. Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine at Harvard, is permanent chairman of the committee.

'98—Francis C. Wilson has been appointed and confirmed as a member of the New Mexico Tax Commission.

'01—Harold M. Brooks has changed his business address from 405 Hyde Block, Spokane, Wash., to 750 Central Building, Seattle. His home address in Seattle is 4722 Nineteenth St., N. E.

'01—A daughter, Faith, was born on November 11, 1916, to Ralph F. Forman and Dorothea (Warrin) Forman, in Erie, Pa.

'01—Harold W. French, who has been with Gove & French, Inc., at Akron, O., is now in charge of the New York office of the company at 25 Beaver St.

'01—Arthur L. Sweetser is with the Huff Electrostatic Separator Co., 60 India St., Boston.

'02—J. W. Adams, secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, New York, was the official representative of the borough at the

joint legislative hearing held by the New York State Senate and Assembly at Albany, on February 6, in regard to the New York Central R. R. Co. track and terminal facilities in New York City.

'03—Mark R. Jouett, Jr., has become a member of the firm of Ginn & Co., publishers, Boston.

A.M. '03—Austin P. Larrabee, who has been since 1909 at Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan., is professor of biology at Yankton College, Yankton, S. D.

'04—Stanley A. Berry, LL.B. '06, has moved from Middleboro, Ky., to Louisville, Ky., where his home address is Chesterfield Apartments, cor. 5th St., and Broadway. He is practising law at 42 United States Trust Building, Louisville.

'04—Rev. W. Russell Bowie, rector of St. Paul's Church at Richmond, Va., delivered the address at the noon services at St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, during the week of March 4.

'04—Lester S. Hill, Jr., was elected president of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island on March 2.

'04—W. Kerr Rainsford published an article entitled "An American Ambulancier at Verdun", in the December issue of the *World's Work*.

'05—J. V. Blanchet is teaching at the Taft School, Watertown, Conn.

'06—M. A. Dowling has organized the Dowling Iron & Steel Co., with shops at Lawrence and Roxbury, Mass., and offices at 53 State St., Boston.

'06—Clark R. Mandigo, M.C.E. '07, is consulting engineer for the Western Paving Brick Manufacturers Association with offices at 416 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo.

'08—John B. Chevalier, who is with the Standard Oil Co., has been transferred from Shanghai to Nanking, China.

'08—Elliott B. Hughes, who was formerly with Cooley & Marvin Co., Tremont Building, Boston, is with Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, certified public accountants, in their Boston office at 50 Congress St.

'09—Robert V. White was married on March 3 to Miss Jean Robb Stewart, of New York.

'09—Warren F. Whittier has changed his address from Wood Lake Farm, P. O. Station F., Minneapolis, to Shorewood Farm, Crystal Bay, Minn.

'10—Carl Chadwick died in Paris last July after a short illness. For almost a year before his death, he devoted himself to hospital work at St. Valéry en Caux, and then

was attached to the foreign department of *Le Matin*. He is survived by a widow and two young children.

'10—Hamilton Fish has recently been commissioned captain in the 15th Regiment of Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y. He served on Governor Whitman's staff at the inauguration of President Wilson on March 5.

'10—A daughter was born on February 14 to Charles A. Munn and Mary Astor (Paul) Munn.

L. '09-10—Edward C. Johnston, who is with the Western Newspaper Union, has been transferred from Little Rock, Ark., to Detroit, Mich.

'11—A son, Walter Emerson, was born on November 7, 1916, to Walter H. Barber and Louise (Skinner) Barber. Barber is assistant registrar of Pennsylvania State College, and is living at 302 S. Burrows St., State College, Pa.

'11—Warren K. Blodgett, 2d, who is head of the science department at the Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural School, delivered a lecture at the Boston Public Library on March 8, on "A Typical County Agricultural School."

'11—The engagement of Chessman Kittredge to Miss Dorothy Brayton Gifford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Gifford of Tarrytown, N. Y., has been announced. Kittredge's address is 107 East 38th St., New York City.

'11—R. M. Shreves received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Denver last June. He is head of the department of education and psychology at the Kearney State Normal School, Kearney, Neb.

'12—Francis P. Foies, formerly with the Cambridge Social Union, Cambridge, Mass., has recently entered the service of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., and has been assigned to the bureau of membership extension.

'12—Theodore R. Kendall, M.C.E. '14, who has been engaged in sanitary work as chemist for the U. S. Government in Panama, is now engineering editor of the *American City*, 87 Nassau St., New York City. He was married on January 10 to Miss Helen Wilbur Brown at Providence, R. I.

'12—Henry G. Wellman is teaching history in the high school at Atlantic City, N. J.

'12—Alexander C. Yarnall was married in St. James's Church, Philadelphia, on February 20, to Miss Elise Latrobe Hopkins.

LL.B. '12—Robert H. Montgomery was married on February 20 to Miss Mary Frances Murray, Radcliffe, '13, of Newton, Mass.

'13—P. J. White, Jr., has been appointed interne at Gouverneur Hospital, New York, for a period of two years beginning next July.

Ph.D. '13—Carroll H. May has been made headmaster of the Urbana University School, Urbana, O., where he has taught for several years.

'14—William S. Sagar has charge of the New Bedford (Mass.) office of H. H. Chase & Co., cotton brokers, of Boston. His engagement to Miss Lillian Walworth of Lawrence, Mass., has been announced. He is living at 384 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford.

'14—Philip J. Warshawsky was married on February 11 to Miss Sadye S. Goldberg of New York.

'15—R. E. Allen has been transferred from Edmonton to the St. Paul plant of Swift & Co. His address in St. Paul is 278 Dayton Ave.

A.M. '15—R. A. L. Clemen, A.B. (Dalhousie Univ.) '13, is studying in the Harvard Graduate School, and teaching in the morning at the Longwood Country Day School, Longwood, Boston.

'17—S. B. Ives is chief clerk in the office of the supervision of mail and express of the Atlantic Coast Line. His headquarters are at Wilmington, N. C.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year, (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Entered at Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$5; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before the expiry; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '06,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Homer Gage, '81, Worcester.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Feasenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '01, Boston.
John Richard on, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1917.

NUMBER 26.

News and Views

In the Event of War.

The general dislocation of the familiar routine of existence in Cambridge which would attend a state of war between the United States and Germany is foreshadowed by several recent events. The abandonment of that hardy annual, the Hasty Pudding Club play, on which the rehearsals were drawing to a close, was a clear notice last week from one portion of the Harvard community that nothing would be permitted to interfere with preparations for national service. A few days later came the announcement that the civic pageant of Cambridge, planned for the Stadium in June under the direction of Professor Baker, is postponed until next year. Already the athletes' voluntary curtailment of their hours of training for the sake of military study and drill had indicated how much farther they will go under any pressure of necessity. Indeed the possibility of giving up all athletics has been freely admitted and discussed. This, however, is one of the bridges not crying out to be crossed until we come to it.

A premature crossing took place last week when the *Crimson* gave the impression that a declaration of war would be followed by a special examination period at Harvard, bringing the academic year to an immediate end, and that "if the approval of the war department is obtained, the entire University will then

be turned into an officers' training camp and the remainder of the year devoted to military instruction, with summer camps held here instead of at Plattsburg."

The prompt denial of this program issued by the College authorities is printed on a later page. The absurdity of more drastic action at Harvard at this time than has yet been thought necessary in English and French universities was of course no barrier to the general credence accorded the project. If the imagination is allowed to run riot, there is no telling where it may carry its unresisting victims.

While this issue of the BULLETIN is on the press, we believe the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is dealing with the relations between academic and national obligations. If it is decided, in the event of war, to give to students enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit and in military and naval organizations outside the College, special examinations terminating their studies for this year, and to continue the work of the University for all students not so enrolled, we believe the reasonableness of the decision will be generally recognized. Harvard has not so far been stampeded into impracticable plans for devoting its resources to national defense; but throughout the University much good work is going forward, and when the national needs, now vague, can be accurately defined, there is every indication that Harvard will be ready to do its full share in meeting them.

President Eliot.

On Tuesday of last week, March 20, President Eliot celebrated his eighty-third birthday. On the day before, the BULLETIN received from him the article printed in this issue. The readiness with which—in spite of his engrossment in public matters—he acceded to a request for his remembrances of the Agassiz house, the characteristic narration of them, bear out the truth of what Bishop Lawrence wrote of his working habits in an article printed in the *Crimson* on March 20. "To most Harvard students", the article began, "President Eliot is a tradition or myth rather than a living man. He is, however, as much alive as any man in the College, and is 83 years old today. He stands straighter and works harder than the average student. It is only lately that he has given up his bicycle ride before breakfast."

It is almost incredible that he has become a mythical figure to the present undergraduates. He is very much a reality to most readers of the BULLETIN. Through his reminiscences and those of a student under him as a young man, also printed on a later page, his earlier days acquire some of his own reality.

* * *

The Tariff Commission.

When the BULLETIN some time ago reported Professor Taussig's appointment by President Wilson to membership in the Tariff Commission, it had not been announced that he was to be chairman of it. This has now been definitely made known. So close an association of a teacher of economics at Harvard with the economic problems of the nation cannot but gratify the Harvard community. But Professor Taussig is not its only representative on the Commission. Another of the six members is Edward P. Costigan, '99, a good student in College, and since then active in Colo-

rado politics, having twice been the Progressive candidate for governor in that state.

There are two Yale men, Messrs. Kent and Culbertson, on the Commission, and one graduate of Trinity College, North Carolina, Daniel C. Roper, until recently first assistant postmaster general. The sixth member, David J. Lewis, never attended either college or school, and, according to the summary of his life in "Who's Who", learned to read in Sunday school, and worked in coal mines from the age of nine to twenty-three. During this period, however, he was studying Latin and law, and as a member of Congress and a candidate for the United States Senate from Maryland, has made himself a career quite as distinctively American as that of any of his fellow Tariff Commissioners. If one could only know whether Mr. Lewis would have gone so far, or further, with the contribution of Yale or Harvard to his training!

* * *

The Cutter Lectures. The BULLETIN last week contained a brief note about two recent lectures at the Medical School by Dr. Martin H. Fischer of the University of Cincinnati. They belonged to the course of "Cutter Lectures on Preventive Medicine and Hygiene", in which on Tuesday, April 3, Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, Director of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, in Chicago, will give a "Discussion of Poliomyelitis in the Light of Recent Observations."

Too little is known about these Cutter Lectures, their origin and purpose. John Clarence Cutter was a graduate of the Harvard Medical School in the class of 1877. For some years he was a professor of physiology and comparative anatomy at a college of agriculture in Japan, and consulting physician of the

Imperial Colonial Department. Returning to America he practised medicine in Worcester, Massachusetts. For twelve years before his death in 1909 he was incapacitated by illness. Without wife or children, he made diverse bequests and left the residue of his modest estate to the Harvard Medical School for the Cutter Lectures, "free to the medical profession and to the press." This is the seventh year in which these lectures have been delivered under the Cutter foundation. The list of Cutter Lecturers is steadily becoming a directory of the names associated to the best purpose with the vital subject of Preventive Medicine. The name of the founder himself is thus enviously perpetuated.

* * *

Summer Work for Medical Students.

We have been informed that at this time of year the Ap-

pointments Bureau at the Medical School receives applications from a considerable number of medical students who desire work of a remunerative character from June 1 to October 1. Not a few of these men are working their way through the Medical School, and paying at least part of their expenses. May not Harvard men in different parts of the country find temporary use for these intelligent, bright, and energetic students, not yet completely qualified to obtain employment in medical fields, but valuable in other lines of work? The summer camps for boys provide some employment of this kind, but they last usually less than two months and do not pay a large amount, averaging from \$100 to \$250. We cannot help believing that there are many other openings for the Harvard students who are also students of medicine, and that since they are making their needs known at the Apointments Bureau of the Medical School, possible employers among the

graduates of the University may profitably do likewise. A good rule works both ways.

* * *

Professional School Class Reports. The BULLETIN appears to have done an injustice at least to two Medical School classes by giving the class of 1911 the credit for issuing "a new kind of class report." The classes of 1904 and 1908 at the Medical School had previously issued bulletins of class information, perhaps less closely related to the College class reports than the 1911 pamphlet which we greeted as a pioneer undertaking, yet obviously to be reckoned in the same category. If there are still other claimants to priority in the field of professional school class reports, we shall be glad to hear about them, still more to see the reports themselves, for all these evidences of a community of interest among the graduates of any department of Harvard are tokens of a spirit that augurs well for the University.

* * *

Double-Barrelled. An invitation requiring no answer is of the sort which sometimes seems equally blessed to give and to receive. Such an invitation has recently fallen under our notice, and for whatever it may suggest to club secretaries throughout the country we are printing it, in blank, herewith:

The Harvard Club of St. Louis cordially invites

Mrs.———

to make any kind of an engagement she likes for the evening of March ninth, so that her husband may attend its Annual Dinner with a clear conscience.

This, it should be added, was but one of a series of six ingenious notices, including a subpoena, which evoked a large attendance at the dinner to which they referred.

The Agassiz House on Quincy Street

By CHARLES W. ELIOT, '53, PRESIDENT EMERITUS.

THE destruction by fire of the house on the corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, which was first occupied by Professor Louis Agassiz for twenty years, and then by his son Alexander for a longer term, is much to be regretted. The house was designed by Henry Greenough; and the College made it possible for Professor Agassiz to build it by taking a large mortgage on it.

The house was the scene of many interesting family events. The younger daughter, Pauline, was married in this house to Quincy A. Shaw; but none of Professor Agassiz's grandchildren were born there. Alexander Agassiz lived in the house for two or three years after his marriage to Annie Russell in the winter of 1860-61; and these two were again living in the house in 1873 when Professor Agassiz died there, his death being followed in a few weeks by the death of Mrs. Alexander Agassiz. The older daughter, Ida, was married to Major Higginson in December, 1863, in the College Chapel; but the wedding breakfast for them was given in the Quincy Street house. The Major had been severely wounded, and while he was trying to get well, he lived in the Agassiz house for about a year.

At this time, Alexander, his wife and their little boy, the Higginsons, and Mr. Burckhardt—artist for Professor Agassiz—were all living there, in addition to Professor and Mrs. Agassiz. As was common then, there was only one bathtub in the house; and this one tub was not infrequently occupied by turtles or other aquatic or amphibious animals. Professor Agassiz's strong instincts for collecting specimens for study, or for deposit in the Museum, often caused him to make unusual uses of his own dwelling. One morning, Mrs. Agassiz was just finishing dressing, and

was putting on one of her boots, when she became aware that there was something wriggling inside the boot. She called to her husband, who was still asleep in the adjoining room, "Oh, Agassiz! come here, there's a snake in my boot!" To which he sleepily replied, "My dear, where can the other five be!"

Professor Agassiz's children came over from Switzerland before the Quincy Street house was built. The boy came in 1849, and the girls in 1850. Alexander travelled alone from Neuchatel to Paris; and on the way gave a striking illustration of his preference for an elective system in education—a preference which had a strong influence on his after life. He had been obliged to take lessons in music, and particularly in playing on the violin. In that art, he had acquired considerable skill, but under compulsion. If his teacher thought him inattentive, he would rap Alexander's fingers with his bow. When the boy left Neuchatel, his relatives insisted that he should take with him his violin, which Alexander was very reluctant to do. Having passed the Swiss frontier, Alexander took advantage of an unusually long stop at a quiet way-station to leave his carriage, deposit his violin-case on the stone platform, jump on it with both feet, and re-enter his carriage. Thereafter he never touched a violin; and, moreover, would have nothing to do with concerts or other musical entertainments—not even when his brother-in-law organized and maintained the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Between 1855 and 1863 hundreds of young women received in that house the best part of their education from Professor Agassiz, assisted by Mrs. Agassiz, and his daughter Ida, and for part of the time by his son, a very winning but rather bashful young man. It was a novel kind of school as regards both discipline and subjects of instruction; but



THE AGASSIZ HOUSE, BURNED JANUARY 28, 1917

it was very stimulating, enlarging, and enjoyable. One great charm of this school was that Mrs. Agassiz, although never a teacher, was really the presiding officer, the intimate friend of the pupils, and the real manager of both pupils and teachers. Her gentle but commanding personality provided all the discipline the school needed. The unique feature of the school was the daily lecture given by Professor Agassiz during the last hour of the morning. The topics in these lectures were varied, including geology, botany, and zoölogy; but they gave the girls a strong impression as to the real nature of scientific observation, imagination, and reasoning. Parents or relatives of the pupils were made welcome at this lecture, and their attendance deepened the impression which the lecturer made on the young pupils. The school did not long survive the outbreak of the Civil War. It ceased in 1862.

As a matter of fact, Alexander Agassiz did marry, in 1860, one of the pupils in the school; but she had been for years the intimate friend of his sister Pauline, and in that capacity was often a

guest at the Quincy Street house. In those days, Alexander Agassiz had very little money at his disposal. I learnt that in 1858, when he was bow oar in the Harvard University crew, in which I rowed. He never could make any contribution whatever to the cost of the boat and its equipment. Fortunately, the crew had no expenses for food, service, or travel.

Long after his marriage, Alexander described to me an incident which illustrates both his lack of money and his lack of self-confidence in matters which touched his feelings very nearly. Miss Russell lived in Milton, her father's house being at least eleven miles from the Quincy Street house. Young Agassiz thought he was ready to state his case, and win or lose it all. So he walked to Mr. Russell's house in Milton; but arriving at the gate his heart failed him, and he turned on his heel and walked back again.

During Professor Louis Agassiz's life-time, the house was the scene of much cheerful and eager hospitality; and many persons of distinction in the scien-

tific world were entertained there. It was one of the most hospitable houses in Cambridge and Boston. Many Harvard men, who were young in the period from 1853-1863, remember with delight the hospitalities of that house, and those of Mrs. Charles Lowell's house nearby on the same street; because at both they met the nicest kind of Boston and Cambridge girl.

Among the most delightful family happenings in the house were the Christmas Eve festivities, which were brought over from Switzerland, and maintained for many years. All three children gathered—soon with their children—at the Quincy Street house on Christmas Eve, and spent the night there with the affectionate father and mother—grandfather and grandmother—as hosts. The tree was dressed just as it had been in the old country. The nuts were gilded and silvered beforehand; the colored glass balls, bright ornaments, and colored lights were distributed over the tree; and at the very top was placed the golden star. Then around the base of the tree the little manger was set in moss, with the Christmas baby, Joseph and Mary, the donkey and the cows, the shepherds, the wise men with their camels and offerings, and the angels, all in carved figures brought from Germany and Switzerland. Everything was in keeping with the early memories of their life as children in Switzerland. This custom was kept up so long as Professor Agassiz lived. This affectionate observance brings to mind the general fact that family fêtes and religious symbolism easily survive for many generations the beliefs on which they were originally founded.

After the death of Professor Louis Agassiz, in 1873, the house came into the possession of his only son Alexander, who was already a man of large means because of his extraordinary success in the management of the Calumet and Hecla mines. The house was much enlarged and much ornamented. In particular, handsome wooden ceilings made

in elaborate patterns by the hands of his friend John C. Bancroft (A.B. Harv. '54) were placed in two of the principal rooms.* Many beautiful objects procured by Mr. Agassiz in the course of his travels far and wide, adorned the house.

It was the home of Mrs. Louis Agassiz till her death; and as she was active in the affairs of the Harvard Annex, which later became Radcliffe College, the house was the centre of many of the meetings and hospitalities which had to do with the development of the college for women now affiliated with Harvard University under the name of Radcliffe College. Mrs. Agassiz was the first President of Radcliffe.

Mr. Alexander Agassiz built a house for use during the warmer part of the year at Newport, R. I., where he could carry on to advantage his studies of echinoderms and other marine animals; but he usually passed a portion of the cooler parts of the year in the Cambridge house. Committee meetings of the societies with which Mr. Agassiz was connected were often held there at dinner, and in the beautiful library after dinner. There scientific friends from all parts of the world enjoyed Mr. Agassiz's cordial hospitality.

His library had a large fireplace in which, in cold weather, a fire of four-foot sticks was maintained, and round that fire much talk went on with friends and neighbors, particularly at late hours in the evening. Mr. Agassiz had a habit of writing during the first part of the evening. About nine o'clock, he took a cup of strong tea, and was not disposed to go to bed early. I lived near him in Quincy Street; and during the years when he was a member of the Harvard Corporation and active in the study and furthering of its interests, I often visited

*Fortunately, these two ceilings had gone into the possession of one of Mr. Alexander Agassiz's sons, and had been removed to his residence. They were not lost, therefore, in the recent fire.

him in his library between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, and discussed with him the subjects interesting us both. Sometimes he would talk over his personal duties and interests of the moment, and ask my advice about them; and not infrequently he would read me something he had just written which had a controversial character. So I became acquainted with one of Mr. Agassiz's most charming qualities. He would wax indignant over some matter in dispute, and early in the evening write a hot letter on the subject to the other person concerned; but when he read that letter to me, and I asked him, "Do you think you shall mail that letter?", he would reply, "Not till tomorrow morning at any rate." And the next day he would tell me, "I did not mail that letter I read to you last night, I tore it up."

The house in which two such men—father and son—lived so long and did such notable work ought to have been preserved as a memorial of fine human character and great services; but it was built of wood, fire ruined it, and the wreck is to be removed.

It seems as if the possibility of preserving for later generations the houses

of important men, or important families, was passing; and that future generations would not experience the satisfaction of seeing where saints or heroes lived and died. Already in New England it is unusual that the house of a serviceable and successful man should be occupied by his son. In Boston and its vicinity, I know of but one estate which has remained in the hands of one family through four generations. It is getting to be the rule in American cities that well-to-do people, as well as poor people, live in flats, not houses. The present tax laws of Massachusetts tend strongly to abolish open ground about a house. Now a flat in an apartment house, or a house squeezed into a solid block of houses, cannot well be converted into a monument,—even a family monument.

Still we cannot help regretting that the house where Louis and Alexander Agassiz lived between 1854 and 1910 has gone forever. The land belongs to Harvard College by bequest from Alexander Agassiz. Therefore we may hope that later a tablet may be set up on the spot saying that here stood the house occupied by Louis Agassiz 1854-1873, and by Alexander Agassiz 1873-1910.

A Science Student at Harvard in the Sixties

THE February number of the *Michigan Alumnus* contained an article, "Studying the Sciences Fifty Years Ago", by W. J. Beal, A.B. (Univ. of Mich.) '59, S.B. (Harvard Univ.) '65, most of which is printed below. Professor Beal has been a teacher of botany at the Michigan State Agricultural College for more than forty years.

In 1859, I began teaching in an academy in Union Springs, New York, to get money to pay the expenses of further study at Harvard, where I presented myself in 1862. Against my inclination, I decided to work in chemistry because it would be more likely to help me in teaching. My teacher was a

tall circumspect young man, by the name of Charles W. Eliot, whom you all heard of some years later. The start in analytical chemistry received scarcely any helpful suggestions. Twice a week a class of three of us were questioned on lessons in Cook's Chemical Physics and Fowne's Organic Chemistry, without the slightest attempt at experiments or laboratory work,—but were book lessons.

After about ten weeks of chemistry which by that time I thoroughly disliked, I decided to quit and study zoölogy and botany with Agassiz and Gray whether they helped me or not; and I have never for a moment regretted the change.

Agassiz was glad to see me, "But why do you want to study zoölogy; there is no money in it? You must make up your mind to be poor all your life. I shall try your patience. You have read books on zoölogy, but have not

studied the objects. You must not read any books on the objects you are studying." He gave me some dried sea urchins and assigned me to a desk with drawers. "Tomorrow I will call to see how you are getting along." There were nine other students, spending most of their time in studying small animals. I had all the daylight for this work, interrupted by two lectures a week. I used a cheap hand lens, note paper and pencil and settled down for the task, breaking in pieces and sketching as I went along; and by night I believed there was nothing more for me to learn. The next day I was glad to see Agassiz saunter in with a smile, and the question, "Well, Mr. Beal, what have you seen?" He saw the drawings and listened to my talk, saying, "This and this are right, that is wrong." He gave me a few names and said, "Look it over", and with a call of five minutes left me. This is a sample of his daily visits for three weeks. I brought living specimens from Nahant, surprised myself by additional discoveries, becoming able to see the details when my eyes were shut as well as when open. Then he said, "Here are some star fishes to follow the sea urchins. They are composed of similar parts, arranged in a similar manner, how is it?" After two days I was able to tell him. I studied and compared related animals including some spatangoids. Every time a new specimen was studied, I was told to compare them in detail. "It is easy enough to observe isolated facts; any one can soon learn to do that, but when you compare two or more objects, then you take a step in philosophy. I want now to find out whether you are fit for a captain or a major general." Sometimes I made models of what I was studying.

I spent six weeks in studying and comparing a few marine animals allied to the starfish and sea urchins, and during all this time Agassiz in his brief calls never told me a thing except to say, "You are right, you are wrong." In like manner I studied corals, fishes, mollusks, crabs and lobsters, and spent six weeks dredging and making notes at Eastport, Maine.

As time went on he talked a little more and mentioned something to read. I was with Agassiz most of the time for a little more than a year, and consider it the most valuable training I ever had in anything. In all my teaching for fifty years I made use of this plan, adapted more or less to the students in hand.

Dr. Gray was glad to assist me, but agreed with Agassiz that there was little chance to make money, and if I became a teacher, I must make up my mind that some of my students would surpass me, a condition of things that long ago proved to be true. At that time

(1862) a small number of students of Agassiz found little demand for services, and of botanists there were only two men in this country, Dr. Gray, of Harvard, and Professor Eaton, of Yale, who earned their living by teaching botany. True, Dr. Torrey was professor of botany of Columbia University, but he had to piece out his salary by doing some assay work for the United States government.

By this time the reader must have concluded that my prospects for success in natural history were not very bright, and wonder why I did not give up the job. I never for a moment thought of such a thing. I was continually joyous in the work. I had some hope for the future, but no prophetic vision of what was to come, nothing like a dream of meeting 500-600 botanists, as was recently the case in New York. The work with Dr. Asa Gray was mostly in his private laboratory, where I was his only student giving my time chiefly to the gross anatomy of seed plants, ferns and their allies, aided by a stage microscope and free use of books, and Dr. Gray was always ready to help over any difficulties, saying that "It wasn't worth while to work under false ideas."

Tuition was \$150 a year, but in my case there was no charge on the ground that I was paying my own way. Some service was rendered by way of collecting specimens for class use.

During one spring Dr. Gray met three of us for lessons in his text book freely illustrated by fresh specimens. The botanical department of Harvard did not own a compound microscope; it had the use of a thousand dollar instrument belonging to the Lowell Institute. A little crude work was done, such as viewing the streaming motion of granules of chlorophyll in leaf-sections of *Valisneria*, looking at grains of pollen, sections of ovules, etc. During my time Dr. Gray gave a valuable course of illustrated lectures to juniors in geographical botany. I attended popular lectures given by Professor Agassiz to undergraduates, lectures on elementary chemistry by Professor J. P. Cooke, another course on comparative anatomy by Dr. Jeffries Wyman, several lectures by Professor James Russell Lowell, occasional lectures by Professor E. N. Horsford, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Professor Lovering, Professor Benjamin Peirce, one by Emerson on the life of Thoreau, one by Senator Charles Sumner, one by John B. Gough, one in Tremont Temple by Wendell Phillips, the day after President Lincoln was assassinated; three or four plays by young Edwin Booth, of whom Harvard and Boston were very proud, one lecture by Artemus Ward, soon to leave for Europe.

Those participating in junior exhibitions were in black gowns, but failed to draw a crowd.

At a lecture Dr. Wyman at one time exhibited a number of small bottles containing boiled hay and other materials filtered after boiling, some of which were still clear and others turbid. It had been found out that if boiled three or four times the materials were more likely to remain clear. Reference was made to spontaneous generation, and why boiling did not destroy all traces of life. Here was the beginning of microbiology in America.

When I left the University of Michigan in 1859, there was a grand total of 430 students; on entering Harvard in 1862 there were 814, including divinity, law, medicine, resident graduates, and yet Harvard was 226 years old.

With some interruptions I studied at Harvard about two years, receiving S.B. in 1865; the special examination was held for nearly two hours, conducted by three professors or instructors. I left, going immediately to an academy at \$1,000 a year, gradually increased to \$1,300; later earning more in the old University of Chicago and some private schools. In the summer of 1870 I became one of a small faculty at the agricultural college, teaching several things to a small number of students, holding the job for forty years.

PROFESSOR ROPES AT GRINNELL

Professor James Hardy Ropes was the Harvard exchange lecturer at Grinnell during the month of February. Professor Ropes's chief lectures were given in connection with two regular courses in the department of Biblical Literature. One three-hour course considered the significant elements of primitive Christianity. A two-hour course was on the Epistle to the Romans. These courses were well attended and appreciated by both the students regularly registered and by the visitors present at every lecture.

Professor Ropes offered three general lectures on the "Implications of the New Testament for Sociology." While the views presented were somewhat different than those usually heard at Grinnell, every hearer was impressed with their cogent reasoning and admired the beauty and skill of their presentation.

His chapel addresses were marked by careful preparation and were well received by the students. At the Humboldt Society he presented an interesting account of the extension activities of Harvard. Professor Ropes is dean of this department. He addressed several town clubs. He was a welcome visitor in the homes of Grinnell. He

was a regular attendant at faculty meetings and twice made distinct contributions by his thoughtful discussion of present day problems in Grinnell.

Professor Ropes is a man of wide culture and accurate learning. He is cordial in manner, a delightful conversationalist, and showed himself appreciative of Grinnell's life and ideals. His presence in our college circle during February reminded us again of the value of the exchange plan. Each year has brought to us a man of different type. We are glad that Professor Ropes was with us. We shall not soon forget his words or his cordial personality. [*Grinnell College Review.*]

TRIPLE TIE IN DEBATE

The home team won the decision in each of the three debates between Yale, Princeton, and Harvard on Friday, March 23. The subject was: "Resolved, that the United States after the present war should so far depart from her traditional policies as to participate in an organization of a league of powers to enforce peace." The home team had the negative side.

The Harvard debaters who spoke against Yale in Sanders Theatre were: A. R. Ginsburgh, '17, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., C. E. Fraser, '18, of Champaign, Ill., and W. L. Prosser, '18, of Minneapolis. The members of the Harvard team which debated at Princeton were: J. H. Spitz, '17, of Brookline, A. G. Aldis, '17, of Lake Forest, Ill., and Lawrence Dennis, '19, of Washington, D. C.

Professor G. G. Wilson presided at the debate in Sanders Theatre, and the judges were: George W. Anderson, United States district attorney in Boston; Charles W. Parmenter, headmaster of the Mechanics Arts High School, Boston; and Lewis Perry, headmaster of Phillips Exeter Academy.

MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

The Bureau of Municipal Research at the University is anxious to obtain a copy of "The Manual for the General Court of Massachusetts, (1911), to complete its file of this publication; also to secure extra copies of the "Report on Functions, Organization and Administration of State Government, (1914), prepared by the Massachusetts Commission on Economy and Efficiency, and commonly known as the "Red Book."

The Bureau would also be greatly under obligation to anyone who could furnish a set of the seven volumes known as Thorpe's "Constitutions, Charters, etc.," which was issued by the national government some years ago.

The War as It Touches Harvard and Harvard Men

NATIONAL SERVICE

The circular printed below has been prepared for distribution to all active members of the University:

The following recommendations are issued for all Harvard graduates and undergraduates anxious to serve the Government in case of war.

1. Rather than enlist as a private try to qualify as an officer of the line, or as a specialist.

2. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps offers the best means for qualifying as a second lieutenant. For information apply to Captain C. Cordier, U. S. A., University Hall, Cambridge.

3. The following are branches in which expert knowledge will be of service:

- Aviation.
- Business administration (quartermaster).
- Chemistry.
- Dentistry.
- Divinity (Chaplains).
- Engineering.
- Entomology (camp pests, etc.).
- Law (Judge Advocate General's department).
- Medicine and Surgery.
- Metallurgy.
- Meteorology, etc.
- Navigation.
- Sanitation.
- Seismology.
- Telegraphy and Wireless.
- Topography (under U. S. Geological Survey, War Dept. Division).
- Transportation.
- Veterinary science.

In addition it may be suggested that business men of good experience in handling problems of supply, transportation, labor, etc., are well suited to enter the Quartermaster's Corps.

4. The value of most specialists will be much enhanced by their taking a military course, so that they may acquire the rudiments and especially the vocabulary of the military profession.

5. It is recommended that specialists shall offer their services through their own Schools and Departments. The University Committee on Military Affairs is in correspondence with a central Committee at Washington and will, so far as possible, refer applications from this Committee to the Departments concerned.

For registration blanks, except for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, apply at 2 University Hall.

R. M. JOHNSTON,
Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, 12 University Hall.
Harvard University,
March 24, 1917.

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY WILL DO

The following statement in regard to the course which the University will take if the United States is drawn into the European war was given out at the College office last week:

"On February 12 a Committee on Military Affairs was appointed to organize and correlate all the University plans for military preparedness. The committee is composed as follows: Professor Robert Matteson Johnston, chairman; Dean Roscoe Pound, Professor Charles Jesse Bullock, Professor Richard Pearson Strong, Professor Hector James Hughes, Professor Julian Lowell Coolidge, Professor John Warren, Professor Theodore Lyman, Captain Constant Cordier, Frederick Gallup Coburn.

"No formal report by the Committee has been made to the University authorities, but the Committee has been actively at work.

"It is not contemplated that during the academic year the University will suspend its regular course of instruction. No consideration has been given to such a step, and it is quite certain that it would not be adopted if proposed. It has been suggested that in the event of a declaration of war in the near future, those men who in any way enter the Government service be permitted to take examinations on their college work in advance of the regular period, their work for the year being then terminated and put to their credit. No formal decision has been reached as yet. For those students who do not enter the service of the Government the instruction will be continued as usual.

"For the academic year 1917-18, the University is preparing to offer the same courses of instruction in all its departments as in the past. Consistent with this, the University will be ready to render such service to the Government of the United States as lies within its power. No request has been received from the Government to use the Uni-

versity as a training camp during term-time nor has any such offer been made to the Government.

"Just what action the University may take to be of service during the summer months is not as yet determined. After the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany it was suggested that during the summer months only there might be established at Harvard a summer training camp utilizing the dormitories as barracks. Should the Government request the use of the University buildings during the summer for the purposes of training, it is reasonable to assume that they would be available.

MAJOR LORD GORELL, D.S.O.

From Francis T. Colby, '05, Lieutenant, 13th Belgian Field Artillery, British Expeditionary Force in France, the BULLETIN has received the following tribute to Lord Gorell, whose death was recorded in our issue of January 25, 1917. It will be recalled that Lord Gorell, as Henry Gorell Barnes, was a student in the Harvard Law School for the academic year 1903-04:

Harvard has lost another of her sons and one of the noblest of her race: Major Lord Gorell, D.S.O., was killed in action on January 16. He fell after two years of war, commanding the same battery that he commanded at the outbreak of hostilities.

The friends whom he made at Harvard are many and lifelong, as was the warmhearted friendship which he gave to them in return. Those of us who knew and loved him as Henry Gorell Barnes during his life at the University will remember him with a clearness which the years cannot alter. His warm, highly refined and unselfish personality made him at once our friend, although he came to Harvard a foreigner from our mother-country, while his splendid character commanded our respect. He showed even then above all other qualities the power and vigorous energy of his mind, which later enabled him to rise with such rapidity in his profession of the law, to serve with such well recognized efficiency as his father's secretary on the Royal Divorce Commission and in other executive and legal positions of importance. When after his father's death, he took his place on the Cross Benches of the House of Lords as a Peer of England, his marked abilities and earnest application quickly gained for him the respect of the House and it became clear that in him was to be found one of the future men of the Empire.

To those of us who have known him in France and Belgium during the past two years of war another side of his remarkable personality was shown. His highly trained judicial mind was applied to the soldier's profession, and with it was coupled the man of action and of tireless physical energy. He combined strangely the many, often conflicting, qualities which make up a good battery commander. His battery was splendidly organized, trained and disciplined, and he was intensely loved by his officers and men. He



LORD GORELL.

was an excellent horseman and horsemaster. His fire was delivered with speed and accuracy, and his gun positions were always carefully prepared. The day before his death he showed me a nearly invisible gunpit which had resisted two direct hits.

He was decorated with the "Distinguished Service Order" for a most daring and highly successful reconnaissance between the hostile lines at the battle of the Somme.

As we carried him on our shoulders to his last resting place in a foreign land, for whose defense he had given his life, and buried him with full military honors, we felt that his loss was not the least of England's sacrifices.

A HARVARD MAN IN MESOPOTAMIA

Dwight H. Ingram, '16, who was during his senior year president of the *Crimson* and manager of the Musical Clubs, and is now with the British expeditionary force in Mesopotamia, has written to the *Crimson* a brief description of his part in the army hut work of the Y. M. C. A. among the British soldiers near the Persian Gulf.

H. L. Nash, '16, who was captain of the university baseball nine and a member of the 1916 Class Committee, and H. F. Weston, '16, a former editor of the *Lam-poon*, are engaged in the same work near Ingram. The three men went to India last summer.

Ingram's letter was dated at Busra, on the Persian Gulf, January 17, and was received in Cambridge on March 12. It is here given:

With all of the news of undergraduates and alumni in the American Ambulance, the Harvard medical unit and other organizations in the main theatre of the war, probably none of your readers know that a few of us have found our way "east of Suez" and have set up a Harvard unit in the Army Y. M. C. A. with the expeditionary force of the British army in Mesopotamia. Our unit is hardly a noteworthy organization. There are only three of us: H. L. Nash, '16, H. F. Weston, '16, and myself. But our presence here may indicate how Harvard men have taken up work in all parts of the war zone, even in this forgotten corner of Arabia.

When we reached Mesopotamia on the first of December after some months of training in northern India (among the troops on the Afghanistan frontier), we took over the main part of the work for British soldiers in the vicinity of Busra. Nash was given charge of a large recreation hut and restaurant in a camp five miles up the river and on the open desert. Weston had a similar outfit in the barracks where troops are "sorted out" in the few days after landing from India or England. My own work is divided into two parts. During the day I am in charge of the Y. M. C. A. supplies. With a motor launch and a bicycle I supervise the landing of stores from the ocean steamers, and then transfer them to river boats or railroad for our centres up country. For the evenings I am in charge of the entertainments at the Palm Gardens, the central army Y. M. C. A. in Busra. I have to fill out every week a schedule something as follows: Sunday evening service and singing hymns; Monday, game tournament; Tuesday, lecture by an officer or chaplain; Wednesday, concert or vaudeville show; Thursday, Bible class; Friday, moving pictures; Saturday, military band. This program is also typical of the association run by Nash and Weston. But, while I have a decent plaster building and a restaurant in charge of two English women (so that I can keep up my work on supplies), Nash and Weston spend much of their time either managing a canteen where they serve from 800 to 1,000 Tommies

daily, or trying to keep the rain and cold out of their bamboo huts.

Newspaper stories of the terrific Mesopotamia heat are misleading for this season of the year. The winter rains have set in. Although there is no frost, the cold and dampness are even more penetrating than in Boston at its worst. For days after every rain one wades ankle-deep, sometimes knee-deep, in the peculiar slippery Mesopotamian mud that makes walking as uncertain in direction as the course of a ship without a rudder. And no sooner does this mud lose its slipperiness than it gets an equally treacherous fly-paper-like stickiness. Such weather conditions are only incidental, however, and they seldom affect a day's work seriously.

In March or April we shall probably move on "up the river" and have the opportunity to continue our work as a unit with a division at the front. Princeton graduates are entrenched in the work at Amara, and if we can find successors from 1917, we hope to have a Harvard unit as well while the British army of occupation remains in Mesopotamia.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

The recruiting station of the American Field Ambulance Service has been reopened at 17 Grays, and Captain Wheeler of the football team, who ran an ambulance in France last year, is in charge of the recruiting. One or two more units will be needed in June or earlier.

The Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps, which now has more than 100 ambulances at the European front, is arranging for two additional sections of 40 men each. Charles Higginson, '17, represents that organization at Harvard.

BOSTON HARVARD CLUB RESOLUTIONS

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Boston on Wednesday evening, March 27, the following resolutions, moved by Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, were unanimously adopted by rising vote:

Resolved: That the recent severance of diplomatic relations with the German Empire by the Government of the United States of America was fully justified by the events which preceded and have succeeded it.

That the United States of America, in fidelity to their traditions and the principles of human freedom which they represent, of right and in duty ought to be, from now henceforward, in active and loyal coöperation with the nations leagued against the common enemy,

and that the military, naval, industrial, and financial resources of the people of the United States of America should be promptly and vigorously organized, mobilized and used to that end.

That the Harvard Club of Boston pledges its steadfast and loyal support to the President of the United States of America in his leadership of the people to assert their rights on land and sea, and to uphold national honor and international justice.

Further Resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the members of his Cabinet, to the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and to the Secretaries of all the Harvard Clubs in the world.

MUSEUMS CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

Acting in accordance with advice received from city and state officials, the University authorities have issued orders that all the Harvard museums and galleries be closed to the public, and, in pursuance of this regulation, watchmen have been stationed at the doors, with instructions to admit only those persons who have occasion to use the collections.

This step was merely precautionary, and was taken to safeguard the various museums from possible damage at the hand of irresponsible persons. It is believed that most of the restrictions will be removed in a short time.

HARVARD ENGINEERS

The committee recently appointed in connection with the proposed consolidation of the Lawrence Scientific Association, the Harvard Engineering Society of New York, and the Association of Harvard Engineers met on Saturday, March 17, at the Colonial Club, Cambridge, jointly with the Council of the Association of Harvard Engineers, to consider how the three organizations might best assist in the general movement for preparedness.

The representatives present were: Professor E. C. Pickering, S.B. '65, and John W. Wood, Jr., S.B. '98, secretary, for the Lawrence Scientific Association; C. M. Holland, '05, secretary, for the Harvard Engineering Society of New York; J. H. Libbey, S.B. '98, president, Professor C. A. Adams, and Howard M. Turner, '06, vice-presidents, and John F. Vaughan, S.B. '95, secretary, for the Association of Harvard Engineers.

After a discussion of the work done by other organizations and what the three as-

sociations should do along similar lines, a special committee was appointed, consisting of the three secretaries, with John F. Vaughan as chairman.

PUDDING PLAY ABANDONED

The officers of the Hasty Pudding Club have decided, on account of the seriousness of the international situation, to abandon the annual theatrical performance which was to have been given next month.

"Barnum was Right" was the title of the play, and performances had been arranged for Cambridge, Boston, and New York City. Rehearsals have been going on for several weeks, but, when it became necessary for the performers and managers to choose between the play and their work in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Naval Reserve, they decided to give up the theatricals.

QUARANTINED IN FLORIDA

News has been received from Miami, Fla., that A. L. Richardson, '18, who reported there about a month ago for training in the aviation section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, has a light attack of scarlet fever, which has made it necessary to quarantine him and F. H. Harvey, '18, John Mitchell, '18, Hamilton Coolidge, '19, and Herbert Pulitzer, '19.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. BOWEN, U.S.A.,

Who is on duty at Harvard with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention

A Convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts will be held in the State House, Boston, in June. The delegates to the convention will be elected on May 1, and a primary for the elimination of candidates will be held next Tuesday. The following Harvard men are candidates:

AT LARGE.

C. F. Adams, '88, of Concord; A. S. Apsey, '92, of Cambridge; L. A. Coolidge, '83, of Milton; C. W. Clifford, '65, of New Bedford; C. F. Choate, Jr., '88, of Southboro; W. R. Evans, Jr., '00, of Everett; R. W. Gloag, LL.B. '93, of Boston; A. D. Hill, '91, of Boston; Matthew Hale, '03, of Boston; L. J. Johnson, '87, of Cambridge; A. L. Lowell, '77, of Cambridge; Nathan Matthews, '75, of Boston; Josiah Quincy, '80, of Boston; Moorfield Storey, '66, of Lincoln; J. A. Stiles, '77, of Gardner; Lombard Williams, '97, of Dedham; R. M. Washburn, '90, of Worcester; Joseph Walker, LL.B. '90, of Brookline.

IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st District—Dana Malone, L. '85-'86, of Greenfield.

3d district—Herbert Parker, '78, of Lancaster; Charles H. Derby, '03, of Paxton.

4th district—Charles G. Washburn, '80, Charles T. Tatman, LL.B. '94, both of Worcester.

5th district—William Odlin, L. '90-'91, of Andover.

6th district—Clarence S. Pond, S.T.B. '08, of Beverly Farms.

7th district—Michael A. Sullivan, '01, James A. Donovan, '13, both of Lawrence.

8th district—Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Harry N. Stearns, '99, both of Cambridge; Lawrence G. Brooks, '02, of Medford; John Q. A. Brackett, '65, of Arlington.

10th district—Grenville S. MacFarland, '00, of Boston.

11th district—Francis R. Bangs, '91, John T. Wheelwright, '76, Daniel W. Lane, '94, all of Boston.

13th district—Henry S. Dennison, '99, of Framingham; Courtenay Crocker, '01, of Boston; Robert Luce, '83, of Waltham; Frederick P. Fish, '75, Nathaniel A. Francis, L. '79-'81, both of Brookline; Charles S. Bird, Jr., '06, of Walpole; Walton A. Green, '04, of Weston.

14th district—Edward D. Fullerton, '98, of Dedham.

15th district—Frederick S. Hall, '82, of

Taunton; James M. Morton, LL.B. '61, of Fall River.

16th district—Heman A. Harding, '96, of Clatham.

IN REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

2d Essex—Edward R. Hale, L. '08-'10, of Haverhill.

3d Essex—Hubert C. Thompson, L. '11-'12, of Haverhill.

11th Essex—Arthur W. Sim, '85, of Peabody.

14th Essex—Guy Newhall, '98, Walter H. Southwick, L. '87-'90, both of Lynn.

18th Essex—Samuel H. Batchelder, '99, of Salem.

19th Essex—Roland W. Boyden, '85, of Beverly.

20th Essex—Augustus P. Loring, '78, of Beverly.

1st Hampden—Thomas W. Kenefick, '77, of Palmer.

2d Middlesex—Clement G. Morgan, '90, James F. Aylward, L. '85-'86, Albert M. Chandler, '00, all of Cambridge.

3d Middlesex—Arthur E. Beane, '02, Arthur N. Holcombe, '06, Robert Walcott, '95, Gilbert A. A. Pevey, '73, Russell A. Wood, '03, Eugene Wambaugh, '76, all of Cambridge.

4th Middlesex—Charles W. Bond, LL.B. '98, James A. Lowell, '91, William G. Thompson, '88, all of Newton.

6th Middlesex—Henry C. Mulligan, '79, of Natick.

7th Middlesex—John M. Merriam, '87, of Framingham.

13th Middlesex—Arthur T. Johnson, '88, of Weston.

18th Middlesex—Samuel W. Mendum, G. '87-'88, of Woburn.

21st Middlesex—Truman R. Hawley, '00, William R. Buckminster, '94, Fletcher S. Hyde, '11, all of Malden.

23d Middlesex—Frank W. Kaan, '83, William P. Jones, '91, Francis P. Garland, '98, all of Somerville.

28th Middlesex—Robert P. Clapp, '79, of Lexington; Arthur P. Stone, '91, of Belmont.

2d Norfolk—James M. Codman, Jr., '84, Everett M. Bowker, M.D. '91, George W. Kaan, '90, all of Brookline.

3d Norfolk—James H. Slade, '88, Brooks Adams, '70, both of Quincy.

4th Norfolk—Lincoln Bryant, '95, of Milton; Hendrick W. Barnum, '00, of Canton.

9th Norfolk—Albert E. Pillsbury, '71, of Wellesley; Harold P. Williams, '03, of Millis.

1st Plymouth—Arthur Lord, '72, of Plymouth.

2d Plymouth—Harvey H. Pratt, L. '82-'83, of Scituate.

3d Plymouth—Walter L. Bouvé, LL.B. '79, of Hingham; Walter Shuebruk, '01, of Cohasset.

7th Plymouth—H. LeB. Sampson, LL.B. '04, of Middleboro.

8th Plymouth—Robert O. Harris, '77, of East Bridgewater.

3d Suffolk—Arthur Harrington, '97, of Boston.

8th Suffolk—Henry Parkman, '70, Charles P. Curtis, Jr., '14, Henry L. Shattuck, '01, Arthur E. Burr, '91, all of Boston.

22d Suffolk—Francis N. Balch, '96, of Boston.

24th Suffolk—Roland W. Brayton, M.D. '00,

Percy G. Bolster, '86, William L. F. Gilman, '95, all of Boston.

25th Suffolk—Fred D. Sawin, LL.B. '00, William S. Youngman, '95.

1st Worcester—Andrew F. Hamilton, L. '02-'04, of Athol.

6th Worcester—Joseph A. Love, '01, of Webster.

9th Worcester—Raymond H. Oveson, '05, of Southboro.

11th Worcester—Gardner K. Hudson, LL.B. '01, of Fitchburg.

20th Worcester—Charles R. Johnson, '75, of Worcester.

22d Worcester—Frank F. Dresser, '94, of Worcester.

Relations of Harvard Clubs to the University

AT the annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs in Boston last November, C. Chester Lane, '04, chairman of the Committee on Relations with the University, presented a report for which the BULLETIN has hitherto failed to find space. It is given herewith:

Your committee on Relations with the University have discussed in some detail the various sides of the topic that has been assigned to them and have conferred with the chairman of the similar committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs—that on Service to the University. They have also discussed some phases of their activity with members of the Faculty and have studied the reports of previous committees. As a result of their investigations they beg to lay before you the following suggestions:

(1) That more thought be given by officers of the constituent Harvard clubs and by professors in the University to the desirability of having well-qualified members of the teaching staff speak at the meetings of the local clubs in order that the alumni at large may be kept more fully informed of developments at the College.

(2) That the local clubs coöperate with the Appointment Office of the Alumni Association to the end that Harvard business men may be able to secure well trained assistants, and that each year's graduates may be placed in positions where their training may count for most not only in advancing their personal fortunes but also in enhancing the reputation of the University.

(3) That the University as an organization be urged to supplement the work now being done by individual members in keeping the alumni informed regarding conditions at Cambridge, and that it maintain a mailing list of all graduates, to whom copies of the President's annual report and similar bulletins may be regularly sent.

(4) That, as the best service which Harvard men can render to the University is the dissemination throughout the country of the ideals for which the College stands, Harvard clubs be urged to undertake some form of civic service for the community in which they are located.

(1) With regard to the suggestion concerning speakers for Harvard clubs your committee realize that widely conflicting interests must be reconciled. The professors at the University whom the graduates most wish to hear are already over-burdened with a multitude of administrative and educational details. To ask them, in the brief interval between college exercises, to travel some distance to provide an evening's entertainment for a small group of graduates is asking a great deal. And when it is considered that certain instructors receive many such requests it is not surprising that some are declined. The clubs also have made the situation more difficult by sometimes asking for speakers at short notice. Your committee have taken the matter up with the Faculty, however, and a committee has been appointed, to coöperate with the clubs. If the clubs in turn will plan their meetings far enough in advance and will transmit through the Secretary of the Alumni Association a statement of their needs, it is

hoped that satisfactory speakers may be found for all occasions.

(2) Cooperation with the Appointment Office has been urged by committees of the Associated Harvard Clubs and has been actively taken up by a few individual clubs, notably the Harvard Club of New York. It would seem to your committee that Harvard men have here an unusual opportunity to help the University and at the same time to help themselves. The degree in which it is possible for any club to carry out the program will depend in large measure on the size of the community in which it is situated. We all know, however, that there are many men of more than ordinary ability graduating from Cambridge each year, and that it is not always easy for these young graduates to find posts where they may make full use of their special qualifications. In helping to bring the right employers into communication with this selected group of potential employees the clubs may do an important service.

(3) The frequent distribution among the alumni of pamphlets describing the work that is going on at Cambridge seems to your committee one of the best ways of familiarizing the great body of graduates with the scope of teaching and research at Harvard. They feel that only on the basis of such intelligent appreciation of the labors of the University officials can the best sort of interest and loyalty be developed. In previous years the possibility has been discussed of holding a visitation day or field day on which the Alumni might inspect the University. One obvious objection to such a proposal is that it necessarily centres the attention of the graduates on buildings and grounds while the essential things—the instruction and research which are the very spirit of the institution—are ignored. A fairer idea of the direction in which the college world is moving can, we believe, be gained through the distribution of frequent reports of aims and accomplishments. Comparatively few Harvard men are well informed as to the forward steps that have been taken in the last dozen years. The founding of the Business School, the building of the Freshman dormitories, and the agreement with the Institute of Technology may be mentioned as examples of the important changes that have recently taken place. One of the most stimulating features of the University's activity is its continual growth to meet changing national needs and ideals. Graduates will have a better basis for pride in their alma mater and will be better able to answer the inquiries naturally referred to them if they have "up-to-the-minute" information as to what the University is doing. The cost of sending out frequent bul-

letins is not considerable. A beginning has already been made with the wide distribution of the President's Report. Your committee recommend that the University be asked to continue and extend such mailings and that graduates be asked to give the pamphlets so sent out their careful attention.

(4) Some active form of service for the benefit of the local community seems to your committee one of the most effective ways of spreading a knowledge of the ideals for which the University stands and thus strengthening the ties that bind the interests of the University with the interests of the nation. An impressive number of Harvard men in all parts of the country have individually distinguished themselves by their public-spirited enlistment in all sorts of enterprises for the civic good. It remains for Harvard clubs as organizations to identify themselves more closely with such movements, that the University may have the honor for the fruition of the ideals which she inculcates in her children.

The report of the Committee on Service of the Associated Harvard Clubs makes the point that "it is certainly much to be desired that Harvard Clubs should seize every opportunity for such associated support of good causes,—civic, charitable, educational,—as they may with propriety give. One of the best evidences they can furnish of a truly liberal spirit is showing an interest in all forms of education, public and private, lower and higher, in the states or localities in which they live. It is a proper source of gratification to see Harvard men in all parts of the country serving on boards of trustees or regents of other universities, or setting an example of liberality in the way of financial support. Loyalty to such civic duty is the finest fruit of loyalty to Harvard." In the belief that civic service of this sort undertaken by local clubs will benefit the individual locality, enhance the fame of the University, and, incidentally, bring the College closer to her sons, your committee recommend the serious consideration of this suggestion, by the constituent clubs.

HENRY PENNYPACKER.
J. M. MORTON, JR.
C. N. GREENOUGH.
C. C. LANE, Chairman.

THE UNIVERSITY REGISTER

The following officers of the University Register have been elected: President, D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem; vice-president, G. C. Barclay, '19, of New York City; managing editor, R. A. May, '18, of Groton; circulation manager, W. B. Southworth, '18, of Meadville, Pa.; business manager, H. H. Silliman, '18, of West Roxbury.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Your editorial of March 15 on "Freedom and Frankness of Speech" brings up a matter of special interest and importance to this community at the present time.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Justice of the Supreme Court, has said that law is a question of degree. It is well for us at all times to remember that there is no principle, however noble, pure and beneficent, that may not be carried to a mischievous extreme.

Permit me, in the first place, to subscribe most heartily to the expression of opinion of Professor E. C. Stowell that you have quoted,—every line and word of it. Let me go a step further and say that, though I dissent from the views and methods of the twelve Senators who delayed and temporarily prevented the majority from asserting its will in the protection of our native land, I think the punishment should be simply not to reelect them and that their action does not necessarily imply any turpitude of character.

Now, with regard to the Harvard Union for American Neutrality, and all other pacifist organizations, whether wholly sincere or chiefly actuated by a desire to help Germany and injure this country, they are all entitled to be heard at the proper time and place and within the limits of freedom of speech which our statutes provide.

This, however, does not imply any obligation on the part of any individual or on the part of Harvard University to furnish a hall for them to air their views.

A few years ago, a famous and eloquent woman, identified with the so-called suffragette movement in England—by which I mean the movement to compel the English Parliament to adopt woman suffrage by sporadic attacks on property—wished to speak and did, as a matter of fact, speak in Cambridge, and some criticism was aimed at the authorities of the University because no

building or hall controlled by the University was placed at her disposal. In that case, as in this, the authorities in common with a majority of the graduates and alumni, did not, on the whole, approve of the views that it was desired to promulgate, and I hope and believe that the authorities of Harvard University will not now permit the use of Harvard buildings for the promulgation of pacifist ideas, which, however meritorious in the abstract, may be inopportune at the present time.

Twenty-one years ago the writer was asked to place the use of his warehouse in a certain village in Pennsylvania at the disposal of a Democratic gathering to advocate the election of William Jennings Bryan to the presidency of the United States, and replied that he would be glad to place it at the disposal of a joint committee of Republicans and Democrats, to arrange a joint debate on the issues of the campaign. The offer was declined.

In case the Harvard Union for American Neutrality, or any other organization representing a pacifist movement or pro-German movement in Harvard, should wish the use of any Harvard building for the purpose of a meeting, would it not be a good plan to propose a joint debate, thus showing the entire fair-mindedness of the Harvard authorities; their willingness to give opportunity for any decent argument, however much they may disagree with it, provided only that the views which they believe to be correct are also adequately represented on such an occasion?

Such an attitude might perhaps have the added advantage of revealing to the general public all of the purposes of the Harvard Union for American Neutrality and the names of the men identified therewith.

GODFREY LOWELL CABOT, '82.

Boston.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its last Cambridge concert of the present season in Sanders Theatre on April 26, at 8 P. M.

At the University

The annual spring social-service dinner and conference will be held at the Union on Thursday evening, April 6. The speakers will be Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union and a member of the Boston School Committee, and S. E. Wright, of the Hale House Settlement, Boston.

At the Geological Conference last Tuesday, T. H. Clark, '17, of South Weymouth, Mass., spoke on "The Ordovician Section at Martinsburg, N. Y.," and Roderick Peattie, 2G., of Chicago, on "Recent Work on the Physiographic Provinces of the United States."

Tickets for the spring performances of the Dramatic Club, which will be given on April 3 and 4 at the Hasty Pudding Club Theatre, and on April 5 in Copley Hall, Boston, are on sale at the Coöperative Branch, Cambridge, and at Herrick's, Boston.

At the Conference on Municipal Government last Tuesday, Frank V. Thompson, A. M. '07, assistant superintendent of the Boston public schools, spoke on "The Function of the Public School in the Life of an Urban Community."

The Athletic Committee voted at its meeting last Monday night to empower the chairman, Dean Briggs, "to take action in regard to the discontinuance of intercollegiate games when service to the country makes such action desirable."

Edward B. Drew, '63, of Cambridge, who was for many years Senior Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, had in the *Crimson* last week a statement in regard to the anti-German sentiment in China.

Dr. George E. White, who has lived in Turkey for 27 years and is president of Anatolia College, Asia Minor, spoke on "The Situation in Turkey" at a meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club on March 23.

The 17 Workshop gave performances of "Rusted Stock", a four-act play of New England life written by Miss Doris Halman, Radcliffe, 1G., in Agassiz House on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week.

At the Physical Conference on Friday evening, Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the research laboratory of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., will speak on "Fundamental Properties of Liquids."

At the meeting of the Zoölogical Club last Monday, R. M. Field, 2G., of Providence, R. I., spoke on "The Rise and Decline of the Brachiopoda."

The fencing team defeated the Columbia team, 6 points to 3, in the Hemenway Gymnasium last Saturday.

The Board of Overseers has appointed a committee of seven Boston women to inspect and suggest improvements in the dining halls and kitchens of the University. The members of the committee are: Mrs. P. D. Haughton, Mrs. R. W. Lovett, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. C. A. Porter, Mrs. F. L. W. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and Mrs. Roger Wolcott.

The University Library has recently received, under the will of the late Robert D. Jenks, '97, of Philadelphia, the bequest of a valuable collection of books and papers on railroad matters, a subject in which he was greatly interested.

The committee appointed to have charge of the pageant which was to be held in the Stadium next June has announced that the spectacle will be postponed until 1918. Professor G. P. Baker was chairman of the committee.

The Minnesota Club of Harvard had a dinner in the Union last Monday evening at which E. P. Davis, '99, of St. Paul, president of the Harvard Club of Minnesota, was the guest of honor.

At the Physical Colloquium on Monday afternoon, Professor Norton A. Kent, of Boston University, spoke on "Certain Close Lithium Doublets and their Magnetic Resolution."

Professor Albert M. Kales, '96, of the Law School, had in the *Crimson* of March 24 an article approving the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Adamson act.

Professor Leo Wiener, of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literature, spoke on "The Russian Revolution" at a meeting of the Graduate Schools Society on March 23.

Captain James A. Shannon, 11th Cavalry, U. S. A., has been detailed by the Federal War Department as an instructor in military science and tactics at Harvard.

Dr. C. T. Brues will lecture at the Medical School at 4 o'clock next Sunday afternoon on "Fleas and Other Insect Parasites in their Relation to Public Health."

At the Seminary of Economics last Monday evening, E. E. Dale, 2G., of Norman, Okla., spoke on "The Passing of the Range Cattle Industry in Oklahoma."

At the Physiological Colloquium on Wednesday, Selig Hacht, 3G., of New York City, spoke on "The Sensory Physiology of *Ascidia atra*."

At the Chemical Colloquium this week, J. H. Hodges, 3G., of Boston, spoke on "Recent Work on the Transmutation of Elements."

Alumni Notes

'53—John Erving, LL.B. '55, died at his home in New York on March 7. He was a charter member of the New York Bar Association, and had practised law in New York for over forty years. He retired from active practice more than twenty years ago.

'58—Samuel Pasco, A.M. '72, died in Tampa, Fla., on March 13. He served in the Third Florida Regiment during the Civil War. At the end of the war he began to practise law at Monticello, Fla., where he became city clerk and clerk of the County Court. He was chairman of the State Democratic executive committee in 1876. In 1885 he was president of the State constitutional convention, and later, when elected to the Legislature, was chosen Speaker of the House. He became a United States senator in 1887, and was a member of the Democratic National Committee from 1880 to 1900.

'63—Adolphus Williamson Green died in New York on March 8. After leaving College he was librarian of the Mercantile Library Association, New York, and studied law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. In 1873 he began the practice of law in Chicago. He became attorney for the South Park Commissioners and for the Chicago Board of Trade, and assisted in the formation of the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Co., in 1890 and of the National Biscuit Co. in 1898. He became president of the latter company in 1905.

M.D. '68—Sir Henry Borden died at his home in Canning, N. S., on January 6. He had been Minister of Militia and Defense of Canada for fifteen years in the Laurier Government.

'69—Dr. Francis G. Peabody, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, Emeritus, spoke at the Unitarian Church in Richmond, Va., on March 4, on "The Expansion of Religion", and "The Social Mission of the Modern Church."

'72—Edward W. Hutchins, president of the Boston Bar Association, presided at a meeting of Massachusetts lawyers held at the Harvard Club of Boston on March 16, to consider ways of serving the country. Among the other speakers were Robert W. Emmons, '95, Col. William S. Youngman, '95, and Charles F. Weed, LL.B. '98.

'74—Warren Delano has moved his office to 50 East 42d St., New York.

'83—Henry Barton Jacobs, M.D. '87, has been appointed by the mayor of Baltimore a member of a committee to consider methods of improving the living conditions of the city's negro population.

'86—George G. Bradford is a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Safe Deposit Association, which was formed by sixteen national banks and trust companies in Boston at a meeting at the Boston City Club on March 8.

'86—Herbert Lyman has been elected treasurer of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

M.D. '87—James Francis Ferry was killed in an automobile accident at Harvard, Mass., on January 21. He practised medicine in East Boston, and later in Cambridge, Mass.; but in recent years had devoted most of his time to real estate.

'92—A son was born on March 16 to Kay Wood and Mary (Ripple) Wood.

'98—Ellery C. Stowell, Associate Professor of International Law at Columbia University, spoke on "International Law of the Seas" at a meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, in Boston, on March 8.

'00—Frank C. Smith, Jr., LL.B. '02, has been appointed by Governor McCall of Massachusetts a member of the Wachusett Mountain State Reservation.

'01—William Ernest Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, lectured at Mount Holyoke College on March 9 on "Intuition versus Intellect: a Discussion of Bergson's Theory of Knowledge."

'01—Harry B. Kirtland is a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the U. S. A. Signal Corps.

'01—Malcolm D. Miller, M.D. '05, who has been living in Wollaston, Mass., is now with the Clothcraft Shops, Cleveland, O., of which Richard Feiss, '01, is one of the managers.

'02—John Mills Sawyer has been for more than a year an attaché of the American Embassy in Paris on the bureau in charge of Ottoman subjects interned in France.

'02—The February number of the *American Law Review* contains an address by Louis B. Wehle, LL.B. '04, on "Social Justice and Legal Education", which was delivered on November 15, 1916, at Philadelphia, before the third National Conference on Universities and Public Service. This address has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

'03—Daniel Day Walton, LL.B. '06, Merwin K. Hart, '04, Lemuel Bannister, '09, LL.B. '11, and W. O. Hubbard, '05, LL.B. '11, with A. E. Stevenson and A. E. Senior, have formed the law firm of Hart, Stevenson, Walton & Senior, with offices at 20 Nassau St., New York, and Mayro Building, Utica, N. Y.

'04—Rev. E. S. Meredith, minister of the Third Religious Society of Dorchester, Mass., has accepted a call to the First Parish of Watertown, Mass.

'05—Chester B. Lewis is superintending the construction of a library for the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, of which Albert Kahn of Detroit is the architect. Lewis has been connected with the office of Mr. Kahn for three years.

'08—Paul C. Haskell is in the insurance business at 164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. He is living at 1618 Beverly Road, Brooklyn.

'08—Edward M. Pickman, LL.B. '12, who is chairman of the Boston enrollment committee of the National Training Association, spoke at the Boston Y. M. C. U. on March 13, on the desirability of forming units for scout patrol boat work.

'08—Frederic Wilson Swain died on March 17 in a hospital in Milford, Mass., after a surgical operation. He was superintendent of the Milford Column Co.

'08—Noël T. Wellman has changed his address from Palisade, N. J., to 1781 East 89th St., Cleveland, O.

'09—Frank G. Dillard is practising architecture with J. E. Bacon under the firm name of Dillard & Bacon, with offices at 343 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

'09—A son, Norman Pitkin, was born on March 7 to Nathaniel W. Niles and Martha (Pitkin) Niles, at Chestnut Hill, Mass.

'09—W. T. Pickering has moved to Dallas, Tex., where he is connected with the Southwestern Advertising Co.

'09—Guillermo Rivera is living at 37 Oak View Terrace, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'09—Albert E. Stockin died in Watertown, Mass., on January 11. He had been in bad health ever since his graduation from College.

'09—Charles C. Trump was married at

Syracuse, N. Y., on March 10 to Miss Rachel Bulley.

'10—W. T. S. Jones has changed his address from Waverly, O., to 3605 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'10—Twining Lynes has recently returned from Europe, where he travelled in several of the countries at war. He is taking a sabbatical year from his teaching at the Groton School, Groton, Mass.

Ph.D. '10—Percy H. Houston is instructor in English at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

'11—Margaret (Phinney) Allen, wife of Edward A. Allen, died at Presque Isle, Me., on March 4, leaving a son, John Andrews Allen, who was born on February 26.

'11—A daughter, Mary, was born on March 6 to Edward H. Kittredge and Amy (Barker) Kittredge, at Somerville, Mass.

'11—John A. Sweetser was married at Trinity Church, Boston, on March 17, to Miss Violet Shepley of Brookline, Mass. They will live at the corner of Goddard Ave. and Cottage St., Brookline.

'11—Charles C. Thibaut has moved from Slingerlands, N. Y., to Donaldsonville, La.

'12—Edward J. O'Brien has dedicated his recently-published book, "The Best Short Stories of 1916, and Yearbook of the American Short Story" to Richard Matthews Hall, '08, who wrote "Making Port", one of the stories of the collection.

'12—J. Robert Ottenheimer is with the Joseph, Joseph & Brothers Co. at their home office, 1242 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, O.

'13—T. E. Alcorn, who is a chemist with the Atlas Powder Co., has been transferred to Scottsdale, Pa.

'13—Hamilton V. Bail, who was with Troop B, Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., at McAllen Tex., has returned to his work with the Aluminum Co. of America. He is now in their office at 120 Broadway, New York City.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLUMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered at Second-Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Alumni Association. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, '84, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingame, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grooman, '04,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '80, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

Charles G. Saunders, '07, *Lawrence*,
George Wigglesworth, '74, *Milton*.
Odin Roberts, '80, *Boston*.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, *Brookline*.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, *Boston*.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, *Chicago*.

Frederick Winsor, '93, *Concord*.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, *Cambridge*.
James H. Perkins, '98, *New York*.
John W. Prentiss, '98, *New York*.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, *Boston*.
John Richardson, '08, *Canton*.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917.

NUMBER 27.

THE WAR AND THE UNIVERSITY

AT last war has come. Gradually the people of the United States have realized that they must take part with the Allies in defense of civilization and humanity. They have learned that if they prize these things they must do battle for them.

But let us remember that war means fighting, and not merely paying, that to declare war and then take refuge behind the armies and the fleets of others without risk to ourselves would be worse than a submission to outrage without a pretense of war. Let us take our part with all the military and naval force that we can bring to bear as rapidly as possible.

In this the University will render every service that it can, seeking not that its name may be known thereby, but to coöperate with other bodies and aid the Government by every means at its command. It has striven under difficulties to maintain the principle of academic freedom. Without departing therefrom, it will now strive to render the utmost service in time of war.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

April 3, 1917.

News and Views

**Facing the
Future.**

The preparations for this issue of the BULLETIN had to be made during the days while all the country was waiting for the assembling of Congress and the action it might take upon words that were still unspoken. The week of uncertainty, seeming as the days passed to grow steadily less, has also been a week of such seriousness that thinking persons in the Harvard community, as everywhere else throughout the country, have been

living under a sense of extreme tension. As we go to press, the President of the United States has spoken with the voice of America, but Congress has not yet actually voted the war which now appears a certainty. In all these circumstances we have felt that our readers would like to know, with something more of coördination than we have been able to impart to many separated items, the general conditions at Harvard with regard to military preparations made and making in various departments of the University. Hence the following pages,

with all their lack of the detail which can be added only as the weeks proceed and the grim work develops.

A week ago we printed the recommendations issued by the University Committee on Military Affairs to all Harvard graduates and undergraduates anxious to serve the Government in case of war. Its first piece of advice struck the note which runs through all the Harvard preparations: "Rather than enlist as a private try to qualify as an officer of the line, or as a specialist." It would be a stupid ignoring of the lessons of the last three years if a university did not set itself, on the eve of war, to providing its country with what it ought to be best qualified to provide—the men of special training "above the ears." We felt that Harvard was taking the right position when through recent months it was standing out for mental rather than physical training as a study counting towards a degree. The same spirit is expressing itself in the exercise of influence upon Harvard men to become officers and specialists. It is for our universities to supply the leaders among young Americans, not the led.

It should be remembered, moreover, that besides the large number of Harvard students who are ready to devote themselves wholly to national defense there will be a large number continuing the studies of peace. Their interests are not to be forgotten—nor the true interest of the community in the continuance of some of the elements of its normal life. For a season Harvard may be a college without organized intercollegiate athletics, but we do not believe that any of the immediate prospects should turn it into a college in which every interest but the military must be suspended. It is a time for such sober and direct thinking that feet are still to be kept on the ground through walking

in some of the familiar ways. There will be no dearth of huzzaing and waving of hats, or yet of that truest inward devotion to a cause which may or may not find outward expression. In a wise and generous direction of this feeling, in seeing clear and acting in accordance with its best tradition, the Harvard we all love may give us new causes for devotion. That is what every one of us must hope and expect.

* * *

Exchanging Professors With the South. The Boston *Transcript* not long ago printed the suggestion that Harvard might do well to extend to a few Southern institutions of learning its system of exchange professorships now applied to European universities and a group of Western colleges. The idea called forth an immediate response from the *New Orleans Picayune*, speaking for Tulane University, and the *Vanderbilt Alumnus*, published at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

From the point of view of Harvard there is certainly much to commend the plan. There is obviously a limit to the number of professors who can be detached every year from the active force of the University to go forth as a sort of "preaching order" of teachers. They must needs be the men of mark, and these are the men who cannot too often be spared from Harvard. At the same time, if the matter is regarded primarily from the point of view of the benefit to Harvard, the advantages of the plan stand out most clearly. Whatever the Southern universities might gain from it—and we should hope that to be a definite gain—it is quite clear that the Harvard professors visiting the South would probably return to Cambridge with that expanded horizon and vision which is sometimes to be counted among the best results of any missionary en-

terprise. In spite of the theory that the traveler brings home with him no more than he takes on his journey, we are persuaded that in this enterprise his initial sympathies would be so strengthened and increased that Harvard itself would be fortified by the presence of an increasing number of teachers with a state of mind inevitably spreading from the parochial to the national.

It was a long time before our University began to extend its active sympathies and understanding far beyond the Hudson. That process, however, is now well under way. If something could be done to stimulate the same process below the Delaware, Harvard would reap by no means the smallest benefits from it all, and might be restored to its ancient place as a Northern college of special resort for students from the South. We hope, therefore, that the possibilities of Southern exchange professorships will take the form of a definite proposal, and will receive the fullest consideration.

* * *

Two Harvard Health Books.

It is a true sign of the times when two Harvard physicians and teachers, Dr. Roger I. Lee, professor of hygiene, and Dr. Richard C. Cabot, assistant professor of medicine, bring out, respectively, within six months the two volumes, "Health and Disease, their Determining Factors", and "A Layman's Handbook of Medicine, with Special Reference to Social Workers." Dr. Lee's book, which has just been published, is the more specifically a Harvard product, since most of its material was first presented in the form of lectures in the University. His professorship of hygiene, moreover, brings him into such close relations with all the students of Harvard College that his attitude towards anything so important as Health

and Disease, and his manner of imparting the knowledge he has mastered, are matters of no small concern to the entire fellowship of Harvard. The sureness of touch which carries to the unknowing a full conviction of authority, and an excellent gift of clarity in expression, are distinguishing marks of Dr. Lee's work. In Dr. Cabot's book, which also had its origin in lectures—not to students but to social workers—there is no less of certainty, and a flavor of personality the more recognizable by reason of Dr. Cabot's more frequent expressions of himself in print than Dr. Lee's.

It is not for a journal of the laity to pass upon the purely scientific value of volumes such as these, yet the book which is at once sound and "popular" often reveals itself to other than expert eyes—and this revelation is made by both these works. A layman, moreover, may rejoice both in the capacity of a medical man to write in terms that are "understood of the people," and in the encouraging tendency, illustrated in both of these books, for science to descend, as it were, from its high horse, and pay the average man the compliment of assuming his possession of enough intelligence to comprehend some of the scientific facts which most closely concern him.

In the short time since an anonymous benefactor of Harvard endowed the professorship of hygiene and Dr. Lee became its first holder, the high value of his work has established itself securely among those who have known most about it. Now some of the fruits of it are presented to a larger public. We are confident that Dr. Lee has rendered his University a genuine service in giving the public some idea of the scope and quality of that proper study of mankind, the physical man, now offered students at Harvard.

Harvard Preparations for War

IT was about this time last year that the University took on a military aspect; a thousand men joined the Harvard Regiment and drilled and marched all through the second half-year. Hundreds of Harvard men went to Plattsburg, and there was talk of a permanent course of military training conducted by the University in accordance with the requirements of the War Department. When fall came, however, no satisfactory agreement had been reached, and even after the National Guardsmen came back from the border "Military Science 1" had only 200-odd students. But although Harvard appeared to have lapsed once more into its old civilian mood, a great deal of work and thought and discussion and planning was going on behind the scenes, and now that war is upon us the activities of the University in the direction of preparedness are manifold and far-reaching.

The R. O. T. C.

We now have a Reserve Officers' Training Corps, fitting men for commissions in the army. At present 905 men are registered in the course, and there are 55 men in the Harvard Regiment Band, of whom only 15 are enrolled in the R. O. T. C., so that the total strength is not far from that of

last year's Regiment. The Corps, needless to say, is far better organized and disciplined than the Regiment could ever hope to be; it works harder and accomplishes infinitely more. There are now two captains of the regular army serving as professors of military science, and a third has been ordered to Cambridge. There are also five regular sergeants and an armorer attached to the unit, eight paid civilian instructors, 22 volunteer civilian instructors now conducting section-meetings, and 17 more officers of the University who are ready to devote part of their time to the Corps when called upon. As soon as the authorities give permission, the R. O. T. C. will start to work on a ten-hour-a-day schedule, and the men already enlisted and any others who care to join will drop their other courses and devote all their time to military studies and duties.

The R. O. T. C. includes about 50 men who have been transferred from National Guard units since their return from the Mexican border, and several hundred who have received previous military instruction at Plattsburg or elsewhere; the exact figures are not yet available. In order to give as many men as possible some experience in commanding troops, all company officers except captains and supply sergeants are chang-



MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN UPPER MASSACHUSETTS.



LEARNING THE MANUAL OF ARMS BACK OF THE GYMNASIUM.

ed every month; this month's corporal drills last month's lieutenant, and a rear-rank private steps out to lead a platoon. The Government is supplying uniforms, Springfield rifles, and all other necessary equipment free of charge.

Naval and Other Work.

Next to the Training Corps, the most popular branch of the service among undergraduates is the Naval Coast Patrol. As the University has no official relations with the Naval Reserve, and does not count naval training toward a degree, no figures are available showing the number of men who are enrolled at Charlestown and Newport; but certainly a hundred and perhaps two hundred members of the University have already joined the Reserve or are preparing to do so.

Almost everyone who runs a Ford or a motorcycle fancies himself a future aviator, and there are naturally a great many Harvard men clamoring for admission into flying units and flying schools. Since mid-years about fifteen students have left College to learn aviation, and fifty or sixty others, some in the R. O. T. C. and some outside, are planning to do likewise. The Wireless Club is training operators, and various other groups of skilled or unskilled specialists are attempting to qualify for the government service through private channels. There are also a good many

men who have remained in the National Guard instead of joining the Training Corps, and are taking examinations for reserve commissions in the cavalry or artillery.

All told, there are at least 1,200 students in the College and graduate schools who are actively preparing themselves for the service of the United States; perhaps 1,500.

Courses of War Study.

In addition to Military Science I, the University offers a number of courses of value to prospective officers, such as History 55, an introduction to military history and theory, which has an enrollment of 17; Government 35, on military administration, with an enrollment of 44; Government 4, elements of international law, with an enrollment of 85. The Law School has instituted an elective course on military law, and in the month of June the Business School will give an intensive course on the supply duties of line officers, open to members of the R. O. T. C. and graduates of the University who are working for commissions in the Army.

Committee on Military Affairs.

The Corporation has appointed the following Committee on Military Affairs: Professor Robert Matteson Johnston, chairman; Dean Roscoe Pound, Professor Charles Jesse Bullock, Profes-

sor Richard Pearson Strong, Professor Hector James Hughes, Professor Julian Lowell Coolidge, Professor John Warren, Professor Theodore Lyman, Captain Constant Cordier, Frederick Gallup Coburn.

Its purpose is to organize and correlate all the University plans for military preparedness. It is in close relations with the heads of departments, from whom it is learning the special capacities of individuals for various kinds of scientific and other work. The chairman of the committee is also in correspondence with the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, established at Washington by putting the national government into touch with the educated men of the country who would place their services at its disposal.

At the Medical School.

The preparations going on at the Medical School are closely related to the national program. On January 6, 1917, a meeting of the deans, or their representatives, of the leading medical schools in the country was called in Washington by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago, representing medicine on the Advisory Committee of the Council for National Defense. This meeting was intended to lay before the schools the importance of adding to their curriculum some form of instruction in military medicine and hygiene. The meeting was addressed by

the surgeon-generals of the Army and Navy Medical Schools and members of the Council for National Defense. A suggested curriculum was laid out by the chief of the Army Medical School. The meeting voted that the various medical schools as soon as possible would establish such a course as above suggested and that this course should eventually be required for the degree.

As it was impossible at Harvard to add a new requirement to the curriculum at such short notice, it was decided to have such a course given as optional for this year, and steps are being taken to have this a part of the regular curriculum next winter. The surgeon-general's office as a result of this meeting issued an order detailing Lieutenant-Col. W. P. Chamberlain of the Medical Corps to deliver a course of lectures on military medicine and camp sanitation at the Harvard Medical School, Tufts Medical School, and Boston University.

On Colonel Chamberlain's arrival it was decided to hold a combined course for the third and fourth year students of the Harvard Medical School and the fourth year students of the medical schools of Tufts and Boston University at the Harvard Medical School. This course is given Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4.30 P. M. in the amphitheatre of Building D.

The course began on Wednesday, March 21, and will last for about eight



MARCHING BY COMPANIES ON THE RIVER BANK.



ONE OF THE EARLY SQUADS IN FRONT OF SMITH HALLS.

weeks. It will include some six lectures by Surgeon G. F. Freeman, U. S. Navy, on naval hygiene. A corresponding course will be given by Colonel Chamberlain to members of the medical section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, and to graduates in medicine. Enrollment for this graduate course will be made through the office of the Graduate School of Medicine. The course for graduates will be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4.30 P. M., Harvard Medical School. It began on Tuesday, March 27, and will last approximately ten weeks. In addition to this course of lectures, special and advanced instruction will be arranged later, primarily for members of the Reserve Corps who wish to go further into the subject.

Harvard and the Hospital Units.

Harvard medical men in Boston are deeply involved in other preparations. Three hospital units, manned chiefly by Harvard physicians, have been formed, respectively at the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston City Hospital, and the Harvard Medical School. They are officially known as Base Hospitals Nos. 5, 6, and 7, and are organized under the Red Cross, to be taken over by the Army in time of war. Dr. Harvey Cushing, Moseley Professor of Surgery, is director of the Medical School Unit, or Base Hospital No. 5. About 50 medical students are enrolled in the Univer-

sity Unit, two from the fourth year, 20 from the third, 33 from the second. These men will be used only in an emergency. The personnels of the three Base Hospital Units in Boston are given on a later page. Some 30 or 40 similar units are organized throughout the country, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Rochester, Minnesota, and other places.

A National Defense Committee.

The Medical School faculty is taking an important part also in the work of the Auxiliary Medical Committee for National Defense of Boston. The Medical Section of the Council for National Defense is establishing such committees throughout the country. Their general object is to secure recruits for the Medical Corps of the Army, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, Naval Medical Corps, and Coast Defense Reserve Corps, U. S. Navy. They will also coöperate with the national and state committees of the Committee of American Physicians for American Preparedness with respect to civilian medical resources and activities. The Boston executive committee of this Auxiliary Medical Committee for National Defense is made up of follows:

Chairman, Dr. R. P. Strong; vice-chairman, Dr. Harvey Cushing; secretary, Dr. John Warren; treasurer, Dr. R. B. Greenough; Dr. J. B. Blake; Colonel F. P. Williams; Dr. R.

G. Wadsworth; Dr. C. F. Painter; Dr. E. H. Bradford; Professor G. C. Whipple.

A number of sub-committees have also been organized.

While this scientific work has been planned at the Medical School, the Corporation has placed the Jefferson and Crufts Memorial laboratories at the disposal of the government, and several Harvard scientists are in consultation with the government experts.

The College Atmosphere.

Of the more distinctively military activities it must be said that they are not yet centralized, and exact information concerning them is not yet available. The pervading uncertainty of all elements in the population has naturally affected the University. But one thing is striking: everyone at Harvard is in earnest, and everyone is doing his best according to his lights—even the persecuted pacifist. It is a common sight now in undergraduate clubs to see members conversing fluently (and not always discreetly) across the room with red and yellow signal flags, or playing a new game consisting of "stumping" one another with obscure questions on the Infantry Drill Regulations, each error costing one white chip. The "Coop" runs out of military manuals; professors and instructors have been besieged with questions as to what will happen in case of war; there are violent arguments on

the relative merits of submarine-chasing, airplaning, the field artillery, the R. O. T. C., and the American Ambulance. The general opinion among the undergraduates has been that the sooner ordinary peace-time courses are dropped and fledgling field-marshal are allowed to devote all their time to serious and uninterrupted work on their new trade, the better for all concerned.

[All the photographs reproduced with the article printed above were taken by the *Harvard Illustrated*.]

ROSTER OF BOSTON BASE HOSPITALS

The following lists give the names of the officers attached to the three Red Cross Base Hospitals organized in Boston and manned chiefly by Harvard physicians.

Harvard Medical School Unit.

RED CROSS BASE HOSPITAL NO. 5.

Harvey Cushing, M.D. '95, Director.

David Cheever, '97, M.D. '01, Assistant Director (Surgical).

Roger I. Lee, '02, M.D. '05, Assistant Director (Medical).

Dr. Richard P. Strong, Assistant Director (Laboratory).

Dr. Louis H. Burlingham, Adjutant.

William H. Potter, '78, D.M.D. '85, Dental Surgeon.

Walter B. Cannon, '96, M.D. '00, Laboratory Section.

George S. Derby, '96, M.D. '00, Ophthalmologist.

Dr. Robert S. Osgood, Orthopedist.



MEMORIAL MOBILIZED.

Percy Brown, '97, M.D. '00, Roentgenologist.
Walter M. Boothby, '02, M.D. '06, Staff Surgeon.

Reginald Fitz, '06, M.D. '09, Staff Physician.
Edward B. Towne, '06, M.D. '13, Staff Surgeon.

Rev. Malcolm E. Peabody, '11, Chaplain.
Dr. William S. McCann, Registrar.
Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds, Quartermaster.

Jacob B. Bruce, '08, M.D. '14, Assistant Quartermaster.

James L. Stoddard, '10, M.D. '14, Bacteriologist.

George P. Denny '09, M.D. '13, Staff Physician.

George R. Minot, '08, M.D. '12, Staff Physician.

Oswald H. Robertson, sM. '11-13, Staff Physician.

Henry Lyman, '01, M.D. '12, Staff Physician.

Dr. Frank R. Ober, Assistant Orthopedist.
Dr. Gilbert Horrax, Staff Surgeon.

Dr. Samuel C. Harvey, Staff Surgeon.
Thomas R. Goethals, '12, M.D. '16, Staff Surgeon.

Roger B. Taft, D.M.D. '08, Assistant Dental Surgeon.

Besides these officers there are 75 nurses and 25 nurses' aids in this Unit, already enrolled in the Red Cross service.

Massachusetts General Hospital Unit.

RED CROSS BASE HOSPITAL No. 6.

Frederic A. Washburn, M.D. '06, Director.
Byam Hollings, '00, M.D. '06, Adjutant.

George Osgood, M.D. '05, Registrar.
Eustace L. Fiske, M.D. '86, Quartermaster.

Lincoln Davis, '04, M.D. '08, Assistant Director Surgical Section.

Others: Beth Vincent, '08, M.D. '02, Z. B. Adams, M.D. '03, Ralph A. Hatch, '03, M.D. '06, W. J. Mixer, M.D. '06, Dr. A. W. Allen,

G. A. Leland, Jr., '07, M.D. '11, H. G. Toby, M.D. '11, E. C. Cutler, '09, M.D. '13.

Richard C. Cabot, '89, M.D. '92, Assistant Director Medical Section.

Others: Dr. A. W. Sellards, Walter W. Palmer, M.D. '10, George Clymer, '05, M.D. '11, James H. Means, '07, M.D. '11, Paul D. White, '08, M.D. '11, Wade S. Wright, M.D. '14.

Dr. J. Homer Wright, A.M. '94, Assistant Director Laboratory Section.

Roger Kinnicutt, '02, M.D. '06, Bacteriologist.

Dr. George W. Holmes, Roentgenologist.
L. M. S. Miner, D.M.D. '04, Dentist.

Charles W. Ringer, D.M.D. '13, Dentist.
Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, G.S. '11-12, Chaplain.

Sara E. Parsons, Superintendent of Nurses.
Mary E. Reed, Dietitian.

The muster-in roll of this Unit contains also 50 nurses, 25 nurses' aids, 77 male administrative personnel, and 13 civilian employees.

Boston City Hospital Unit.

RED CROSS BASE HOSPITAL No. 7.

John J. Dowling, M.D. '94, Director.

Edward H. Nichols, '86, M.D. '90, Chief of Surgical Service.

John J. Thomas, M.D. '90, Chief of Medical Service.

Wm. H. Robey, Jr., '93, M.D. '95, Staff Physician.

John Baptist Blake, '87, M.D. '91, Staff Surgeon.

Walter C. Howe, M.D. '98, Staff Surgeon.
Dr. Halsey B. Loder, Staff Surgeon (Orthopedist).

Allen Greenwood, M.D. '89, Ophthalmologist.

Dr. Calvin B. Faunce, Otologist and Laryngologist.

Dr. Ariel W. George, X-Ray.
Francis W. Palfrey, '08, M.D. '02, Staff Physician.

Cadis Phipps, '03, M.D. '07, Staff Physician.
Edgar M. Medlar, M.D. '13, Pathologist (Chief of Laboratory Service).

Rev. Frederick M. Eliot, '11, S.T.B. '15, Chaplain.

Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, Bacteriologist.
W. Richard Ohler, '10, M.D. '14, Staff Physician.

Dr. Edmund W. Wilson, Adjutant.
Edwin H. Place, M.D. '04, Registrar.

Martin J. English, M.D. '07, Quartermaster.
William F. Dolan, '10, M.D. '13, Quartermaster.

Somers Fraser, '07, M.D. '11, Staff Surgeon.
Irving J. Walker, '04, M.D. '07, Staff Surgeon.

Robert C. Cochrane, M.D. '11, Staff Surgeon.

Albert A. Hornor, M.D. '11, Staff Physician.
Ferdinand Brigham, D.M.D. '15, Dentist.

Frank H. Cushman, D.M.D. '15, Dentist.

BETTENS MEMORIAL ROOM

Edward Detraz Bettens, '73, has furnished, as a memorial to his mother, Louise E. Bettens, a room on the top floor of Phillips Brooks House. The room will be used for reading and small group-meetings. Mr. Bettens has also given \$2,500 to the endowment fund of the Phillips Brooks House Association; a part of the income of that fund will be used to maintain the memorial room.

Harvard Men in the European War

THE BULLETIN's latest list of Harvard men serving in Europe in connection with the War was published on January 11, 1917, and brought the total number of names to 461. The 72 names now added bring it to 533. The deaths are now 27. Many of the following names have already been given in separate items:

C. A. Amsden, uC. '16-17; American Ambulance Field Service.

L. R. Bailey, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Robert W. Bates, '11; American Ambulance Field Service.

Addison Leech Bliss, '14; American Ambulance Field Service; died of pneumonia at American Hospital, Neuilly, France, on February 22, 1917.

Thomas S. Bosworth, '10; American Ambulance Field Service.

E. Stanley Bridges, M.D. '15; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Hugh Bridgman, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

R. L. Buell, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Eldon D. Busby, M. '17; Harvard Surgical Unit.

George C. Caner, '17; Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service.

Carl Chadwick, '10; Ambulance and hospital work for hospital of Dr. Ralph Fitch, behind west front, France. Died of scarlet fever in Paris, July 27, 1916.

Peter P. Chase, M.D. '10; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Louis Chauvenet, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

William A. Clark, M.D. '11; American Red Cross, Belgian Unit, at La Panne.

Bruce Cleveland, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

Ernest G. Crahtree, M.D. '12; Harvard Surgical Unit.

H. B. Craig, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. R. Craig, Jr., '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

B. B. Crowninshield, '90; American Ambulance Field Service.

Thomas D. Cunningham, M. '17; Harvard Surgical Unit.

J. K. Desmond, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

R. A. Drake, '19; Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service.

Sherburne Eaton, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

C. A. Elliott, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Nelson Fell, '17; Red Cross work in Russia.

William M. Findley, M.D. '16; hospital service in England.

Garrett R. Foley, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Nathaniel L. Francis, '92; lieutenant, 237th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

G. F. Freer, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

B. B. Gauld, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

William C. Graham, S.T.M. '15; chaplain, 148th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Louis G. Hamersley, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

David E. Judd, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

Hugh J. Kelleher, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Don J. Knowlton, '08; M.D. '12; Harvard Surgical Unit.

K. M. Knox, '18; Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service.

J. H. Lambert, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

G. E. Leighton, '18; American Embassy, Vienna.

Roger L. Lewis, '06; Associated Press correspondent in Russia.

Charles E. McGlensey, '03; American Ambulance Field Service.

T. T. Mackie, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Frederick Roy Martin, '93; in charge of all Associated Press staffs in Europe.

George A. Matteson, M.D. '00; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Samuel R. Meaker, M.D. '15; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Kenneth Merrick, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Lloyd Mills, M.D. '02; 1st Surgical Service and 2d Eye Service, Austria; received Austrian Cross of Honor of the second class.

Charles B. Nordhoff, '09; American Ambulance Field Service.

Fabyan Packard, '12, M.D. '15; Harvard Surgical Unit.

C. G. Paulding, '18; private secretary to Warwick Greene, '01, chairman of the War Relief Commission, Rockefeller Foundation, in France.

Jerome Preston, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

James V. Ricci, M.D. '16; hospital service in England.

D. W. Rich, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

V. L. Rich, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

C. R. Richards, Jr., '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Powell Robinson, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

John Mills Sawyer, '02; American Embassy, Paris.

Sumner Sewall, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

Allen Shortt, '17; lieutenant, machine-gun section, 59th Canadian Battalion; received Military Cross; reported missing after engagement on French front, December 10, 1916.

H. G. Simonds, '18; Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service.

Kitchell Snow, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

Francis C. Stetson, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. S. Taylor, '18, American Ambulance Field Service.

B. H. Tracy, Jr., '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

George E. Turnure, Jr., '20; French Aviation Service.

Leonard M. Van Stone, M.D. '15; Harvard Surgical Unit.

R. B. Varnum, uC. '16-17; American Ambulance Field Service.

Neal Wainwright, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

George Watt, M.D. '16; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Edward S. Welles, M. '17; Harvard Surgical Unit.

John Campbell White, '07; 1st secretary, American Embassy, Athens.

G. G. Whytlaw, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Harry W. Woodward, M. '16; Harvard Surgical Unit.

ADDITIONAL AND CORRECTED INFORMATION.

E. T. Drake, Jr., '16; received Croix de Guerre.

Rt. Hon. Lord Gorell, L. '03-04; awarded the Distinguished Service Order; killed in action, January 16, 1917.

Francis B. Grinnell, '09, M.D. '13; Harvard Surgical Unit.

Quincy S. Greene, '13; wounded in autumn of 1915; transferred from 4th to 3rd Battalion, Pioneers.

William Meadowcroft, '01; wounded, December 29, 1916, while in American Ambulance Field Service; mentioned for bravery.

Henry Montgomery Suckley, '10; killed by bomb near Salonika, March 26, 1917.

George Stetson Taylor, '08; died of mastoiditis in London on October 19, 1915.

Aimar Auzias de Turenne, L. '13-14; 5th Battery, 2d Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, 1st Canadian Contingent; wounded at 2d Battle of Ypres.

George Williamson, '05; was serving in the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, 2d Battalion, when he was killed (not in Canadian Infantry, as stated under his portrait in BULLETIN for February 1, 1917).

DEATH OF H. M. SUCKLEY, '10

A cable message from General Sarraill, the commander of the Allied troops at Salonika, was received in New York, on Tuesday, March 27, announcing the death of Lieutenant Henry Montgomery Suckley, '10, of Section 10 of the American Ambulance Field Service. The message, which was sent through the headquarters in Paris, read as follows:

"Suckley was seriously wounded by an airplane bomb yesterday, and died this morning. He is proposed for the Legion of Honor."

Suckley was born in Orange, N. J., 30 years ago, and was a son of Robert B. Suckley, of Rhinebeck, N. Y. Soon after the beginning of the war he volunteered in the American Ambulance, and served through the winter of 1915 with Section 3 in the Vosges Mountains. For bravery in action during the attack made by the Germans in that region, lasting over a month, he received the Croix de Guerre and was promoted to sous-lieutenant under Lovering Hill, '10, his classmate at Harvard. In that capacity Suckley served with Section 3 at Malzeville, Verdun, and Pont-à-Mousson, distinguishing himself at all times by his executive ability and coolness under shell-fire. Several other Harvard men were in the same section.

Last September Suckley returned to this country and organized and recruited a new section for the Ambulance Service. He obtained from the New York Stock Exchange the funds needed for 20 ambulances.

On his return to France in November, he was made lieutenant of the new section, and was immediately detailed to the service in Salonika, together with his old Section 3. He remained on duty in that field of operations until his death.

1900 DINNER

About fifty men attended the annual dinner of the class of 1900 at the Harvard Club in New York on March 10. Mark Sullivan presided. The speakers were Frank Simonds, Walter Prichard Eaton, Arthur Drinkwater, Paul J. Sachs, and William M. Chadbourne.

The men present subscribed about \$1,350 towards sending to France as the gift of the class an ambulance, and equipping and maintaining it for a year. A general notice requesting subscriptions has been sent to all the members of the class in the hope that money may be raised for at least two ambulances.

1901 DINNER

The class of 1901 had its annual Boston dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on Saturday evening, March 24. Henry F. Hurlburt, Jr., was toastmaster. John W. Hallowell opened the speaking by stating that the class had already given one ambulance to the American Ambulance Field Service and had raised funds sufficient to assure another. The other speakers were: Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., Commandant of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard, Lieutenant Bernard, U. S. N., in charge of the patrol service of the North Eastern District; Allston Burr, '89, Metropolitan Chairman of the American National Red Cross; and C. Claflin Davis, '01, who has been for nine months driving an ambulance in France.

Twenty-two members of '01 from New York attended the dinner, and men were present also from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The total attendance was more than 100.

IMPORTANT FACULTY VOTES

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences adopted the following votes at the meeting of Tuesday, March 27:

"1. That for students whose academic year is cut short by enlistment in the military or naval service of the United States or of any state the courses thus interrupted be credited as if they had been continued until the end of the year; and that instructors, after applying such tests as may seem to them expedient, return for such students grades representing their standing up to the time of their departure.

"2. That, if arrangements shall be made by which students may devote their full time to the work of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, special final examinations be provided for such students in advance of the regular final examination period.

"3. That for the benefit of the above-mentioned students Department and Division Committees be instructed to advance the dates of examinations for honors, distinction, and, in the Division of History, Government and Economics, for graduation, and for the degree of Ph.D.

"4. That for all other students instruction and examinations be conducted as usual."

AERONAUTICAL NAVAL RESERVE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

We are starting an Aeronautical Naval Reserve in the First Naval District.

Each unit is intended to comprise four officers of the rank of Ensign and 24 men, rated as machinists, mechanics, radio-operators, etc. Most of the officers will be actual military aviators, and will have an ensign's commission.

Qualifications for an ensign's commission are a college education, or its equivalent, and, in particular, a good knowledge of plane geometry, trigonometry, and algebra. Any applicants for a commission will best brush up their knowledge of these branches of learning before applying.

Professor Klemm of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has kindly consented to give a class of candidates a course of instruction, consisting of 16 lectures, running over a period of eight weeks and coming at 5 P. M., Mondays and Thursdays, beginning with Monday, April 9.

A written examination will then take place, and it is the intention to instruct in flying the men who show the greatest proficiency in the subjects taught. Announcements of further instruction are to follow, but no one who is not familiar with plane geometry, trigonometry and algebra, is likely to derive much benefit from these lectures.

Candidates for an ensign's commission are requested to call at Room 940, Old South Building, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., any week day. Candidates for other positions will please call on Lieutenant G. D. Murray on the 17th floor of the Custom House.

It is understood that no one will receive an ensign's commission until he has passed his final tests as an expert military aviator.

GODFREY L. CABOT, '82,
Aviation Aide, U. S. N. R. F.
First Naval District.

Boston.

"VOCATIONAL" AND "CULTURAL"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It is refreshing to receive your publication again. I keep finding in it something to disagree with heartily.

In a recent article which shows up the padded enrollments of four universities where they count correspondence students, I noticed a conception of a liberal education as something broadening and a vocational education as narrowing, so not fit to be counted.

When I took sociology at Illinois there were in the class engineers, commerce men, "Ags," household science women, and people majoring in liberal arts under a scheme of group requirements similar to the one employed at Harvard. The liberal arts people were the narrowest of any group. Why? They had taken a one-sided educational diet, so were suffering from mental indigestion. The vocational people, on the other hand, had taken one-half vocational courses, one-fourth the sciences to which the practical courses apply, and one-fourth general information courses—some of each kind every year—a balanced educational ration.

This raises the question, "What is a vocational or a cultural study?" Music is vocational to a musician and chemistry is cultural or ornamental to a lawyer. Art and design are directly vocational to an illustrator, and indirectly to the architect, landscape gardener, and ornamental metal worker, but ornamental to a lawyer or a chemist. Is design cultural or vocational to the home economics student who takes it as pre-requisite to courses in home decoration and design of clothing? Is psychology cultural? It is harnessed in advertising, business letter-writing, public speaking, salesmanship, and teaching; all of which are taught as vocational subjects. Even a plain job has its educational value.

Some people think it lowers a subject to be made the source of gain in business, so they teach it as if it had no practical value. They forget that they

make a living by teaching it. I claim that a branch of learning is degraded by not being harnessed to a knowledge of history or of life, both of which are needed for commerce and industry, since it enables people to make a living without giving earning power, knowledge of public affairs, or inspiration in return.

This raises a question as to why so many people take a major in liberal arts at Harvard. Because there is nothing else to take when they get there? We hope not—that would mean a lot of time wasted. Let us hope that most of them will find their selection of studies distinctly vocational, and get breadth and culture from them as a by-product.

R. D. LYMAN, '09.

Norfolk, Va.

WHY ARE YOU HERE?

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Supposing that Rector Drury's idea about examination for college were carried into effect,—speed the day!

Supposing that Harvard should provide no other examination test than the one he proposes—the "why are you here?"

Then the student, in his turn, would have the right to demand that Harvard should furnish opportunity for his getting whatever he had come for, in the line of problem-solving; the right to demand that he shouldn't be compelled to attend to anything not connected with the problem he came to solve; the right to demand that he be allowed to go without hindrance, the moment what he came for was accomplished.

For preparing herself to grant such demand Harvard must give up her present instructional system; adopting, in its stead, an educational system.

What course should such educational system pursue, would be the first question.

A possible road would be the teacher's sharing initiative and responsibility with the student, on equal terms;—a hard

road and a mortifying one, for the professors the first to try it, yet a road that has its compensations.

For Harvard, one advantage would be the money-question ceasing to be acute. She would find her present resources enough and more than enough for all her needs.

For the professor, the advantage of finding himself compelled to develop powers that would still have lain dormant under his instructional system; the further advantage of having to provide

new foundations for new ideals and new faiths, when the bases of ingrained beliefs went crumbling.

For the student, the advantage of no longer running the risk of having his mind warped out of tune, now that Harvard no longer demands prescribed subjects for entrance or other examinations.

For nationwide efficiency, for nationwide ridding of waste, Rector Drury's examination-plan can't be put into practice too soon.

WILLIAM D. MACKINTOSH, '69.

Report of the Graduate Treasurer

THE financial statement of F. W. Moore, '93, Graduate Treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, for the year ended July 31, 1916, is printed below, beside the corresponding statement for the year ended July 31, 1915. The report for the year 1915-16 shows that the organized athletic activities of the University were carried on at a net loss of \$368.35; in the preceding year there was a surplus of \$4,147.52.

Mr. Moore issued the following statement with the financial tables:

"The gross income of the Association was \$204,164.02, as compared with \$242,780.41, in the previous year, a decrease of \$38,616.39. The gross expenditure was \$204,532.37, as compared with \$238,632.89, a decrease of \$34,100.52. The decrease in income is principally due to the large decrease in receipts from guarantees and dividends, which has more than offset an increase in the gross receipts from games. On the other hand, the decrease in expenditure is chiefly due to the decrease in guarantees and dividends paid, which has more than offset an increase in expenditures for games.

"The cash on hand on July 31, 1916, was \$33,250.64, as compared with \$34,180.34 in 1915. In the tabulated figures, as usual, guarantees and percentages paid to visiting teams and the actual expenses of handling the large games are

not included, as they are not fairly chargeable to the expense of athletics.

"Baseball shows a considerable decrease in both receipts and expenses, principally due to the fact that there were no third games with Yale and Princeton. The cost of supplies was considerably less because of careful supervision by the undergraduate managers. "The increase in the expenses of the crew was due partly to the purchase of several more boats than usual.

"Football shows a considerable increase in expenses, about \$800 of which, however, is due to the fact that part payments of the coaching contracts of the following year were made during the spring of 1916. New ideas of coaches, undergraduate managers, and trainers are constantly adding to the cost of this sport, and it would seem that in the interest of the sport itself a limit should be set to any further increase.

"The decrease in the expenses of the track team was largely due to the fact that the intercollegiate games were held in Cambridge, and the expense of this trip therefore was eliminated.

"Eight new tennis courts were built on Divinity Field at a cost of \$5,000, but other disbursements for improvements were considerably less than the year before, as no extensive changes in buildings or additions to grandstands were made."

The financial table follows:

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses
Major Sports:				
University Baseball,	\$21,118.97	\$17,650.13	\$19,288.14	\$15,377.74
University Boat Club,	4,502.17	19,343.97	3,354.24	21,750.67
University Football,	120,449.59	35,068.70	117,123.35	37,639.15
University Hockey,	1,597.62	3,636.10	1,895.99	3,889.85
University Track,	3,435.81	13,624.22	3,754.64	11,203.48
	<u>151,104.16</u>	<u>89,023.12</u>	<u>145,416.35</u>	<u>89,860.89</u>
Surplus,		61,181.04		55,555.46
	<u>151,104.16</u>	<u>151,104.16</u>	<u>145,416.35</u>	<u>145,416.35</u>
Minor Sports:				
University Soccer,	5.00	1,492.51		2,027.19
Fencing,	180.00	1,025.74	280.00	978.58
General Athletic Class,		253.50	30.00	320.25
Golf,		169.45		109.55
Gymnastic,	58.00	401.73	29.45	335.79
Lacrosse,	170.50	2,168.00		2,180.01
University Tennis,	183.15	1,243.38	130.43	947.84
Tennis Courts,	4,804.15	2,531.70	4,068.50	2,767.73
Swimming,	221.95	482.06	219.45	714.64
Newell Boat Club,	923.20	2,321.01	975.00	3,767.98
Weld Boat Club,	1,142.00	3,857.99	1,200.60	4,171.03
Wrestling,	52.90	595.24	186.36	925.16
	<u>7,800.85</u>	<u>16,543.21</u>	<u>7,119.79</u>	<u>19,245.75</u>
Deficit,	8,742.36		12,125.96	
	<u>16,543.21</u>	<u>16,543.21</u>	<u>19,245.75</u>	<u>19,245.75</u>
Freshman Sports:				
Freshman Soccer,		25.79		41.51
Freshman Baseball,		1,336.10	52.28	1,348.45
Freshman Crew,		2,633.91		3,660.01
Freshman Football,	161.22	2,857.32	2.80	1,837.79
Freshman Hockey,	5.34	135.51	97.78	338.12
Freshman Lacrosse,		65.24		17.32
Freshman Track,	86.10	374.69		1,175.42
Freshman Tennis,		46.77		29.76
	<u>252.66</u>	<u>7,475.42</u>	<u>152.86</u>	<u>8,448.38</u>
Deficit,	7,222.76		8,295.52	
	<u>7,475.42</u>	<u>7,475.42</u>	<u>8,448.38</u>	<u>8,448.38</u>
General Accounts:				
Administration,		16,373.47		16,722.02
Buildings and Grounds,	976.42	9,819.63	1,094.25	11,991.35
Improvements and Maintenance,		18,102.83		9,993.15
Interest,	2,325.33	74.22	2,109.94	
	<u>3,301.75</u>	<u>44,370.15</u>	<u>3,204.19</u>	<u>38,706.52</u>
Deficit,	41,068.40		35,502.33	
	<u>44,370.15</u>	<u>44,370.15</u>	<u>38,706.52</u>	<u>38,706.52</u>
Summary of above balances:				
	Loss	Gain	Loss	Gain
Major Sports,		61,181.04		55,555.46
Minor Sports,	8,742.36		12,125.96	
Freshman Sports,	7,222.76		8,295.52	
General Accounts,	41,068.40		35,502.33	
	<u>57,033.52</u>	<u>61,181.04</u>	<u>55,923.81</u>	<u>55,555.46</u>
Surplus,	4,147.52			*368.35
	<u>\$61,181.04</u>	<u>\$61,181.04</u>	<u>\$55,923.81</u>	<u>\$55,923.81</u>

*Deficit.

The Associated Harvard Clubs

President

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91
821 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Chicago

Secretary

E. M. GROSSMAN, '96
520 Rialto Bldg.
St. Louis

Treasurer

G. C. KIMBALL, '00
1222 Frick Bldg.
Pittsburgh

A Report from the President

THE past month has given me the pleasant opportunity of attending annual banquets with three of our leading clubs in the West, with Milwaukee on February 20, with St. Louis on March 9, and with Cleveland on March 17.

Whatever may have been the value of my addresses to these clubs, I am thoroughly convinced of the inspiration which I drew from the constructive work which is being accomplished by the clubs. In all three cities was the evidence that the work of a Scholarship Committee was a starting-point for serious constructive effort.

Milwaukee, under the stimulus of our program for the year, had established a Scholarship Publicity Committee under George Manierre, '00, that has been doing as fine work as any auxiliary Scholarship Committee in the country. The committee have covered every High School in Milwaukee. They have given addresses at the schools, and during the week of the banquet were giving the moving pictures and slides illustrating Harvard life. The work had been systematically and efficiently done, and there was decided evidence of a greatly increased interest from this work well accomplished.

The experience proved to the satisfaction of the Milwaukee Committee that we should have a thoroughly up-to-date set of moving pictures and slides for use in our publicity work. The committee and P. E. Dutcher, '08, the new president of the club, had cooperated in the draft of a talk to accompany the pictures. The standardization of such an address will obviate the necessity of

having a man to travel with the films. This whole question will receive the attention of the meeting at Buffalo.

At St. Louis the Scholarship Committee was again strongly in evidence, owing to the efficient work of W. S. Bedal, '03, chairman. Mr. Bedal has covered the High Schools of St. Louis effectively with his committee, and in looking across the river uncovered a distinct possibility for coöperation with Illinois. The St. Louis Club Scholarship should really be awarded to a Missouri boy. This left the two High Schools of East St. Louis uncared for. These High Schools, however, situated in Illinois are covered by the High School Scholarships offered by the Harvard Club of Chicago. Mr. Bedal, therefore, generously offered to bring the Illinois scholarships to the attention of the High Schools of East St. Louis. This is a fine piece of coöperation and one that illustrates well the desirability of keeping in close touch with the work of the general Scholarship Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Cleveland offered perhaps the crowning example of scholarship work efficiently organized. In the honor roll of first group scholars recently published by the College, Cleveland had four representatives, a splendid record. When we consider that the cities of Pittsburgh and Cleveland together furnished nine of the 75 first group scholars for the whole College, we may well seek the cause for such a marked leadership.

The Cleveland Scholarship Committee has been under the direction of Ernest Angell, '10, and to the chairman the other able members of the committee

give the highest credit. Cleveland is giving three scholarships of \$300 each, and has now seven applicants for these scholarships.

The program for our Buffalo meeting is now engaging the attention of the officers. While the general meeting will have the advantage of a broad discussion of our general policies, it seemed that there would be manifest advantage in having brief luncheon conferences which could be devoted to an informal discussion of the more intimate problems involved in the work of the various committees covering Scholarships, Appointments Offices, and Western History. We are, therefore, arranging such separate luncheons for Friday, June 1. To these separate luncheons, the various chairmen of the respective committees are cordially invited. Others especially interested in the respective topics will also be welcome.

A general luncheon will be served for those who do not wish to attend the various conferences. It will not exceed an hour in length, thus giving us time for our afternoon session.

These plans are tentative, and I shall be glad to receive suggestions from anyone interested.

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91.

BUFFALO

The committees of the Harvard Club of Buffalo are working hard on the preparations for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in that city on June 1 and 2.

Definite announcements in regard to transportation arrangements for the meeting have not yet been made. Even if no special agreement is made with the railroads, round-trip excursion tickets to Niagara Falls can be had at a considerable reduction from the usual fare; these tickets are good until October, they need not be viséd or validated, and they have stop-over privileges in each direction. Special party rates may be obtained when ten or more people go on one ticket.

The passenger service on the boats which run between Chicago and Buffalo does not begin until June 1. Tickets from Detroit or Cleveland to Buffalo and return are good either by rail or by water.

COMMITTEES ON APPOINTMENTS

A list of the committees on appointments of 43 Harvard Clubs is here printed:

Akron, O.—John L. Handy, secretary, care of Gove & French, Inc., Second National Bldg., Akron.

Annapolis—Paul Capron, Annapolis, Md.

Arizona—Dr. John Dennett, Jr., Box 1017, Phoenix, Ariz.

Arkansas—Alfred G. Kahn, secretary, care of Rose City Cotton Oil Mills, Little Rock, Ark.

The Berkshires—C. G. Persons, Pittsfield, Mass.

Boston—Handled by Appointments Office in Boston.

Buffalo—Fred B. Cooley, chairman, 31 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Central Ohio—Dr. W. H. Siebert, chairman, Columbus, O., Henry Gilbert, Eugene A. Reed.

Chicago—Mitchell D. Follansbee, 137 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

Cincinnati—Lucien Wulsin, secretary, Baldwin Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.

Cleveland—Handled by scholarship committee: Chester C. Bolton, Richard C. Bourne, Amos N. Barron, Drake T. Perry.

Columbia, Mo.—E. R. Hedrick, chairman, 304 Hicks Ave., Columbia.

Dallas—G. G. Sheerin, chairman, 911 Commerce St., Dallas; Elias Finberg, Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas.

Delaware—Alexis I. DuPont, chairman, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del.

Eastern Illinois—Kendric C. Babcock, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Fall River—Harold S. R. Buffinton, chairman, Fall River, Mass.

Florida—W. F. Rogers, chairman, 207 Law Exchange Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

Hawaii—Cyril F. Damon, chairman, Guardian Trust Co., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Indiana—Alex. Vonnegut, 127 West Georgia St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa—Handled by the President of the Club.

Japan—Address the Secretary or President.

Kansas City—Orville H. Martin, Massachusetts Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Kentucky—Grover Sales, chairman, 622 Paul Jones Building, Louisville, Ky.

Long Island—Cooperates with the New York Harvard Club.

Maine—Charles D. Booth, chairman, 57 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

Maryland—Morris Whitridge, chairman, 10 South St., Baltimore. Md., W. Graham Bowdoin, Jr., R. Howard Bland.

Milwaukee—C. R. Falk, chairman, care of Falk & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Minnesota—Karl DeLaittre, chairman, 924 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nebraska—Charles H. Brown, chairman, Brown Block, Omaha, Neb., N. P. Dodge, 206 Withnell Block, Omaha.

New Jersey—Arthur R. Wendell, secretary, Rahway, N. J.

Philadelphia—To be handled by Executive Committee, and Guillaem Aertsens, Jr., secretary, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Philippine Islands—F. E. Moir, Samuel Stickney, Manila, P. I.

Reading, Pa.—Howard W. Yocum, chairman, 1025 Pennsylvania St., Reading, Pa.

Rochester, N. Y.—J. W. Johnston, secretary, P. O. Box 578, Rochester.

Rocky Mountains—Joseph D. Hitch, chairman, 525 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

San Francisco—Seward McNear, chairman, care of Sperry Flour Co., 332 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.; Harrison Dibblee, Horace Pittsburg, George Martin.

Somerville, Mass.—Covered by Appointments Office of the Harvard Alumni Association.

St. Louis—Albert T. Perkins, 401 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Utah—Isaac B. Evans, 1015 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City.

Virginia—Frank Y. Hall, acting member.

Washington, D. C.—Walter R. Tuckerman, chairman, 816 Connecticut Ave., Washington.

Western Pennsylvania—E. K. Davis, chairman, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Worcester—Reginald Washburn, chairman, 28 Union St., Worcester, Mass.; George S. Barton, Ernest T. Clary, George Crompton, John A. Denholm, F. C. Smith, Jr., George R. Stobbs.

SOUTHEASTERN FEDERATION

The Harvard Society of Georgia has made plans for promoting the interests of the University in the Southeast. A convention of the Southeastern division of Harvard clubs, extending from Virginia to Louisiana, inclusive, has been called to meet at Birmingham on Saturday, April 21. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, has promised to be present and deliver the principal address.

The immediate purpose of the convention will be to organize a Southeastern Federation of Associated Harvard Clubs, to be composed of all the clubs in the Southeastern division. All of the states in that division now have Harvard clubs.

The plans for the organization of the Southeastern Federation are very practical, and have the approval of the General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association. That section, having suffered most from the Civil War and the domestic conditions which pre-

vailed for centuries, is further behind in the progress of education than any other in the Union; but it has been fast awaking, and Harvard men in the school-room have done a great deal to improve conditions, especially in Georgia, where a number of alumni of the University occupy important positions in the schools and colleges.

It is believed that the Harvard idea of thoroughness will be of great benefit in developing the commercial and industrial enterprises of that section, which has the very greatest opportunities for advancement, and that the Southeastern Federation will do a practical work in trying to induce Harvard men to take advantage of the opportunities. The Federation will also probably have a publicity department, which will do all it can to promote Harvard interests and to keep readers of the BULLETIN informed about the alumni in the Southeast.

It is earnestly desired that all Harvard men resident in that section will attend the convention at Birmingham, Ala., on Saturday, April 21.

PHILADELPHIA

The annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia were held in the Clover Room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, on Friday, March 16. The president of the club, Herbert L. Clark, '87, was toastmaster. The guests of honor and the speakers of the evening were: Eliot Wadsworth, '98, Vice-Chairman of the American Red Cross, Roger B. Merriman, '96, Assistant Professor of History, and Ralph S. Foss, '03.

The annual dinner of the Princeton Club was being held at the Bellevue at the same time, and the Harvard Club sent the Princeton men a large bunch of crimson roses tied with the Princeton colors, with best wishes. In response, before the Harvard dinner was well under way, President Hibben of Princeton appeared, wearing a crimson rose, to express the thanks of the Princeton Club. He was received with great enthusiasm. He made a stirring speech, with "preparedness" for his theme, and referred to the time, "perhaps nearer than we think even now", when Harvard men and Princeton men, impelled by the same ideals, will stand together for the defense of the Nation.

Eliot Wadsworth spoke graphically and forcibly of the work which the Red Cross has done and is doing in foreign fields, especially in Serbia and in Russia, where he himself had been. He emphasized the need of effective preparation for the Red Cross in this country, where it is woefully inadequate in spite of all efforts that have been made.

Professor Merriman, representing the University, made an interesting and witty address concerning conditions there. His speech became more and more tinged with the spirit of preparedness, and in closing, he spoke of the Harvard men who have fallen during the War, among them, Dillwyn P. Starr, '08, lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, who was killed while leading his men in the Battle of the Somme.

Ralph S. Foss was very entertaining and humorous regarding certain Harvard "institutions", such as "Copey", Professor Barrett Wendell, Professor A. C. Coolidge, Dean Briggs, and others.

The officers of the club are: President, Herbert L. Clark, '87; vice-president, Francis Rawle, '69; secretary, Guillaem Aertsen, '05; treasurer, Sydney P. Clark, '14; chorister, Morris Earle, '83.

The following committee had charge of the dinner: Earl B. Putnam, '79, William S. Godfrey, '03, George F. Tyler, '05, J. J. Armstrong, '14, Devereux C. Josephs, '15, Francis Boyer, '16.

SEATTLE

A special meeting of the Harvard Club of Seattle was held at the Hotel Butler on Friday, March 23. The guests were Professor Henry W. Holmes, Chairman of the Division of Education at Harvard, and Captain H. W. Bunn, U. S. A., commanding officer at Fort Lawton. About 40 members of the club were present.

Professor Holmes spoke of the work of the Division of Education and the activities of the students and University officials in preparation for a possible war.

Captain Bunn made an eloquent plea for the enlistment of the Harvard men of the city in the officers' reserve corps and for the support of the members of the club in arousing the interest of others in that work.

A communication was read from the Harvard Club of New York City telling of the adoption of a resolution by that club approving the action of the President in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and arming American ships. On motion of Samuel Hill, '79, seconded by numerous other members, it was voted that the Seattle Harvard Club enthusiastically approved the action of the New York Club and took its stand beside the Harvard Club of New York City in support of the government. The secretary of the club was instructed to telegraph the President of the United States of that action.

Livingston B. Stedman, '87, asked support for the Seattle Branch of the Red Cross; many members of the club at once subscribed.

Professor Holmes addressed the students

of the Queen Anne and Lincoln High Schools in the morning, and the principals of the public grammar schools of Seattle at a special meeting called for the purpose in the afternoon, both on March 23.

ST. LOUIS

The Harvard Club of St. Louis had its annual dinner on the evening of March 9. About 115 men were present. President Lowell had been expected, but the disturbed condition of international affairs compelled him to cancel his engagement. Frederick W. Burlingham, '01, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, gave an interesting and inspiring talk about the activities and usefulness of that organization and of the clubs included in it. Albert Blair, '63, the senior Harvard alumnus in St. Louis, and other members of the St. Louis club also spoke.

The club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Daniel K. Catlin, '99; vice-presidents, J. A. O'Reilly, '02, G. O. Carpenter, Jr., '02, and C. R. D. Meier, '05; secretary, Eugene S. Klein, '09; treasurer, Charles T. Abeles, '12; chorister, Humphrey A. Gifford, '12.

The St. Louis club also had a luncheon in February in honor of Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, of Chicago, formerly president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, who went to St. Louis at the invitation of the Bar Association of that city and spoke on "The Activities of Bar Associations." About 30 members of the club were at the luncheon.

RHODE ISLAND

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island had its annual meeting and dinner in Providence on the evening of March 1. The speakers were: F. C. Weld, '86, New England vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Roger Pierce, '04, secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, and E. E. Hunt, '10.

The club elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Lester S. Hill, Jr., '04; vice-president, Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Jr., '02; corresponding secretary, Carl B. Marshall, '04; secretary for Providence, Houghton P. Metcalf, '14; secretary for Newport, Hugh B. Baker, '06; treasurer, Raymond G. Williams, '06.

BOSTON

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Boston was held on March 21. A large bunch of crimson roses, the gift of the Yale Club of Boston, stood on the president's table; the thanks of the members of the Harvard

Club have been communicated to the Yale Club.

The following officers were elected: President Emeritus, Henry L. Higginson, '55; president, Odin Roberts, '86; vice-president, Robert F. Herrick, '90; treasurer, F. S. Mead, '87; secretary, P. W. Thomson, '02; directors to serve until April, 1920, Walter C. Baylies, '84, Dr. David Cheever, '97, Alexander G. Grant, '07, John A. Sweetser, '11; committee on elections to serve until April, 1920, Henry S. Thompson, '99, C. Chester Lane, '04, Roger Amory, '10, Edward A. Winsor, '11, Richard Wigglesworth, '12, W. T. S. Thordike, '15, Wells Blanchard, '16.

The Governors have named the following chairmen of committees: House, N. F. Ayer, '00; art, J. Harleston Parker, '93; scholarships, Sydney M. Williams, '94; squash racquets, H. V. Greenough, '05; cards, Alfred Dorr, '89; library, George P. Winship, '93; music, Ernest O. Hiller, '93; general athletics, G. D. Hayward, '12; transportation, A. D. Claflin, '86.

SOMERVILLE

Frederic C. Weld, '86, of Lowell, New England vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, spoke to the Harvard Club of Somerville, Mass., at its annual meeting, March 16, in Somerville, on opportunities for Harvard men to help organization work of the graduate clubs.

The club voted to continue its annual scholarship to a freshman entering Harvard from the Somerville High School. A committee was appointed to arrange a spring meeting for Somerville high school boys and their parents at which college opportunities will be discussed. This meeting will be held in co-operation with the undergraduate club, the Somerville Club of Harvard.

The following officers were elected: Percy A. Harrison, '08, president; L. V. Joyce, '01, vice-president; Arthur H. Doyle, '14, secretary-treasurer; Austin M. Pinkham, '95, delegate to the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

CLEVELAND

The Harvard Club of Cleveland held its annual dinner at the Hollenden Hotel in that city on March 17. President Richard Inglis, '03, was toastmaster. Sixty-five members were present.

The reports of the various officers and committees were highly encouraging. The report of the scholarship committee, in particular, gave evidence of the results of persistent effort. The club now maintains three annual

scholarships of \$300 each. The desirability of having the recipients return to Cleveland for work after graduation was suggested.

The club had two guests at the dinner—Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, who spoke on the Associated Harvard Clubs, especially their work in endeavoring to improve standards of scholarship, and Edward E. Hunt, '01, of the Belgian Relief Commission, who described the feeding of Belgium with its attendant dangers and difficulties.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Richard Dexter, '01, president; Rob Roy Alexander, '04, vice-president; Charles P. Lindahl, '16, secretary; John H. Macleod, Jr., '14, treasurer.

TORONTO

The Harvard Club of Toronto had its annual meeting and dinner on November 27, 1916, at the Arts and Letters Club. The following members were present: W. F. B. Clark, A.M. '11, G. H. Campbell, '01, C. A. Chant, Ph.D. '01, F. E. Davis, '07, C. S. Elliot, M.D. '60, J. H. Fraser, '09, Campbell Humphrey, '00, J. G. Hume, A.M. '89, W. A. Kirkwood, A.M. '07, R. E. L. Kittredge, '07, G. H. Locke, C. C. Mann, '99, R. C. Matthews, G'01-02, Victor Morris, '12, A. J. Thomson, '00, S. B. Trainer, '04, K. T. Young, '12, Thomas Buel, '13, R. G. Trotter, 3G., B. A. Gould, '91, J. B. Dandeno, A.M. '04.

The guests of the evening were President Falconer of the University of Toronto, and Evan Hollister, '97, of Buffalo. B. A. Gould, '91, read the anniversary poem which he wrote for his class reunion last June.

Campbell Humphrey '00, is president of the club, and R. E. L. Kittredge, '07, is secretary. Harvard men who happen to be in Toronto are requested to communicate with one of the officers.

YOUNGSTOWN

The second annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Youngstown, O., was held on February 24 at the Hotel Ohio in that city. Thirty men were present. The speaker was Professor W. J. Cunningham of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

The club voted to offer a scholarship of \$350 which will be given annually, after competition, to some boy who enters Harvard College from the high schools of Youngstown or its vicinity.

The club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Richard Jones, '00; vice-president, W. E. Severance, '95; secretary, H. A. Butler, '07; treasurer, W. F. Maag, Jr., '05; directors, G. E. Dudley, '09, T. W. Watkins, '06, D. A. Leedy, '03.

MILWAUKEE

The annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee were held in that city on February 20. About 30 men were present. Dean Yeomans, and F. W. Burleigham, '91, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, spoke. C. R. Falk, '93, reported for the appointment committee of the club, and George Manierre, 2d, '00, for the committee on scholarship and publicity.

The club elected the following officers: President, P. E. Dutcher, '08; vice-president, George Manierre, 2d, '00; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Ilsley, '15; members of the executive committee, Dr. William Thorndike, '92, R. P. Ferry, '04.

ALABAMA

The Harvard Club of Alabama has been revived with the following officers: President, Julius Sternfeld, LL.B. '95, Birmingham; vice-presidents: Henry U. Sims, LL.B. '97, Birmingham, Frederick G. Bromberg, '58, Mobile, and Charles H. Barnwell, A.M. '93, Tuscaloosa; secretary-treasurer, Spier Whitaker, American Trust & Savings Bank Bldg., Birmingham; corresponding secretary, Hugh G. Grant, '12, 7829 Glass Avenue, Birmingham. Mr. Grant was made chairman of committee on Western History.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., had its 34th annual dinner on February 17, at Rauscher's in that city. Professor George N. Henning, '94, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Professor F. J. Turner, Professor Bliss Perry, Congressman F. W. Dalinger, '93, and John J. Rogers, '04, from Massachusetts, and Edmund Platt, '88, from New York. Preparedness and patriotism were the keynote of the speaking.

ANDOVER

The Harvard Club of Andover, Mass., has elected the following officers: President, Philip W. Thomson, '02; vice-presidents, Bartlett H. Hayes, '98, and George W. Hinman, A.M. '98; secretary and treasurer, Charles C. Kimball, '13, 50 School Street, Andover.

CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago had its 60th annual dinner on February 21 at the Hotel Blackstone. About 200 men were present, and Dean Yeomans was the only speaker. The dinner was one of the most enthusiastic and successful the club has ever had. George H. Ingalls, '93, president of the club, was toastmaster.

MINNESOTA

The Harvard Club of Minnesota had a meeting at the Minnesota Club, St. Paul, on February 23. Forty-one members were present. Dean Yeomans was the principal speaker.

BUSSEY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Bussey Institution Association was held on February 15 in the Old Bussey Building at Forest Hills. Thirty members including many of the students and professors now at the Bussey Institution, were present. Members of the different departments explained the work now being carried on there.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: William H. Ruddick, M.D. '68, president; Professor William M. Wheeler, vice-president; George H. Crosbie, B. '06-07, secretary-treasurer.

NEW YORK ENGINEERING SOCIETY

Eighty-seven members and guests of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York heard John R. MacArthur, '85, address the society at its meeting at the Harvard Club in that city on March 8. Mr. MacArthur was a member of the federal commission that visited France to study industrial conditions and promote better business relations between France and the United States. His talk, which was illustrated by both stereopticon views and moving pictures, was based on that visit.

HARVARD CANADIAN CLUB

The Harvard Canadian Club had its annual dinner last Friday evening at Riverbank Court. Hon. John E. Ewart, K. C., spoke.

Annual Meeting, Associated Harvard Clubs
Buffalo, June 1 and 2, 1917

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The annual report of Professor A. C. Coolidge, as Director of the University Library and chairman of the Council of the College Library, shows that the libraries of the University now house a total of almost 2,000,000 volumes and pamphlets. These combined libraries rank both in size and quality among the greatest collections of books in the world; but funds for endowment and other purposes are greatly needed.

During the College year 1915-16, \$12,189.26 was received for the purchase of books; numerous valuable gifts of collections and sets also were made to the library. The accessions during the year and the present number of volumes and pamphlets in each of the libraries are shown in the following table:

	Volumes Added	Present Volumes	Present Pamphlets
College Library:			
Main collection,	29,568	706,459	457,800
38 special libraries,	5,507	83,563	
Total,	35,075	790,022	457,800
Law School,	5,619	166,476	22,250
Theological,	1,302	108,082	53,955
Comp. Zoölogy,	1,123	53,459	59,393
Peabody Museum,	622	6,950	6,803
Astron. Observatory,	231	14,817	34,621
Gray Herbarium,	294	16,243	11,027
Medical School,	1,668	28,698	49,411
Dental School,	139	2,367	9,000
Arnold Arboretum,	598	30,918	7,531
Bussey Institution,	10	3,214	16,901
Blue Hill Observatory,	7	7,916	15,181
	46,718		
Deduct transfers between libraries,	289		
Totals,	46,429	1,220,162	73,875
Total number of volumes and pamphlets,	1,003,037		

SPANISH-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

A series of lectures on "Spanish-American Countries" will be given in History 56, the course in the History of South America, by visiting lecturers during the present term.

Professor J. Bravo Labarca, of the Commercial Institute of Valparaiso, Chili, lectured on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week; his subject was "The Recent Diplomatic and Political History of Chili."

Phanor J. Eder, LL.B. '03, a member of the New York bar, who has written several books on Colombia, and has often represented that country in diplomatic matters, will be the sec-

ond lecturer. He will speak April 7 and 10, on "The Recent Diplomatic History of Colombia."

On April 12 Francisco J. Pezet, former minister of Peru to the United States, will speak on "The Diplomatic History of Peru", treating particularly those phases that concern the United States.

William Belmont Parker, '97, of the firm of S. Pearson and Co., New York City, which has been prominent in the development of the resources of Mexico, will speak on "Economic Aspects of Recent Mexican History", on April 28 and May 1.

Professor Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, will discuss "The Relations Between the United States and Mexico Since 1911", on May 3 and 5. Professor Rowe served as secretary of the recent American-Mexican border commission.

The last lecture will be given by Romulo S. Naon, Argentine ambassador to the United States, on May 17. His subject will be "Argentine Diplomacy."

AN EXCHANGE WITH TULANE

Harvard may extend its system of exchange professors to Tulane University. Harvard began the plan of interchange with Germany, and the experiment proved successful. Since then it has been extended to the West. The latest suggestion is to include Tulane, Vanderbilt and Virginia, with North Carolina also considered.

The recommendation is of Harvard origin, and has been editorially endorsed by the *Boston Transcript*. The argument is that the interchange would aid in better mutual understanding between the sections, and be of mutual benefit in securing new viewpoints on their problems. The South, even before reconstruction, possessed a great tradition in education and has clung to it firmly. Northern professors in Southern chairs would have large opportunities for correcting some of the notions that have grown up about New England to the detriment of the latter's relations with some other sections of the country, it is advanced.

Dr. Robert Sharp, president of Tulane University, said he had no doubt that such an interchange would be mutually beneficial, and prove an important step forward along the line of broadest education. There were only two drawbacks as far as Tulane was concerned. Her faculty is now overworked and underpaid, so that the question of men and money would arise. He felt sure, however, if the resolve became tangible the university and its friends would find a way to participate [*New Orleans Picayune*.]

Alumni Notes

'40—Extracts from the letters of the late William Orne White have been published by his daughter, through Houghton, Mifflin Co. The book contains also the author's recollections of her father.

'68—Leverett Saltonstall Tuckerman died in Boston on March 19 after a long illness. He received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard in 1871, and practised law in Boston and in Salem, Mass. He had been a trustee of the Boston Episcopal Charitable Society and of many other similar institutions.

LL.B. '68—Theodore H. Tyndale died suddenly in Boston on January 31. He helped organize the first infantry regiment that left Illinois at the outbreak of the Civil War, and later became colonel of the regiment. After his graduation from the Law School he practised law in Massachusetts; he served as master in chancery, and had held other positions of trust.

'70—Benjamin Rand, Librarian in charge of the Philosophical Library at Harvard, delivered an address at Dr. Sargent's School of Physical Education in Cambridge, Mass., on March 16, on "English Women in War-time."

M.D. '81—Henry C. Coe, president of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, spoke on recruiting medical men at a meeting called by the Auxiliary Medical Committee for National Defense, in New York on March 26.

'87—John H. Gray delivered an address on "How does Industrial Valuation Differ from Public-Utility Valuation?" at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, held in New York, December 5 to 8, 1916. The address has been printed in pamphlet form.

S.T.B. '87—Edward Ernest Atkinson died in Cambridge, Mass., on January 19. He had held pastorates in Duluth, Fort Dodge, Ia., and Chicopee, Jamaica Plain, Cambridge, and Taunton, Mass. From 1903 to 1905 he was master of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

'89—Caleb Mills Saville has been elected president of the New England Water Works Association.

M.D. '89—Allen Greenwood was married on March 8 to Miss Hope H. Whipple of Pawtucket, R. I. Dr. Greenwood is on the staff of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, and has served in two contingents of the Harvard Surgical Unit in France.

'90—Robert F. Herrick, coach of the Harvard University crew, has given his yacht, "Gypsy", to the Navy Department. A wireless

outfit will be installed, and other changes made.

'92—Joseph W. Ganson, who served in the Foreign Legion of the French Army, and was discharged on account of illness, is now in the 35th Regiment of Artillery, French Army.

'92—Daniel Fiske Jones, M. D. '96, spoke in Newton, Mass., on March 19, on his experiences with the Harvard Surgical Unit in France. The address was given in aid of the Newton branch of the Surgical Dressings Committee of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital of Boston.

'93—Charles H. Fiske, Jr., LL.B. '96, secretary of the Massachusetts Lawyers' Preparedness Committee, spoke in Boston on March 26 at a meeting of the British Naval and Military Veteran Association.

'94—Albert I. Stix is with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Bank of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

'95—Charles F. D. Belden delivered an address in October, 1916, before the New York Library Club on "Library Commission Work in Massachusetts", which is published in the *Library Journal* for January, 1917.

'95—A. W. K. Billings' new address is room 701, 115 Broadway, New York City.

'95—Edwin Arlington Robinson's drama, "Van Zorn", was produced in Brooklyn, N. Y., early in March.

'96—A. J. Moyer, Jr., is with the Old Berkshire Mills Co., Dalton, Mass.

'97—The character and career of Robert Darrah Jenks, who died in Philadelphia on January 22, are commemorated in an appreciative notice sent to his friends by five of his classmates, E. D. Drew, R. B. Dixon, H. W. Foote, Sinclair Kennedy, and J. D. Phillips.

'97—Plans are being made for the production in Boston in June of Percy MacKaye's community masque, "Caliban by the Yellow Sands", which was given in New York last spring.

LL.B. '98—Charles F. Weed addressed the New England Shoe and Leather Association in Boston on March 13 on the work of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

'00—John H. Bufford, M.D. '02, has changed his home address to 25 Windsor Road, Brookline, Mass. His office address is still 300 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

'00—A son, Lothrop, was born on March 14 to Charles N. Prouty and Claire (Kane) Prouty.

'01—R. M. H. Harper, formerly New England manager of E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, has formed with F. Douglas Cochrane,

'09, the firm of Cochrane, Harper & Co., bankers, with offices at 60 State St., Boston.

'02—Robert W. Goellet has made a gift of \$250,000 to the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service, which will enable it to organize two additional sections.

'03—George W. Hinckley, LL.B. '06, has changed his home address to 330 Highbrook Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

'04—The address of R. A. Burr, who is working under the Red Cross for the relief of prisoners of war is care of the American Consul, Vladivostock, Siberia.

'05—A second son, John Bigelow, was born on March 5 to W. S. Lord and Katharine (Bigelow) Lord. Lord is about to end his connection with the Mark Manufacturing Co., Chicago, and become production engineer for the Eastern Brass & Ingot Co. of Chicago and Waterbury, Conn. He expects to be at the Waterbury plant for several months.

'05—Edgar L. Smith, who is president of the Farmers' Bureau, 150 Nassau St., New York, has changed his home address to 52 Oakwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

'07—Stephen T. Stackpole's address is 22 East 45th St., New York City.

'07—R. F. Weston, who represents the American Realty Company, has moved from Edmundston, N. B., to Jamaica, Vt.

'08—W. H. Barrow, M.D. '16, is on service at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.

'08—H. Robinson Shipherd is in the English Department of the University of Cincinnati.

'09—J. J. Higgins is with the Iowa Telephone Co., Davenport, Ia.

'10—Roger Amory and Richard Mortimer, Jr., '11, are among the men enrolled for the Naval Reserve Flying Corps who will be trained at Newport News, Va., by the Atlantic Coast Aeronautical Station.

'10—W. E. Soule has been ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and

is engaged in rural work in the southeastern part of New Hampshire, with Exeter as a centre.

'11—Lawrence Ilfeld, who has been in Boston with Eisemann Brothers, wool merchants, is now in charge of their Philadelphia office.

'11—H. M. Joy is with the E. R. Benson Motor Co., 642 Congress St., Portland, Me. His address in Portland is 28 Codman St.

'12—Ralph T. Alger is senior member of the firm of Alger & Kraus, contracting engineers, Guardian Building, Cleveland. Waterworks and sanitary construction is the specialty of the firm.

'12—James G. Gilkey, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, Bryn Mawr, Pa., has accepted a call to the South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass.

'12—H. K. Moderwell lectured on "The American Theatre Growing Up" at a meeting of the Cleveland centre of the American Drama League on March 12.

'13—H. Gordon Smith, who was with the National Cash Register Co. at Dayton, O., is with the Morgan & Wright Co., Detroit, Mich.

'14—Herbert A. Horgan is with Brewer, Weed & Weed, lawyers, 40 Central St., Boston.

'14—Lindley H. Miller, a senior in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., preached in the school chapel on March 28.

S.T.B. '14—Thompson E. Ashby, pastor of the Central Church, Chelsea, Mass., has received a call to the First Parish Congregational Church in Brunswick, Me.

'16—Albert B. Carey is a first year student in the Harvard Law School. He is living at 393 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass.

'16—A daughter, Elizabeth Burgess, was born on March 19 to Donald C. Watson and Mary (Burgess) Watson at 97 Hoyt Ave., Lowell, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 10 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91
Ellery Sedgwick, '94
E. M. Grossman, '94
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, *Past-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

Charles G. Saunders, '67, *Lawrence*.
George Wigglesworth, '74, *Milton*.
Odin Roberts, '80, *Boston*.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, *Brookline*.
Russell Green Feasenden, '90, *Boston*.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, *Chicago*.
Frederick Winsor, '93, *Concord*.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, *Cambridge*.
James H. Perkins, '98, *New York*.
John W. Prentiss, '98, *New York*.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, *Boston*.
John Richardson, '08, *Concord*.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.

NUMBER 28.

News and Views

Harvard and the War.

What was virtually a fact when the last issue of the BULLETIN went to press is now an actuality. Americans are no longer contemplating a state of war, but dealing with it. The BULLETIN has repeatedly called attention to the identity of Harvard with the world that surrounds it. The University and its sons were never more closely in accord with the spirit of the country than at this moment—when doubts and differences of opinion about what the national government should have done are resolved into what amounts to unanimity of feeling that it has now done what had to be done and has done it well.

The students, graduates, and former members of Harvard University, if they have learned its best lesson, will now bear their part primarily as American citizens. "Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required." The more they have got from Harvard, the more they should be expected to give their country in its hour of need. President Lowell gave a true expression of the spirit of the University when he wrote last week that it "will render every service that it can, seeking not that its name may be known thereby, but to cooperate with other bodies and aid the Government by every means at its command." This is the program of the active University. How can it be made also the program of the alumni as such?

The Harvard clubs throughout the country have more than once signified their desire to turn their energies to some profitable form of public service. Could there be a better moment for them to go beyond the good work they did in passing patriotic resolutions before the declaration of war, and now to find for themselves, each in its own community, some means of strengthening the national energy and devoting themselves to it heart and soul as Harvard clubs? This is proposed not that the name of Harvard "may be known thereby", but that the assembled force of bodies of men who should be leaders in their several cities and towns may be turned to valuable account. We do not venture at this time to suggest specific lines of action. They will clearly reveal themselves as the needs of the nation become more definitely known. We are strongly of the belief, however, that it is none too early for the Harvard clubs to begin taking serious thought of what may lie within their power in this regard. The Harvard Club of New York City, through its action reported on a later page, has already shown what a powerful organization can and should undertake. The smaller clubs must be content with smaller things. Yet a single stirring example of a good piece of corporate work done by one of them might lead direct to many another through the length and breadth of the land. An enviable bit of pioneer enterprise stands waiting for the record we shall hope to make of it.

**The Normal
Balance-
Wheels.**

The chief developments of the national situation in its direct bearing upon Harvard are recorded, for the past week, in the pages that follow. There is little to add to the recital of military and scientific preparations described in the last issue of the BULLETIN. The cancellation of all arrangements for intercollegiate sports, though expected from the time the international situation became acute, was announced after that issue went to press. It is one of the measures so obviously right and necessary that it has met with no question whatever. Even if the best athletes of every college were not the young men whose services would most surely be valuable to the national government, the impropriety of elaborately organized sport at this time is clear to the duller mind and heart. There is accordingly not the smallest cause for regret at the decision announced by Dean Briggs on Friday last.

It is to be remembered, however, that the abandonment of intercollegiate athletics does not mean that all physical exercise and recreation in the Harvard community should cease, or the facilities for it be greatly impaired. West Point has decided to hold its teams intact, and to play opponents whenever they can be found. According to the *New York Evening Post*, the value of healthy mental and physical refreshment for cadets under the constant pressure of study and drill is clearly recognized at the Military Academy. The case is not entirely parallel with that of an institution like Harvard, at which the emphasis on the military interest relates wholly to an emergency and not to the normal course of things. Nor is it necessary to prove, as Joseph Lee, '83, pointed out in an address to the Recreation Congress last October, that football is a preparation both for war and for peace. What

we need to remember at Harvard is not only that the students who will soon be giving most of their time to military drill should still be left some opportunity for pleasurable exercise, but also that there will be many civilian students, tennis-players, moderate oarsmen, and others who will need their exercise just as much as ever. For the sake of both these classes of men we cannot believe the authorities will be persuaded to make any considerable curtailment of the facilities for healthful games. All through the coming spring individual exercise should be continued by students both military and civilian. We can even imagine impromptu and highly enjoyable contests between a Harvard team or crew and another that might be reached for negotiations over night. Such contests might indeed have a distinct value of their own, for the more serious our national condition becomes, the more desirable it will be to keep some of the normal balance-wheels of life in motion.

For this very reason it is a satisfaction to see such an announcement as that of the Harvard Summer School of 1917. It assures us that there is still every intention of holding the University to its essential task. The good advice given to the undergraduates through the *Crimson* last week, first by President Lowell and then by General Wood, to stick to their present work, scholastic and military, until the undeniable call to leave is heard, was counsel making towards the same end of most effective and far-reaching service to the country.

* * *

**Candidates
for Overseers.**

The committee appointed by the directors of the Alumni Association to nominate candidates for the Board of Overseers has incurred in recent years no little criticism for following a tendency to select a preponderating number

of men of a single type, happening to be that of the man of large affairs. Now that the nominations for this year are announced it should be said with emphasis that the committee has presented a list of such variety and strength that the alumni will have none but themselves to thank if they fail to replace the five Overseers who leave the Board this year—Messrs. Meyer, Boyden, Lodge, Sexton, and Endicott—with five new members of conspicuous fitness for their task.

The list of candidates for this year is notable for its large inclusion of men in public service. The Governor of New Hampshire, the Police Commissioner of New York City, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, represent the type of voice which should certainly be heard in the councils of Harvard. A major-general of the army, a bishop, a clergyman who is also a schoolmaster, a judge, a physician, a man of letters, an architect, a reasonable and excellent representation of business men—surely such a group of Harvard men affords a field of choice in which it would be difficult to go far astray.

It will probably be noticed that none of the candidates come from communities farther away from New England than Buffalo and Washington, D. C. In view of the impending retirement of one member from Chicago, it might be urged that at least one western candidate should have been named. But what is the present situation? Of the twenty-five members of the existing Board who continue in office beyond next Commencement, thirteen are from places outside New England—five from New York, two from Philadelphia, two from Washington, one each from Louisville, Baltimore, St. Louis, and San Francisco. Of the new candidates it is highly probable that enough will be elected from

outside New England to leave unimpaired the geographical diversity of the Board. Desirable as this quality is, it is equally important that a sufficient number of Overseers should live within reach of Cambridge to carry on the active committee work of the Board. We do not feel therefore that there can be any just complaint of the nominations on the score of geography.

This is the second year in which the postal ballot and the Commencement Day polls are thrown open to all holders of Harvard degrees. Last year there was some increase in the postal vote, but it was far from proportional to the actual extension of the electorate. This year the list of candidates offered should make the holders of a wide variety of degrees feel that every Harvard interest of thought and deed has been considered. During the time of balloting the minds of the voters will of course be greatly engrossed with questions of war. But if they will remember that there are many years of peace ahead, and that the choice of wise councillors at this time may bear an important relation to the guidance of the University through a period of possibilities perhaps greater than any that have come before, we believe that the vote will be large and well-considered.

It is also to be remembered, in view of the effect the national situation must have upon the reunion plans of anniversary classes and therefore upon the size of the Commencement Day gathering, that this is more than ever a time for devoting attention to the postal ballot. Though it does not determine the final choice of Overseers, it has a most important bearing on that choice; and every elector who gives the postal vote his serious thought and action contributes something to the representative government of Harvard.

Nominations for the Board of Overseers

THE committee of the Harvard Alumni Association appointed to suggest candidates for Overseers of Harvard College to be elected next Commencement has nominated the following graduates:

John Wheelock Elliot, '74, of Boston.

Henry Osborn Taylor, '78, of New York City.

Francis Joseph Swayze, '79, of Newark, N. J.

Charles Allerton Coolidge, '81, of Boston.

Charles Pelham Curtis, '83, of Boston.

Robert Patterson Perkins, '84, of New York City.

Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, of Governor's Island, N. Y.

Benjamin Bowditch Thayer, '85, of New York City.

Henry Wilder Keyes, '87, of North Haverhill, N. H.

George Rublee, '90, of Cornish, N. H.

Philip Mercer Rhinelander, '91, of Philadelphia.

Arthur Woods, '92, of New York City.

David Abram Ellis, '94, of Boston.

Jerome Davis Greene, '96, of New York City.

John Lord O'Brian, '96, of Buffalo.

Robert Hooper Stevenson, Jr., '97, of Boston.

Henry Smith Thompson, '99, of Concord, Mass.

Samuel Smith Drury, '01, of Concord, N. H.

Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02, of Boston.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, '04, of New York City.

A postal ballot containing the names of these candidates will be sent to every Harvard man who is eligible to vote for Overseers; voters may mark their bal-

lots for not more than five candidates in the list of 20. The names of the ten candidates who receive the largest number of votes in the postal ballot will be printed on the ballot on Commencement Day in the order of the number of votes received by them in the postal ballot. The five who receive the highest number of votes on Commencement will be elected for the regular term of six years to take the places made vacant by the expiration of the terms of George von L. Meyer, '79, William C. Boyden, '86, Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, Lawrence E. Sexton, '84, William Endicott, '87.

The following information about the candidates for Overseers has been obtained from the circular which the Alumni Association will send to the voters:

John W. Elliot, '74, is a retired surgeon. He received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1878, and practised his profession in Boston until a few years ago. He was surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1893 to 1907 and is now a member of the Board of Consultation of that hospital; he has been connected also with the Waltham, Mass., Hospital and the Elliot City Hospital, Keene, N. H. He is a fellow of the American Surgical Association. He has served on several semi-public bodies, and contributed to the Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences, International Textbook of Surgery, and written various medical pamphlets.



J. W. ELLIOT, '74.



H. O. TAYLOR, '78.



F. J. SWAYZE, '79.



C. A. COOLIDGE, '81.



C. P. CURTIS, '83.



R. P. PERKINS, '84.



L. WOOD, M.D., '84.



B. B. THAYER, '85.

Henry O. Taylor, '78, has received from Harvard the degrees of A.B. and Litt.D., and from Columbia that of LL.B. He is an author. His publications include: "The Law of Private Corporations" (5th ed., 1902); "Ancient Ideals, a Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity", 2 vols. (2d ed., 1913); "The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages" (3d ed., 1912); "The Mediaeval Mind, a History of the Development of Thought and Emotion in the Middle Ages", 2 vols. (2d ed., 1914); "Deliverance, the Freeing of the Spirit in the Ancient World" (1915).

Francis J. Swayze, '79, is a justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard and Rutgers. He was an overseer of Harvard College from 1909 to 1915, and since the latter year has been a member of the committee to visit the Law School; during the year 1916-17 he was a lecturer in the Harvard Law School. He is, or has been, president of the New Jersey Historical Society, trustee of the Washington Association of New Jersey, president of the Harvard Club of New Jersey, president of the Harvard Alumni Association, and a vice-president of the Harvard Law School Association.

Charles A. Coolidge, '81, is an architect, and a member of the firms of Coolidge & Shattuck, Boston, and Coolidge & Hodgdon, Chicago. He has been a lecturer on architecture at Harvard. He is a director of the American Institute of

Architects, treasurer of the Boston Society of Architects, a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, of France. He was the American architect of the United States Commission in the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Charles P. Curtis, '83, is a lawyer and trustee. From 1895 to 1905 he was a member of the Police Commission of the City of Boston, and from 1909 to 1913 a member of the Finance Commission of Boston. He has been president of the board of incorporation of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, a member of the board of incorporation of the Winsor School, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Robert P. Perkins, '84, is president of the Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co. He is a director of the National Park Bank, New York City, and has been president of the Neurological Institute of New York, a trustee of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and vice-president of the advisory board of the Samaritan Home for the Aged of New York.

Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, is a Major-General of the United States Army. He was chief of staff from 1910 to 1914, and since the latter year has been commanding general of the Department of the East. He was Governor-General of Cuba from December, 1899, to May, 1902, and Governor of Moro Province, P. I., from 1903 to 1906. He was special ambassador of the United States to the

Argentine Republic in 1910, and chairman of a special commission to Saragossa, Spain, in 1908. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, Williams, and Princeton, and that of M.S.D. from Pennsylvania State Military College and Norwich University. He has written "Military Obligations of Citizenship", "Our Military History and Policy—Facts and Fallacies", and many articles, etc.

Benjamin B. Thayer, '85, received the degree of C.E. in that year. He is president of the Anaconda Copper Co. He is a member of the committee to visit the Department of Engineering and of Mining and Metallurgy, a member of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, and is a past president of the Association of Harvard Engineers, of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Henry W. Keyes, '87, is Governor of New Hampshire. He was for six years a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and for two years of the State Senate. He is president of the Woodsville, N. H., National Bank, trustee of the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank, vice-president of the Nashua River Paper Co., president of the Sullivan County Railroad, vice-president of the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, and a director of the Connecticut River Railroad, New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the United

Life and Accident Insurance Co. He has been president of the New Hampshire Harvard Club.

George Rublee, '90, is a lawyer. He is a member of the Federal Trade Commission, of the Eight-Hour Commission created by the Adamson law, a trustee of the Public Education Association of New York City, and a trustee of Groton School. In 1896 he was an instructor in the Harvard Law School.

Philip M. Rhinelander, '91, is Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. He has received the degrees of B.A. and M.A. from Oxford University, D.D. from Columbia and the Episcopal Theological School, LL.D., from the University of Pennsylvania, and D.C.L. from the Philadelphia Divinity School. From 1903 to 1907 he was a professor in Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., and from 1907 to 1911 in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. He is a trustee of Episcopal Academy and Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia, General Theological Seminary, New York, Philadelphia Divinity School, and other institutions. Among his publications are "The Faith of the Cross", and "The Things Most Surely Believed Among Us."

Arthur Woods, '92, is Police Commissioner of New York City. He is a member, *ex-officio*, of the New York Board of Health and Parole Board, president of the Board of Ambulance Service, New York, and president of



H. W. KEYES, '87.



G. RUBLEE, '90.



P. M. RHINELANDER, '91.



A. WOODS, '92.



D. A. ELLIS, '94.



J. D. GREENE, '96.



J. L. O'BRIAN, '96.



R. H. STEVENSON, '97.

Big Brothers. He has received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard.

David A. Ellis, '94, graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1896, and is a member of the law firm of Ellis & Balch. He is a member of the Boston Transit Commission, and a director of the Shannon Copper Co., and the Leonard Copper Co. He has been a lecturer at Harvard on Municipal Government, was a member of the Boston School Committee from 1903 to 1913, and chairman from 1909 to 1913, a member of the committee on judicial appointments of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

Jerome D. Greene, '96, is with Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers. From 1901 to 1905 he was secretary to the President of Harvard College; from 1905 to 1910 secretary to the Corporation, a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the University Council; from 1911 to 1913 an Overseer. He was editor of the *HARVARD BULLETIN* during the years 1898-99 and 1900-01. From 1913 to 1917 he was a trustee and secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a member and secretary of the International Health Board. He is a member of the General Education Board. He is now a trustee, and was formerly general manager, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He has been on important committees of the Harvard Club of New York City and the Associated Harvard Clubs. His publications include: "Exemption from Taxation in Massachusetts" (editor), annual

reports of the Rockefeller Foundation, "Religious Life at Harvard", "Medical Aspects of Social Hygiene", etc.

John L. O'Brian, '96, has received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Buffalo, and that of LL.D. from Hobart College. He is a member of the law firm of O'Brian, Donovan & Goodyear. He was a member of the New York Legislature from 1907 to 1909, United States District Attorney, Western New York, from 1909 to 1914, and delegate-at-large to the New York Constitutional Convention, 1915. In 1913 he was a candidate for Mayor of Buffalo. He is Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the University of Buffalo, and has been Church Advocate of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Western New York.

Robert H. Stevenson, Jr., '97, is a wool merchant. He is also a trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Henry S. Thompson, '99, has been a banker and also a director or other official of various public-service and manufacturing corporations and trust companies. He was assistant recorder of Harvard College for the year 1901-02, officer in charge of admission examinations from 1902 to 1905, secretary for appointments from 1904 to 1906, treasurer of the Harvard Union from 1901 to 1913, and treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association from 1905 to 1908.

He has been a director of the Harvard Coöperative Society since 1911, and secretary and treasurer of the Harvard Varsity Club since 1912, and is a member of the Council of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*.

Samuel S. Drury, '01, is rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He holds the degrees of S.T.B. from Berkeley Divinity School, and L.H.D. from Trinity College. He was chaplain to Bishop Brent of the Philippine Islands from 1905 to 1907, rector of Calvary Church, Providence, R. I., in 1908, and rector of St. Stephen's Church, Boston, from 1908 to 1910.

Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02, is manager of the sales department of Lee, Higginson & Co. He is a director of the State

Street Trust Co., a vice-president of the Investment Bankers Association, and a member of the corporation of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and others. He has been secretary of his College class since 1898, a member of the Graduate Committee on Baseball ever since its creation, and a director of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, is Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He was a member of the New York State Senate from 1910 to 1912, of the Hudson Fulton Celebration Commission in 1909, of the Plattsburg Centennial Commission in 1913, and of the National Commission of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. He is a member of the law firm of Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt.



H. S. THOMPSON, '99.



S. S. DRURY, '01.



B. WENDELL, JR., '02.



F. D. ROOSEVELT, '04.

Harvard in War Time

HARVARD has abandoned its athletic schedules for the spring of 1917. The announcement of that step was made last Friday morning by Dean Briggs, who, as chairman of the Athletic Committee, had previously received authority to do so when war was declared. The *Crimson* waked him at 3.15, almost as soon as the House of Representatives in Washington had passed the war resolution, and he gave out the following official statement:

"Because of the declaration of war the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of

Athletic Sports has decided to give up all formal intercollegiate contests until further notice."

Later in the day the following letter was sent to the athletic authorities of all the colleges with which Harvard had arranged games or races:

Under present conditions it is almost or quite impossible to carry out schedules of games planned in times of peace. Our teams are broken up; the interest of our athletes is rightly transferred to other things than athletics; and there is here, as elsewhere, a general feeling that formal and important intercollegiate contests would be out of place at

such a time as this. It is with great regret that we cancel our games. I have little doubt that your experience and your wishes are much like ours.

Hoping that our teams may meet when the war is over, and that the interval will not be long, I am sincerely yours,

L. B. R. BRIGGS,

For the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports.

As is stated elsewhere, informal contests may be arranged from time to time with teams which are within a convenient distance of Cambridge, and the coaches in the different branches of athletics will be on duty, prepared to give instruction to any members of the University who care to make use of their services, but the usual course of training, which concludes with games and races with Yale, has ended, at least for the current college year. There is some talk of a boat race with Princeton in the April recess.

Dean Briggs had a conference last week with Professor Corwin of Yale and Dean McClenahan of Princeton, and the course which has since been followed was agreed on by the representatives of the three colleges. Last Friday, Fred

W. Moore, '93, the Graduate Treasurer of Athletics, attended a meeting in New York, where delegates from Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and other colleges talked over the situation. No formal action was taken at the meeting.

Most of the undergraduates in Cambridge are now giving their attention chiefly to the work of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and to other kinds of preparation for service in the war.

Captain James A. Shannon, captain of cavalry, U. S. A., following instructions from the War Department, has reported in Cambridge, and has been appointed assistant to Captain Cordier, Commandant of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard. Captain William S. Bowen, U. S. A., has been in Cambridge several weeks. The Harvard corps, therefore, has attached to it three commissioned officers of the United States Army.

Moreover, six officers of the French army are expected in the near future. Some weeks ago the University asked M. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Wash-



Copyright, International Film Service, Inc.

SIGHTING PRACTICE NEAR LANGDELL HALL.



Copyright, International Film Service, Inc.

COMPANY DRILL BEFORE THE UNIFORMS WERE RECEIVED.

ington, whether it would be possible to obtain as military instructors at Harvard a few French officers disabled from active service. The Ambassador took the matter up with enthusiasm, and his government generously offered to send officers and pay their expenses. In a letter written to President Lowell on Easter Day, M. Jusserand said:

My Government informs me that the French instructors whose sailing I had hurried to the best of my ability, will leave Bordeaux on the 9th inst.

Their names are as follows:

Major Azan, infantry, head of the mission.

Major de Reviers de Mauny, infantry.

Capt. Dupont, artillery.

Capt. de Jarny, artillery.

Lt. Morize, infantry.

2d Lieutenant Giraudoux, infantry.

Apart from the highly valuable knowledge of actual warfare under present conditions which these officers possess, their nationality and the circumstances of their appointment ensure them the warmest welcome.

Some of the companies in the corps

have received their uniforms, and the others, it is hoped, will be fitted out before the end of the week. The equipment consists of a regulation, olive-drab, woolen coat and breeches, a garrison, or service, cap, and a pair of canvas leggings. The War Department will add later a campaigning hat and hat-cord, a flannel shirt, and a pair of shoes.

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has voted to provide special final examinations for members of the University who join either of the American ambulance corps in France. The Faculty had previously voted that, if arrangements were made by which students might devote their full time to the work of the R. O. T. C., examinations would be provided for such students in advance of the regular final examination period. The new ruling extends to all drivers.

Work on the enlisting of members of the University as ambulance drivers for the two new sections of the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps is progressing rapidly. On account of training with the

Naval Reserve at Charlestown, C. Higginson, Jr., '17, who has had charge of the recruiting of undergraduates for the work, has been obliged to withdraw his services. All men who wish further information or who desire to enroll in the two new sections, which will sail soon, should communicate with Eliot Norton, '85, 2 Rector St., New York City.

Professors G. P. Baxter and E. P. Kohler, and F. S. Bacon, 2G., of Newton, A. A. Cook, '18, of Canandaigua, N. Y., J. H. Hodges, 3G., of Dorchester, R. D. Hunneman, '17, of Brookline, and M. S. Swanson, '18, of Ralston, Pa., have associated themselves as a committee to gather information about members of the University who desire, and are competent, to serve as chemists for war work of various kinds. The American Association of Manufacturing Chemists is back of a similar movement in the other colleges of the country.

Dean Edwin F. Gay, of the Graduate School of Business Administration, has been appointed a member of the Commercial Economy Board, a body created by the Council of National Defence which has recently organized in Washington, D. C. The function of the new commission will be to bring about the effective and economical distribution of commodities during the war, especially by methods which will enable commercial houses to release their employees so that they may enter the government service. A. W. Shaw, of Chicago, the publisher of *System*, who has been for several years a lecturer in the Harvard Business School, is chairman of the new commission, and Wallace D. Simmons, of Chicago, is a member. Two additional members will soon be appointed.

At a recent meeting of the Phillips Brooks House cabinet it was voted to



Copyright, International Film Service, Inc.

THEIR EYES ON THE TARGETS

offer to the Cambridge Red Cross the privilege of establishing headquarters in the House in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Germany. The Red Cross workers will be allowed the use of the rooms for making bandages and for other purposes, but the work of the Phillips Brooks House Association will continue as usual.

Professor R. M. Johnston, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, spoke on "Forms of Military Service" in Emerson D last Monday evening. He explained the different forms of service open to University men, and showed that there is opportunity for all.

JOINING THE ARMY

The University has issued a leaflet of information relative to joining the Army. The greater portion of it reads as follows:

Apart from the Infantry Reserve Officers' Corps, of which a training unit is established at the University, admission may be secured to any of the following:

2. Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps.
3. Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
4. Coast Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
5. Medical (to include the reserve officers of the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, and Veterinary Corps) Officers' Reserve Corps.
6. Adjutant General's Officers' Reserve Corps.
7. Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps.
8. Inspector General's Officers' Reserve Corps.
9. Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps.
10. Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.
11. Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps.
12. Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

Application blanks may be obtained by writing to the respective sections just stated or to the Adjutant General at the War Department, Washington.

A form of letter to be used in making such applications is given with the leaflet.

For medical and hospital work applicants are advised to consult Professor John Warren at the Medical School, and for technical services to apply to the Departments concerned, or at 2 University Hall.

OVERSEERS APPROVE WAR MEASURES

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers on Monday, April 9, the President of the University made an oral report upon the measures taken and contemplated at Harvard in support of the national government in the present crisis, and the Board adopted the following resolutions:

That this Board heartily endorses the statement of the President of the University about the action of the Faculties of the University in their efforts to put the services of Harvard at the disposal of the Government.

That it is the sense of the Board of Overseers that the University should take every possible means to turn out officers trained in the best possible manner for active service at the earliest possible date.

That the use of University buildings for the purpose of a training camp and otherwise under rules satisfactory to the President be approved, and, further, that the Board approves the action of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in granting academic privileges to students entering or being trained to enter military service.

GREETINGS FROM ABROAD

President Lowell has received the following cable messages from representatives of the University of Paris and Cambridge University:

Paris, April 8, 1917.

Lowell,
President, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Université Paris salut avec joie et confiance
entrée Etats Unis dans guerre sacrée pour
triomphe des peuples.

RECTEUR LIARD.

Cambridge, England,

April 7, 1917.

President, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

British Cambridge welcomes American
Cambridge as a brother-in-arms.

FITZPATRICK,
Vice-Chancellor.

INSTRUCTION IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Professor Eugene Wambaugh, of the Law School, will give members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps instruction in constitutional law after the April recess.

FROM AN '85 DINNER

At the winter dinner of the class of 1885 at the Harvard Club of Boston on the night of April 7, George R. Nutter read to his classmates the following original poem:

"SHE CAN DO NO OTHER."

(In his address before Congress, April 2, 1917, President Wilson closed with a paraphrase of the ending by Martin Luther of his speech before the Diet of Worms, where among his opponents sat the Elector of Brandenburg, the fore-runner of the Kaiser.)

Awake, my country! Has the cry
Of suffering reached thine ear at last?
Awake, awake! The hour is nigh
When for thy fate the die is cast.

Forget thy peace; thine ease forget;
Thy horn of plenty cast aside.
Give us the armor, stainless yet,
In which for thee our fathers died.

Thou canst no other! In thy past
Their sacrifice was in thy name.
For thee they dared the winter's blast,
For thee they kept the light aflame.

Help thou their sons! So in thy noon
They keep thy spirit of the morn;
So by their deeds, preserve thy boon
Of freedom to their sons unborn.

Thou canst no other! Pay the toll
Of blood and tears and life again!
And in this time that tries thy soul,
Oh! teach thy children to be men!

NEW YORK HARVARD CLUB AT WORK

The Board of Managers of the Harvard Club of New York City has appointed a Committee on Military and Naval Service to furnish information to members of the club about opportunities for service in the present emergency. It has issued a circular with an enrollment card, designed to meet the needs of men who can and cannot give all their time to military or auxiliary service at present or in the future. Langdon P. Marvin, '98, is chairman of the committee of eighteen, which includes Arthur Woods, '92, Commissioner of Police, and others of special experience, military, medical and administrative, qualifying them for the work.

Many details of the information conveyed by the circular are local in character. The scope of the opportunities for training and service is of general interest, and is given herewith in outline:

I. MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE: Regular Army (Second Lieutenancies), Officers' Reserve Corps, Aviation Section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, National Guard, Home Defense League, Naval Coast Reserve, Naval Aviation, Naval Militia of the State of New York.

II. MILITARY AND NAVAL TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS: College Men's Training Corps, Military Training Camps Association of the United States, Naval Training Association of the United States.

III. MEDICAL SERVICE: Army, Navy, Hospital, Harvard Surgical Unit.

IV. RELIEF WORK: American Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, American Field Ambulance Service.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, is chairman also of the Executive Council of the College Men's Training Corps formed by the college clubs in New York City to promote the preparation of college graduates for examination for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Robert Bacon, '80, is honorary president of this organization, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., '97, treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace announces the establishment of fellowships of international law, to be awarded for the year 1917-18 to graduate students and teachers in international law or related subjects. Not more than five fellowships in each class may be awarded for the year 1917-18.

In general, a knowledge of the elements of international law and a good knowledge of history is required, and it is desirable that at least two modern languages be furnished.

Applications will be received up to April 21, 1917. Application blanks will be furnished upon request addressed to the Committee on International Law Fellowships, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

"LOST MEN"

The addresses of the following 1913 men are unknown to the secretary of the class. Any information in regard to these "lost men" sent to Walter Tufts, Jr., Secretary, Room 46, 50 State Street, Boston, will be much appreciated by him:

G. B. Davis,
K. A. Douglas,
J. J. Dowdakin,
E. G. Groves,
A. H. Hayum,
H. R. Peterson,
Joseph Rosenstein.

Letters to the Bulletin

THE USE OF THE UNIVERSITY HALLS
EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. G. L. Cabot's letter in the BULLETIN of March 29 puts the case against the exclusion of certain speakers from the University halls all the stronger because the writer has no intention of arguing that side of the question. Mr. Cabot's point is that the right of all persons to be heard does not imply any obligation on the part of Harvard University to furnish a hall for them to air their views. He justifies the exclusion of Mrs. Pankhurst and of Mrs. Skeffington from University halls on the ground that "the authorities, in common with the majority of the graduates and alumni, did not, on the whole, approve of the views that it was desired to promulgate"; and he hopes and believes that the authorities will not now permit the use of Harvard buildings for the promulgation of ideas "which, however meritorious in the abstract, may be inopportune at the present time."

As Mr. Cabot well points out, this is not a straight and simple question of freedom of speech. If it were, Heaven forbid that it should arise in an American university! But the freedom of a hall to speak in is a closely similar question, and should be governed by the same principle.

It is a custom at Harvard for undergraduate organizations to invite speakers whom they consider worth the hearing to address them and all other interested members of the University. These organizations are of all kinds and sizes. Some consist of but two or three gathered together in the name of some highly unpopular cause, and others are as large and as popular as the H. A. A. itself. The Harvard League for Woman Suffrage, at the time it invited Mrs. Pankhurst to speak at Harvard, consisted of about 50 undergraduates. I am not informed as to the organization which in-

vited Mrs. Skeffington. The speakers are chosen and the invitations are issued by the officers of the undergraduate organizations and not by the authorities of the University. The custom is that these lectures be given in a University building, and in 99 per cent. of the cases, getting a hall is a mere matter of routine. But every now and then the authorities see fit to suppress a particular meeting, and it is then that the small unpopular organizations claim the right of using the University halls for lectures open to members of the University without any censorship whatever by the authorities of the University.

Mr. Cabot argues from the premise that the University is under no obligation to furnish a hall for anyone to speak in, to the conclusion that it may with justice furnish a hall for the promulgation of views which enjoy the approval of the authorities and of the majority of the graduates, while at the same time refusing a hall for the promulgation of views which do not enjoy such sanction. The conclusion does not seem to follow from the premise. To the undergraduate organizations the limitation of the right to a hall within such lines seems as oppressive as would such a limitation of the right of freedom of speech. The constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech is of no particular use to the majority as such. It is only the minority in its attempt to say what is distasteful to the majority that ever invokes the protection of the Bill of Rights. The essence of the right is that it shall protect the voice of anyone crying in the wilderness, whether or not he turns out in the end to be a prophet.

The right claimed by the undergraduate organizations is similar. They ask that they may hear, and that their fellows may hear, unpopular views on the same terms that other organizations hear popular views. They do not contend that

their speakers are prophets. On the contrary, they feel that the right is all the dearer when their speaker is considered by the authorities, and by the majority of graduates and undergraduates, the very opposite of a prophet.

At the time President Lowell was asked to muzzle Professor Münsterberg, he pointed out that if the University officially disapproved the public utterances of any professor, it by implication approved the utterances which it did not specifically disapprove. The same principle applies to the use of the University buildings. If the University permits all persons invited by undergraduate organizations to address the undergraduates in college buildings, it does not guarantee the purity of the views of any speaker. But when the authorities start to discriminate, they by inference endorse all speakers whom they do not exclude and they stigmatize as unfit to appear at Harvard all those whom they do exclude. Such a result is unfortunate, both for the authorities of the University, who have to bear the inevitable personal recriminations of the dissenters, and for the University itself, which should not appear in the light of apparently taking sides on contentious questions such as Woman Suffrage, Irish independence, or War and Peace.

The rule under which the undergraduate organizations are now operating was framed in 1912, after the Pankhurst episode. As rigorous in its language as the Pre-Revolutionary Blue Laws, its effect is to lodge in the authorities the power to determine what propaganda and how much propaganda shall be allowed at Harvard. The rule puts the undergraduate minorities in the dilemma either of passively accepting the views of the authorities as to what they shall hear and say—a course unworthy of any American—or else of publicly opposing the authorities and of being therefore branded as disloyal to the University to which they are, as a matter of fact, intensely loyal.

The next occasion for the exercise of the rule will probably be, as Mr. Cabot hopes and believes it will be, against the pacifists. Is the fact that the great majority (and the writer happens to belong to that majority) believe in the declaration and vigorous prosecution of the War, a good reason why those whose beliefs are different should not state them? It is at the very moment which the pro-bello majority would consider most "inopportune", that the exercise by the minority of their right to persuade us if they can is most salutary. If we cannot war upon Prussian absolutism without suppressing the free exchange of opinions in our universities, the spirit we are fighting abroad is flourishing in our midst. When Harvard shall become the instrument of opportunism, the stock of the Puritans is indeed dead.

A. S. OLMSTED, '09.

Philadelphia.

April 3, 1917.

[The following paragraph, containing the rule to which Mr. Olmsted refers, is reprinted from the *Bulletin* of March 13, 1912:

"At a recent meeting of the Corporation the rule reading, 'That the halls of the University be not opened to lectures and addresses by women except such as are invited by the Corporation' was changed to the following: 'The halls of the University shall not be open for persistent and systematic propaganda on contentious questions of contemporaneous social, economic, political, or religious interests.'"]

A CLASS SECRETARY'S TROUBLES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am sending a letter, copy of which I enclose herewith, to our Class Secretary; but would like to reach a great number of my classmates who read your columns by requesting you to publish it as a communication to the Class Secretary, made through you.

C. D. OSBORNE, '10.

Auburn, N. Y.,

March 31, 1917.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In the third Class of 1910 report, over your name, you write as follows:

"Yet we had the satisfaction of knowing

that our Class . . . had contributed its mite toward trying to make the greater part of the world forget or at least forgive America's cowardice and avoidance of a great moral issue."

What right have you to speak thus for the class? Does the majority of the class agree with you in this slander upon America, written in the name of 1910?

As a member of that class, I wish to register my resentment against what I believe to be a grave misrepresentation of the feeling of the class.

The statement quoted is only the personal opinion of the class secretary, and it is grossly improper to put such an opinion in a formal report as the opinion of the class as a whole.

I resent not only the substance of your remarks, reflecting upon the honor of our country, but also the use of our class report for the dissemination of your personal opinions.

Very sincerely yours,

C. D. OSBORNE.

C. C. Little, Esq.,
Class Sec'y, Class of 1910,
Cambridge, Mass.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

See what the secretary of the class of 1910 publishes on page five of the third report of the class:

Class . . . contributed . . . towards trying to make the greater part of the world forget or at least forgive America's cowardice. . . .

Who has closed the Boston Common, that ancient safety-valve for orators, partisans, and moral and immoral reformers, that it has become necessary for our secretary to spend the class funds in disseminating this sulphurous message?

GEORGE W. MARTIN, '10.

New York.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

My classmate, Mr. Osborne, informs me that he has forwarded to you for publication in the BULLETIN a copy of a letter which he wrote me some time ago and which I answered immediately, requesting that he take such measures as seemed to him proper to place the subject matter of his letter before the mem-

bers of the class. I naturally regret extremely that my letter aroused the resentment which he and two other members of the class who have already written me feel. Mr. Osborne states that he hopes his letter in the BULLETIN "may elicit opinions from some men of 1910." It is hardly necessary for me to add my hope to his and to say that I will welcome such criticism and blame in the matter as members of the class may wish to give.

The letter to which Mr. Osborne refers, although undated, was written some months before the United States had severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and it is unfortunate that I should have allowed it to appear in the report undated.

In giving their opinions, I especially request that members of the class ignore such feelings of personal friendship as they may have for me, and, if they agree with Mr. Osborne, will not hesitate to say so.

At our sexennial celebration, when, in the presence of a representative body of the class, announcement was made of the sending of our class ambulance to Verdun, there was no question as to the feelings of those present. To me at that time it was a splendid demonstration that the true spirit of America was not dead, and it further showed that the fact that the class had done even a little to help was to us a source of great joy and inspiration.

I would simply wish to state that criticism of what we love, even though strong, is not necessarily slander, and that I believe the majority of the class, looking back at that time of doubt and indecision, and then considering the present time of action and expression of moral courage, will not feel as resentful as Mr. Osborne and my other two classmates.

One of my classmates has demanded that I make an apology publicly. If I find that I have misrepresented the class, I shall gladly do this to the class; but I

shall never make an apology for the statements made in the class report if they be considered as my individual opinion in the autumn of 1916.

C. C. LITTLE, '10.

Cambridge.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I notice in the issue of the BULLETIN for March 22 an item concerning track and field athletics, and, as one of the "also rans", wish to add my word toward helping the movement to place this branch of athletics upon a better foundation. Judging from the records, conditions probably are still very much as they were in my day, and the reasons for the poor showing made by the track and field team are the same now as then. There is fundamentally no more reason why Harvard should make a poor showing in track and field athletics than in football, baseball, rowing or any of the other intercollegiate sports, and proper attention and encouragement should accomplish the same results that have been accomplished with the football teams.

Proper encouragement and proper coaching are necessary with any branch of athletics, and although the coaching required for track and field athletics is not of the same character as that required for football, it does require, and should receive, the best coaching that is to be had.

In my day practically no one except the stars received any attention from the coach, and practically no encouragement of any sort was given by the professional coach or by any of the graduates who assisted in the coaching to the beginners. With field and track athletics probably more than any other branch encouragement to bring out candidates is necessary, and will bring better paying results. This is particularly true with the long distance and cross-country running where the preparatory school stars very seldom make good in collegiate athletics. A proper system of coaching the beginners

and proper encouragement given to them, including efforts to bring out new candidates, and contests limited to the beginners, is in my opinion the most essential step toward putting this branch of athletics where it belongs in comparison with football, baseball, and rowing.

I fear that the war will block for the present any effort to put new life into these sports, but trust that in a few years the Harvard track and field team will cease to be the joke and disgrace that it was in my day and apparently has been ever since.

SPIER WHITAKER, '03.

Birmingham, Ala.

'93 DINNER IN NEW YORK

The New York members of the class of '93 had their tenth annual dinner on March 30, at the Harvard Club of New York City. The first of these dinners was in 1894; then came a lapse until the eve of the fifteenth anniversary of the class in 1908, and since that time a dinner has been held every year. The members boast that no other class has such a consistent record.

Gilman Collamore, secretary of the New York members, called the company to order at the dinner of March 30, and introduced Frederick Roy Martin, as toastmaster. Walter Cary was chorister and Charles H. Fiske, Jr., read a poem. The speakers were: Professor David S. Muzzey, Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger, Judge Learned Hand, S. F. Batchelder, Selden E. Marvin, Jr., Howard C. Smith, R. M. Binder, J. M. Kendrick, E. C. Cullinan, and J. A. Wilder.

The other members present were: E. M. Weld, Calvert Brewer, A. C. Dearborn, J. H. Hickey, Dexter Blagden, R. P. Bowler, J. I. Straus, F. U. Stearns, C. E. Moody, C. A. Gould, W. E. Kent, Lovat Fraser, H. H. Cook, W. A. Pease, Jr., H. C. Southwick, C. E. Whitmore, W. F. Baker, J. H. Gifford, W. A. Clark, S. M. Ballou, E. L. Hunt, C. C. Goodrich, W. E. Maynard, J. A. Highlands, R. L. Stevens, J. C. Hoppin, C. R. Nutter, and G. H. Brabrook.

LEE WADE PRIZE

The awards in the competition for the Lee Wade, 2d, prizes in speaking were made as follows: First to V. B. Kellett, '18, of Hopedale, Mass.; second to M. A. Shattuck, '19, of Seattle; third to W. L. Bullock, '17, of Chicago.

LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association of New York City was held at the Harvard Club on Thursday, March 20. William C. Osborn, LL.B. '88, president of the association, presided, and the speakers were John S. Ewart, of the Ottawa, Canada, bar, Ogden L. Mills, '95, of the New York State Senate, and Professor Edward H. Warren, '95, of the Harvard Law School.

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Joseph P. Cotton, LL.B. '00; vice-presidents, James Byrne, LL.B. '82, Herbert Parsons, L. '91-93, Victor Morawetz, LL.B. '78; treasurer, Lawrence G. Bennett, LL.B. '12; secretary, Alfred L. Loomis, LL.B. '12; members of the executive committee, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., LL.B. '03, Langdon P. Marvin, LL.B. '01, Francis R. Appleton, Jr., LL.B. '10, Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., LL.B. '11, Irving Olds, LL.B. '10.

LECTURES ON GOVERNMENT

Under the auspices of the Special Aid Society, Harvard professors are giving in Huntington Hall, Boston, a series of lectures on the general topic "Government." Professor A. B. Hart lectured on April 4, on "Who Steers the Ship of State?" and Professor A. N. Holcombe on April 11, on "The Inside of State Government." The other appointments are:

April 18—Professor G. G. Wilson, on "International Rights and Duties of American Citizens."

May 2—Professor G. C. Whipple, on "The Inner Life of the City."

May 9—Prof. W. B. Munro, on "What City Government Means."

1908 DINNER

The annual 1908 New York dinner will be held at the New York Harvard Club on Thursday, April 19, at 7.30 o'clock. Many out of town men will be present. There will be speeches by Edward Salshury, who has been in France for three years with the Ambulance Corps, Lloyd Derby, on preparedness, and others.

NO BULLETIN NEXT WEEK

The spring recess of the University will extend from April 15 to April 21 inclusive. There will accordingly be no issue of the BULLETIN next week, and the next issue will be dated April 26.

OFFICERS OF THE UNION

The Harvard Union has elected the following officers:

President, Major Henry L. Higginson, '55.
Vice-president, D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem, Mass.

Secretary, L. K. Garrison, '19 of New York City.

Governing Board, S. N. Dunton, '18, of Circleville, O., M. J. Logan, uL., of Boston, W. O. Morgan, '18, of Highland Park, Ill., C. S. Nickerson, '18, of Cliftondale, Mass., Hampton Robb, '18, of Cleveland, E. R. Roberts, 1L., of Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Library Committee, Professors George H. Chase, Charles T. Copeland, and William A. Neilson, and F. B. Bradley, '19, of Convent, N. J., P. M. Cabot, '18, of Brookline, R. S. Emmet, '19, of South Salem, N. Y., and A. D. Weld, '18, of Boston.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The Pierian Sodality has elected the following officers: President, D. O. Woodbury, '18, of Ogunquit, Me.; vice-president, L. H. Zach, '18, of Boston; secretary, M. F. Brightfield, uC., of St. Louis; treasurer, L. E. Ward, '19, of Watertown; manager, L. B. Drake, '18, of Newfoundland, N. J.

The annual spring social service dinner was held in the Union on Thursday, April 5. Among the speakers were Henry Abrahams, a member of the Boston School Committee and secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, and S. E. Wright, director of boys' work at Hale House, Boston.

The Glee Club will assist the Cecilia Society of Boston in a concert to be given in Symphony Hall on May 3, for the benefit of the American Red Cross. H. L. Mason, '88, is president, and Chalmers Clifton, '12, is conductor, of the Cecilia Society.

The Harvard Aeronautical Society has elected the following officers: President, David Gregg, '18, of Brookline; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Cheney, '20, of Peterboro; N. H.; member of the executive committee, T. D. Cabot, '19, of Cambridge.

The 47 Workshop will give its fourth production of the year on April 26 and 27 in Agassiz House. The play will be "The Stranger", a 3-act drama written by Miss Leonora Loreman, formerly a student in English 47.

George A. Percy, '18, of Arlington, Mass., has been elected hockey captain for the season of 1917-18. Percy has played on the hockey team for two years, and was last year an outfielder on the baseball nine.

Alumni Notes

'60—Rev. Charles A. Humphreys has changed his address to 327 South Linden Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

'69—Edward Haven Mason, A.M. '72, died in Boston on March 21 after an illness of several months. He practised law all his life, and at various times was counsel for more than thirty railroad corporations. From 1876 to 1902 he was an associate justice of the Newton (Mass.) court. He had been a member of the Newton Common Council, an alderman, and a member of the school committee for many years. He was vice-president of the Newton Trust Company, and a director of several business corporations. From 1912 till his death he was president of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital.

'70—John Francis Dwight died at Holliston, Mass., on March 21. He was principal of the Rahway (N. J.) Institute from 1870 to 1876; master of the John Cummings School in Woburn, Mass., for a year; sub-master of the Lincoln School in South Boston from 1877 to 1889; sub-master of the Thomas N. Hart School in South Boston from 1889 to 1895, and master of that school until his retirement in 1914.

'71—William Rotch Ware died at his home in Milton, Mass., on March 28. After leaving College he studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the Beaux Arts in Paris. On his return to Boston in 1875 he became associated with the *American Architect and Building News*, of which he afterwards was owner and publisher, as well as editor. He retired in 1902.

'73—William Appleton Bell, M. D. '76, died suddenly at his home in Somerville, Mass., on April 3. After his graduation from the Medical School he studied three years in Europe, and had practised medicine in Somerville since that time.

'75—Nathan Matthews spoke at a meeting of the Boston Bar Association at the Boston City Club on March 28.

'83—Dean E. S. Rousmaniere of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, spoke at the annual public meeting of the New England Moral Reform Society, held in Boston on March 22.

M.D.V. '86—Daniel D. Lee died suddenly at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on March 22. He was a member of the first class graduated from the Harvard Veterinary School, and became an instructor in anatomy there in the following year. Twenty-five years ago he founded the Boston Veterinary Hospital and had carried it on ever since.

M.D. '87—Thomas B. Shea died of heart failure at his home in Boston on March 25.

He had been assistant port physician, medical inspector, health commissioner, and chief medical inspector of Boston. At the time of his death he was deputy health commissioner in charge of the sanitary division of the health department of that city.

'95—Andrew J. Peters, LL.B. '98, formerly assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, has been appointed a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and vice-chairman and deputy federal reserve agent.

'97—Lombard Williams has been appointed by Governor McCall of Massachusetts a trustee of the Norfolk State Hospital.

'98—Henry T. Hooper has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Me.

'00—Elmer W. Stout's address is Fletcher American National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

'01—Charles A. McAlpine has given up his position as field secretary of the Pacific Coast Baptist Theological Union, and moved from Berkeley, Cal., to 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

'01—Wilbur G. Quincy is with A. B. Leach & Co., 62 Cedar St., New York.

'02—John Haynes Holmes published an article on "The Religion of Rabindranath Tagore", in the March number of the *Bookman*.

'03—DeLancey K. Jay, John A. Knowles, and Herbert L. Riker have received commissions as captains of infantry, O. R. C.

'03—William N. Taylor has received a commission as captain of artillery, O. R. C.

'04—Henry T. Eaton was married in New York on March 31 to Miss Ina Alice Kissel.

'08—Frederick S. Collins was married on January 20 in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Edith Gibson. They are living at 35 North Quaker Lane, East Hartford, Conn.

'08—J. Victor Greenebaum, M.D. '11, has been appointed assistant attending pediatrician to the staff of the Cincinnati General Hospital. He is a member of the Cincinnati General Base Hospital Unit.

'08—Herbert E. Johnson is teaching the Classics at the Mackenzie School, Monroe, N. Y.

'08—A son, Eugene S., was born on March 27 to Eugene B. Strassburger and Constance (Block) Strassburger at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ph.D. '08—William E. Lunt, professor of English History at Cornell University, has accepted the professorship of English Constitutional History at Haverford College.

'09—R. D. Lyman is bacteriologist and chemist for the Millner Dairy Co., Inc., Nor-

folk, Va. His home address in Norfolk is 200 West Freemason St.

'09—Norman H. North has left Minnesota and is living at 58 Pleasant St., Brookline, Mass.

'09—C. W. Waldron has changed his home address to 14 Orchard Road, Brookline, Mass.

'10—Earl A. Aldrich is assistant professor of English at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.

'10—Alfred I. Moriarty is general factory manager for Antonio Roig & Langsdorf, manufacturers of cigars, Philadelphia, Pa.

'10—A son was born on March 15 to Malcolm Pirnie and Gertrude (Knowlton) Pirnie.

'10—Rollin P. Smith died at Chicago on March 20. He was an electrical engineer with the Illinois Steel Co.

'12—Davis Hutchins was married in Milton, Mass., on March 31 to Miss Pauline Lambert Davis.

'12—L. Aubrey Norman, M.B.A. '14, is with Putnam, Putnam & Bell, lawyers, 60 State St., Boston.

'12—Bertrand E. Roberts, M.D. '16, is in the municipal laboratory of the Board of Health of Oskaloosa, Ia.

'12—Theodore R. Schoonmaker is an assistant staff secretary of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York City. His home address is 485 East 38th St., Paterson, N. J.

'13—Hervy P. Lawless was married on February 12 at Brattleboro, Vt., to Miss Georgia E. Ladd. After May 1 they will be at home in Bridgeport, Conn., where Lawless is engaged in road construction with the Warren Brothers Co.

'13—Clyde B. Long, formerly chief engineer at the Augusta State Hospital, Augusta, Me., is assistant mechanical superintendent of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., machinery and tools, Providence, R. I.

'13—Daniel Needham, LL.B. '16, is practising law with George L. Wilson at 15 State St., Boston.

'14—E. Russell Davis is teaching history in the high school at Brattleboro, Vt.

'14—L. Ellsworth Snow has opened a shoe store, The Elite Boot Shop, at 25 School St., Boston.

A.M. '14—William H. Mikesell is instructor in public speaking at the University of Texas.

'15—Robert T. Gannett is with Parkinson & Burr, 53 State St., Boston. His home address is 3 Channing Place, Cambridge, Mass.

'15—Paul S. Reed is with the J. Walter Thompson Co., advertising, 201 Devonshire St., Boston. His home address is Kirkland Court, Cambridge.

'15—Stanley C. Swift is teaching in the Blake Country School, Lakewood, N. J.

'16—Andrew J. R. Helmus has resigned his position as president of the Prospect Union, Cambridge, Mass., to become field executive and organizer of membership campaigns and chapters of the American Red Cross, at the headquarters of the Northeast Division, 4 Liberty Square, Boston. He will continue to direct the Prospect Union until his successor is chosen.

'16—Irving G. Moses is with Joseph Joseph Brothers Co., Lebanon, Pa.

'16—George H. Priest, Jr., is instructor in chemistry at the University of Maine, Orono.

'16—E. P. Warner, who is studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been elected president of the recently-formed Technology Aero Club.

'17—Leslie A. Morgan, who was with Moors & Cabot, Boston, is now assistant to the manager of the publicity department of the Bencyrus Co., manufacturers of machinery, South Milwaukee, Wis.

'17—W. S. Simpkins completed his college work at mid-years, and is with the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Alumni Association, PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$5; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.

Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer.

Roger Pierce, '04, Editor.

Albert Thorndike, '81,

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,

John D. Merrill, '89,

F. W. Burlingame, '91,

Ellery Sedgwick, '04,

E. M. Grossman, '01,

C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston

William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.

William C. Hayden, '80, Vice-President, Chicago.

Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.

Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

Charles G. Saunders, '67, Lawrence.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.

James H. Perkins, '08, New York.

Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.

Russell Green Fessenden, '92, Boston.

March 11 D. Follen, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.

Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.

John W. Prentiss, '08, New York.

Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.

John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917.

NUMBER 29.

News and Views

The French Officers and the Training Corps.

The arrival of five officers of the French Army sent by the government of France, at the request of President Lowell, to assist in the military instruction of Harvard students, has been the outstanding Harvard event of the past week. Two majors, a captain, a first and second lieutenant, all from the great army which has so distinguished itself in Europe, all experienced in the kind of modern warfare which our own officers may still be called upon to wage, all representing a people which has peculiarly won the sympathy and admiration of Americans, and detailed by the government of France specifically to Harvard—how could their welcome fall short of the most enthusiastic that the men of Harvard could possibly extend? It was given first in New York, at the Harvard Club of that city, with the whole-heartedness for which the club is proverbial. On Friday it is to be given at the Harvard Club of Boston, in song, in speech—by President Lowell, President Eliot, and William S. Hall, '69—and in the beginning of a hospitality which is to cover the whole term of service of the French officers at Harvard. There can be no doubt that the students soon to be under the instruction of these officers will greet them after their own fashion, and that the welcome will be from the heart.

One of the French officers, by the way,

Lieutenant Giraudoux, is separable from the others by reason of the fact that long before this he should have been included in published lists of "Harvard Men in the War." In the academic year 1907-08 he was a student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard. Three years later, he published in Paris a book, "*L'Ecole des Indifférents*", made up of three long short stories, one of which, "*Don Manuel le Paresseux*", had for its hero an easy-going Southern American student at Harvard. The local scenes, one of which has a curiously foreign appearance in the book as "*Jamaïcaplain*", will therefore not be wholly strange to Lieutenant Jean Giraudoux.

The biographical notes upon the French officers which appear later in this issue of the BULLETIN will indicate their eminent fitness as emissaries from such a nation as France to an institution of learning in another country. They have won their spurs not only as soldiers but as thinkers, teachers, and writers. The scholar in arms is the ideal instructor of military science at a university. This type has three representatives among the five officers already arrived. All of them, including Captain de Jarny of the artillery, who, it is hoped, will have landed before the end of the present week, count the speaking of English among their acquirements.

While the air has been full of enthusiasm for this embodiment of the Allies in the midst of the war preparations at Harvard, there has been no little uneasiness

over the doubtful status of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the light of the recent announcement from the War Department that the only training camp of this nature to be established for New Englanders will be at Plattsburg. Whether the Harvard Corps may be extended, according to the hopes of the college authorities, into a body increased by new student enrollments and by the inclusion of graduates and men from other colleges and from none, or whether it shall continue at all, remains at this writing uncertain. Harvard has offered to do what the Government wants, and there can of course be no modifying the terms of the offer for the sake of letting Harvard do what it wants. To play the game, as President Lowell so strongly suggested in New York last week, is the important thing. It is greatly to be hoped, however, that the desires of the government and of the University will be found in the end so nearly the same that arrangements satisfactory to both may be made. There can be no possibility that all the eagerness which Harvard and its sons have shown to be of actual service will be permitted to waste itself.

* * *

Our Directors.

On a later page we are giving some account, with portraits, of the six candidates for the three vacancies on the board of Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association to be filled by the vote of degree-holders on Commencement Day. These candidates are selected by the same nominating committee that the Directors of the Alumni Association appoints to choose candidates for the Board of Overseers. Their names are not submitted to the entire electorate by postal ballot, like the names of candidates for the Board of Overseers, but the graduates have the same opportunity of pass-

ing upon them at the polls. Besides the three men thus chosen annually for terms of three years, that is in addition to the nine elected members of the board, there are five others appointed to represent, respectively, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Harvard Club of New York City, the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, and the Associated Harvard Clubs, with two representatives, and the officers chosen by the directors.

This committee of the Alumni Association and the officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs are the two groups of graduates who direct all the alumni activities of Harvard. In the nature of the case the Alumni Association is most concerned with the activities for which the headquarters must be nearest home—the nomination and election of Overseers, the general conduct of the alumni program on Commencement Day, the direction of the varied work of the alumni office, which includes the publication of the BULLETIN. It is needless to remind our readers that there is much besides to be done, and that the Associated Harvard Clubs has proved itself an invaluable agency for the closer knitting together of the University and its sons.

At this moment, however, we wish to call attention to the good work the nominating committee of the Alumni Association has done in placing before the electorate the candidates from whom three are to be chosen this year; and to remind the degree-holders in general that the choice of effective directors of the Alumni Association is a matter which should not be at all overshadowed by the importance of electing effective Overseers.

* * *

The Change of Secretaries.

In the account of the recent meeting of the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association printed on a later

page, the votes recording the resignation of Roger Pierce, '04, as General Secretary of the Association and the election of Charles Jackson, '98, to succeed him in July will be read with special interest. The BULLETIN's readers will be glad to know that Mr. Pierce, who will continue his work as Secretary until July 1, is planning thereafter to give his time wholly to other interests of the University, and that Mr. Jackson, who for some years has been a member of the firm of Jackson and Curtis in Boston, will from July 1 onward devote himself entirely to the work of the Alumni Association.

* * *

A National Service Bureau

The Harvard Alumni Association has established a National Service Bureau of which the object is to centralize all information on the various phases of the present crisis, and to create a central clearing-house for inquiries about ways and means of being of service at this time. At present the University and the Association are burdened with countless requests for information and advice, and the same is true of other Harvard organizations. It is hoped, moreover, that it will be possible to extend the sphere of the Bureau's influence and to cooperate with the government in such ways as appear to offer the greatest opportunities for really constructive service to the country.

The Bureau will have its headquarters at the Alumni Office at 50 State Street, Boston, where it will keep in close touch with the University and with Washington. In each state, and in the big cities where there is an active group of Harvard men, there will be designated some one graduate who will act as correspondent of the central bureau in Boston, to collect and forward information on local

activities, and to be kept advised of developments in the opportunities for national service. All information collected will be tabulated at the Bureau and distributed through the BULLETIN and other channels, and through correspondence with those men who are in touch with any of the local correspondents.

The Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau formed by Dean McClellan of the University of Pennsylvania has been compiling a census of college men and alumni of a number of colleges and universities, and our own University Committee on Military Affairs has been affiliated with this enterprise. At the moment it does not seem advisable to take a census of Harvard men. The Bureau, however, is prepared to do so, if in the light of future events it appears to be desirable and to be the wish of the government; also, when definite plans have been formulated by the government, there will doubtless be other effective ways in which the Bureau may cooperate.

* * *

When the country was on the verge of war and the *De Mortuis*,

Harvard Union for American Neutrality set itself squarely against the current of popular opinion in Cambridge, some harsh things were thought and said about this organization. Since the BULLETIN recorded and commented upon its beginnings, it is only fair that the end of the story should be read in these pages. This is found in the admirable, straightforward letter of Hallowell Davis, '18, which appeared in the *Crimson* just too late to be copied in our last issue, but is reprinted on a later page of this. Whatever may have been said of the Union before, there should now be none to grudge it the praise accorded to him in whose life nothing became him like the manner of his leaving it.

Recent Books by Harvard Men

THE following list of new books by Harvard men is compiled from the announcements of many publishers. Twice a year the BULLETIN prints such a list, frequently supplemented by a shorter array of titles, containing some of the inevitable omissions.

In spite of the troublous times, the present list is one of the largest we have ever published. Of its hundred items, approximately, about one-fourth represent the works of members of the various faculties. Many of their publications are text-books, and it is therefore natural that books of an educational character outnumber those of any other single variety. It is interesting to note that the next largest representation is found in the field of religion. Fiction, poetry, and international affairs stand next in almost equal numbers. There has been a distinct recession in the tide of war-books based upon personal experience. Economics, philosophy, science, criticism, and many other single branches of learning and letters are represented by a few works each.

Altogether the impression produced by a scrutiny of the list is that a large number of Harvard writers are seriously applying themselves to serious matters. The possible "best sellers" are few in number—more's the pity for those who depend upon their pens for their support,—but the list as a whole is one in which the fellowship of Harvard may well take pride. It is closely related to the life of the time in which we live, and preponderantly on the side of the interests which should be uppermost in the company of educated men.

LL.B. '59—Everett P. Wheeler, "Sixty Years of American Life", Dutton: a contribution to the social and legal history of the United States from 1850 to 1910. "A World Court and International Police", American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

dv. '69-71—Howard N. Brown, "Freedom

and Truth", W. B. Clarke: twenty-six sermons delivered in King's Chapel, Boston.

'73—J. Laurence Laughlin, "Latter-day Problems", Scribner: a revised and enlarged edition.

'74—Henry C. Merwin, "The Horse: his Breeding, Care, and Treatment in Health and Disease", McClurg: a practical work by the president of the Boston Work-horse Relief Association.

'76—F. J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale), "Light of Provence", Putnam: a dramatic poem by the U. S. Ambassador to Argentina.

'76—Charles Franklin Thwing, "The Ministry: an Appeal to College Men", Pilgrim Press: a book addressed to men in college who are soon to make a choice of life's calling.

'77—James Byrne, and Gilbert H. Montague, '01 (contributors), "Some Legal Phases of Corporate Financing, Reorganization and Regulation", Macmillan: addresses delivered in 1916 at the instance of the Association of the Bar of New York City.

Ph.D. '78—G. Stanley Hall, "Jesus, the Christ, in the Light of Psychology", Doubleday, Page: a treatment of the Jesus of art and literature in the light of psychology.

'81—William Roscoe Thayer, Robert Howard Lord, '06, Assistant Professor of History, Archibald Cary Coolidge, '87, Professor of History, (and Charles Downer Hazen) "Three Peace Congresses of the Nineteenth Century, and Claimants to Constantinople", Harvard University Press: papers on the treaties of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and on Constantinople.

'83—Louis A. Coolidge, "The Life of Ulysses S. Grant", Houghton Mifflin: a volume in the American Statesmen Series.

A.M. '83—Henry Churchill King, "Fundamental Questions", Macmillan: a discussion of the fundamental problems involved in the Christian view of God and the world.

'84—Edward S. Drown, "The Apostles' Creed Today", Macmillan: an historical interpretation of the origin and growth of the Apostles' Creed.

'86—Paul Revere Frothingham, "A Confusion of Tongues", Houghton Mifflin: a series of essay-sermons dealing with various aspects of life as affected by the great war.

'86—George Santayana, "Egotism in German Philosophy", Scribner: a discussion of German philosophers.

'87—William F. Ganong, "Text-book of Botany for Colleges", Macmillan: Part II, a study in the kinds and relationship of plants.

'87—Stephen Berrien Stanton, "The Hidden

Happiness", Scribner: a study of the mental attitude in which happiness consists.

'89—J. R. Hayes, "Collected Poems", The Biddle Press, Philadelphia: a volume of 496 pages bringing together all the author's books of verse together with several hundred poems as yet unpublished in book-form.

'90—Raymond Calkins, "Idle Words: an Address", Pilgrim Press: a sermon against cowardly and sentimental catch-phrases.

'90—Raymond Weeks, "Ode to France", Oxford University Press: verses written in France during August and September, 1914.

'91—Charles L. Slatery, "A Churchman's Reading", Longmans, Green: an essay for laymen, dedicated to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

'93—Joseph C. Hoppin, "Euthymides and his Fellows", Harvard University Press: a description of numerous pieces of pottery of the fifth century B. C., with illustrations.

'93—Lewis Niles Roberts, "The Story of Nedda, an Italian Reservist's Wife", privately printed, The University Press: an endeavor to present the situation which would have confronted women in the North End of Boston if the New England Italian War Relief Fund had not been organized.

Ph.D. '93—William Herbert Carruth, "Verse Writing", Macmillan: a book designed primarily for classroom use in college and university courses in poetics.

'94—Allen French, "The Hiding-Places", Scribner: a novel of mystery about a New England farm. "At Plattsburg", Scribner: the experiences of a "rookie."

'94—Boris Sidis, "Philistine and Genius", Badger: a revised edition of a book formerly published by Moffat, Yard, with the addition of an essay on "Precocity in Children."

'95—Horatio W. Dresser, "Handbook of the New Thought", Putnam: an attempt to bring together the general teachings of the New Thought movement.

'95—Edward Arlington Robinson, "Merlin", Macmillan: a long dramatic poem dealing with the Arthurian legend.

'95—Alonzo Rothschild, "Honest Abe", Houghton Mifflin: the successor of "Lincoln, Master of Men", which was left practically completed by Mr. Rothschild at the time of his death last year.

'97—Sinclair Kennedy, "The Pan-Angles", Longmans, Green: a consideration of the federation of the seven English-speaking nations.

'97—Percy MacKaye, "Sinbad the Sailor: his Adventures with Beauty and the Peacock Lady in the Castle of the Forty Thieves", Houghton Mifflin: a story in dramatic form written originally as the libretto of an opera, illustrated from sketches by Urban.

'98—William H. P. Hatch, "The Pauline

Idea of Faith in its Relation to Jewish and Hellenistic Religion", Harvard University Press: volume II in the Harvard Studies in Theology.

'98—Ellery C. Stowell and Henry F. Munro, A.M. '13, "International Cases, Vol. II", Houghton Mifflin: a college text-book on "War and Neutrality", covering important diplomatic incidents of the present war.

A.M. '98—Earle Raymond Hedrick (with C. M. Smith), "Electrical and Magnetic Measurements", Macmillan: a college text-book. (Editor) "Elementary Mathematical Analysis", Macmillan: a text-book for freshmen.

Ph.D. '98—Ashley H. Thorndike (with Franklin T. Baker), "Everyday Classics", Macmillan: a series of readers for elementary schools.

'99—William Healy, "Mental Conflicts and Misconduct", Little, Brown: a new book on the psychology of conduct by the author of "The Individual Delinquent."

Ph.D. '99—John Elof Boodin, "A Realistic Universe: An Introduction to Metaphysics", Macmillan: a sequel to "Truth and Reality", published in 1911.

Ph.D. '99—Herman Harrell Horne, "The Teacher as Artist", Houghton Mifflin: an essay on education as an æsthetic process.

'00—Frederick Orin Bartlett, "The Triflers", Houghton Mifflin: another novel by the author of "The Wall Street Girl."

'00—Reginald Wright Kauffman, "Ancient Quest", R. J. Shores: the first example of the work of the new Colorist School of Poetry. "The Mark of the Beast", Macaulay: a novel.

'01—William T. Foster, "Should Students Study?", Harpers: a discussion, by the president of Reed College, of a question of some importance in collegiate education.

'01—Albert E. Wier (editor), "Sacred Music the Whole World Loves", "Ballads the Whole World Sings", "Dance Music the Whole World Plays", "Light Opera at Home", "Modern Piano Pieces the Whole World Plays", Appleton: collected music published in the "Whole World Music Series."

A.M. '01—Rufus M. Jones, "St. Paul, the Hero", Macmillan: a life of St. Paul written primarily for boys.

'02—Witter Bynner, "Young Harvard and other poems", Stokes: a republication of the author's "An Ode to Harvard and other Poems."

'02—Waldo E. Forbes, "Cycles of Personal Belief", Houghton Mifflin: a suggestion of the direction in which one may look for ethical guidance.

'02—John Haynes Holmes, "Religion for Today", Dodd, Mead: various interpretations

of the thought and practice of the new religion of our time.

A.M. '03—Frank Aydelotte, "English and Engineering", McGraw-Hill: a volume of essays for English classes in engineering schools.

A.M. '03—Richard Ashley Rice, "Robert Louis Stevenson", Bobbs-Merrill: an account of Stevenson with extended excerpts from his writings.

'04—Arthur Davison Ficke, "An April Elegy", Kennerley: a volume of poems of varied subjects.

'04—David A. McCabe (with George E. Barnett), "Mediation, Investigation, and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes", Appleton: a study of the work and possibilities of commissions for mediating and investigating questions arising between labor and capital.

'05—Barton Blake (translator), "The War, Madame . . ." by Paul G raldy, Scribner: a brief story of a French soldier's last vacation in Paris.

'05—T. Lothrop Stoddard, "Present-Day Europe: its National States of Mind", Century: a study of the state of mind of each European country when the war broke out.

'06—Charles S. Bird, Jr., "Town Planning for Small Communities", Appleton: a volume in the National Municipal League Series.

'06—Burton Kline, "End of the Flight", Lane: a novel, treating of the success of a Harvard Law School man in a small inland town.

'06—Denys P. Myers, "Notes on the Control of Foreign Relations", Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague: a new book by the international law adviser of the World Peace Foundation.

Ph.D. '06—Stuart P. Sherman, "Matthew Arnold, How to Know Him", Bobbs-Merrill: an account of Arnold as poet and critic, with quotations from his works.

'08—Joseph Husband, "The Story of the Pullman Car", McClurg: a new volume by the author of "America at Work."

Ph.D. '08—Frederic Austin Ogg, "Economic Development of Modern Europe", Macmillan: an account of the social and economic changes in Europe since the middle of the 18th century. "National Progress, 1907-16", Harper: vol. XXVIII in "The American Nation", edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Professor of Government.

'09—Norman B. Cole and Clayton H. Ernst, '10, "First Aid for Boys", Appleton: a simple book containing up-to-date information about first-aid.

'09—Harold E. Porter ("Holworthy Hall"), "What He Least Expected", Bobbs-Merrill: a novel, the scene of which is laid in New York City and Bermuda.

'10—Norman Foerster (editor), "The Chief American Prose Writers", Houghton Mifflin:

a selection of the best works of nine American writers.

'10—Willard Huntington Wright, "Misinforming a Nation", Huebsch: a critical examination of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Ph.D. '10—George Benjamin Woods (editor), "English Poetry and Prose of the Romantic Movement", a textbook for courses in the Romantic Movement.

'11—Joseph Murdoch, "Opaque Minerals", John Wiley & Sons: an aid to the study of ores.

'11—Edward Watson Supple, "Spanish Reader of South American History", Macmillan: a text-book with notes, exercises, and vocabulary.

'12—John Heard, Jr., (translator), "Maxims of the Duke de la Rochefoucauld", Houghton Mifflin: a new translation in a limited edition.

'12—Edward J. O'Brien, "White Fountains", Small, Maynard: a volume of odes and lyrics. (Editor) "The Best Short Stories of 1916, and the Yearbook of the American Short Story", Small, Maynard: the text of twenty short stories which the editor considers the best published in 1916. (Editor, with Padraic Colum) "Poems of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood", Small, Maynard: a collection of poems by men prominent in the recent revolution in Dublin.

A.M. '12—Philip Marshall Brown, "International Realities", Scribner: an analysis of international law in the light of its apparent breakdown in the European War.

'13—Lewis S. Gannett, (editor) "Restoration of Europe", by A. H. Fried, Macmillan: an analysis of the causes of the war and the outlook for the future.

A.M. '13—J. F. Steiner, "The Japanese Invasion", McClurg: a consideration of the problem of Japanese immigration from the point of view of race psychology.

Ph.D. '14—Henry T. Moore, "Pain and Pleasure", Moffat, Yard: a volume in the series, "Our Senses and What They Mean to Us", of which George Van Ness Dearborn, A.M. '06, is the editor.

Ph.D. '15—Homer Bews Vanderbluc, "Railroad Valuation", Houghton Mifflin: a scientific study which won the Hart, Schaffner, and Marx Prize.

William Elwood Byerly, '71, Perkins Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, "Calculus of Variations", Harvard University Press: a text-book for college classes.

Edward Channing, '78, Professor of History, "The History of the United States: Vol. IV, Federalists and Republicans, 1789 to 1815", Macmillan: a history of the period of the organization of the government by Washington and Hamilton, following the ratification of the constitution.

William E. Castle, '93, Professor of Zoology, and Sewall Wright, G.S. '12-15, "Studies in Inheritance in Guinea-Pigs and Rats", Carnegie Institute.

K. G. T. Webster, '93, Assistant Professor of English, and W. A. Neilson, Ph.D. '98, Professor of English, "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, and Piers the Ploughman", Houghton Mifflin: a volume in the Riverside Literature Series.

E. V. Huntington, '95, Associate Professor of Mathematics, "The Continuum and Other Types of Serial Order", Harvard University Press: a presentation of some of the problems connected with the concept of order. 2nd edition.

Arthur Stanwood Pier, '95, Instructor in English, "Jerry", Houghton Mifflin: the story of a spirited young Irish-American.

Henry Vincent Hubbard, '97, Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture, (with Theodora Kimball) "An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design", Macmillan: a discussion of a working theory of landscape design, and its application to the most important problems, illustrated with pen and ink drawings.

Chester N. Greenough, '98, Professor of English, and Frank W. C. Hersey, '99, Instructor in English, "English Composition", Macmillan: a text-book for use in college work.

L. J. Henderson, '98, M.D. '02, Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry, "The Order of Nature: an Essay", Harvard University Press: a new survey of the positive and scientific aspects of the problem of what and whence we are.

William Allan Neilson, Ph.D. '98, Professor of English, "Robert Burns: How to Know Him", Bobbs-Merrill: a biographical sketch with chapters on the language of Burns, and selections from his writings. (Editor) "American Patriots and Statesmen from Washington to Lincoln", Collier: five volumes of the "Collier Classics."

Roger I. Lee, '02, M.D. '05, Professor of Hygiene, "Health and Disease", Little, Brown: a discussion of the principles which should guide individuals and communities in living effective lives.

Henry W. Holmes, '03, Assistant Professor of Education, and Oscar C. Gallagher, '96, "Composition and Rhetoric", Appleton: a text-book.

Charles E. Whitmore, '07, Instructor in English, "Twenty-five Sonnets", privately printed, The Cosmos Press, Cambridge: a book of verse.

F. W. C. Lieder, Ph.D. '07, Instructor in German, (editor) Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea", Oxford University Press: a text-

book with introduction, appendices, notes, and vocabulary.

George H. Edgell, '09, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts, (with Fiske Kimball) "History of Architecture", Harpers: a volume in Harper's Fine Arts Series.

Melvin Thomas Copeland, Ph.D. '10, Assistant Professor of Marketing, (editor) "Business Statistics", Harvard University Press: a discussion of methods of compilation and uses for statistics chiefly as employed in mercantile and manufacturing houses.

K. H. Thoma, D.M.D. '11, Instructor in Dental Anatomy and Lecturer on Oral Histology and Pathology, "Oral Abscesses", Ritter & Co.: a profusely illustrated book intended for the practising dentist as well as for the student.

L. T. Troland, Ph.D. '15, Instructor in Psychology, (with D. F. Comstock) "The Nature of Matter and Electricity", Van Nostrand: an attempt to give the conception of the structure of the material universe which has developed in the minds of modern students of physical science.

Robert Cutler, '16, Assistant in English, "Louisburg Square", Macmillan: a novel of contemporary Boston.

Odell Shepard, Ph. D. '16, Instructor in English, "A Lonely Flute", Houghton Mifflin: a collection of verse.

B. M. Anderson, Assistant Professor of Economics, "The Value of Money", Macmillan: a discussion of money and conditions affecting its value.

John M. Brewer, Instructor in Education, and Roy W. Kelly, A.M. '15, "The Selected, Critical Bibliography of Vocational Guidance", Harvard University Press: the fourth of the "Harvard Bulletins in Education."

Paul Terry Cherington, Assistant Professor of Marketing, "The Wool Industry", A. W. Shaw Co.: a study of the commercial problems of American woolen and worsted manufacturing.

Joseph Stancliffe Davis, Instructor in Economics, "Essays in the Earlier History of American Corporations", Harvard University Press: four studies in the 17th and 18th centuries, published in two volumes.

George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, W. W. Fenn, '81, Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, R. M. Jones, A.M. '01, W. L. Worcester, '81, (with three others) "The Religious History of New England", Harvard University Press: King's Chapel lectures dealing with eight large Protestant denominations.

H. S. Langfeld, Assistant Professor of Psychology, and F. H. Allport, '13, Assistant in Philosophy and Psychology, "An Elementary Laboratory Course in Psychology", Houghton

Mifflin: a description of nearly eighty experiments presenting the most important facts of psychology.

C. R. Lanman, Professor of Sanskrit, (editor) "Rig-Veda Repetitions", by Maurice Bloomfield, Harvard University Press; volumes 20 and 24 of the Harvard Oriental Series.

Harold J. Laski, Instructor in History, "Studies in the Problem of Sovereignty", Yale University Press: an historical discussion of the nature of the State in the light of certain great events in the 19th century.

Roscoe Pound, Professor of General Jurisprudence and Dean of the Faculty of Law, "Sociological Jurisprudence", Macmillan: a presentation of the principles of jurisprudence from the sociological standpoint and their application to questions of law reform in the United States.

George C. Whipple, Gordon McKay Professor of Sanitary Engineering, "State Sanitation: A Review of the Work of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, 1869-1914", Harvard University Press: volume 1, including a history of the Massachusetts Board and reprints from the Report of the Sanitary Commission of 1850.

Joseph Wright, Superintendent of the Library for Municipal Research, "The Classification Scheme of the Library for Municipal Research at Harvard University", Harvard University Press.

UNIVERSITY PREACHERS

The Board of Preachers to the University for the academic year 1917-18 will consist of the following clergymen:

Professor Edward Caldwell Moore, chairman; Rt. Rev. Charles David Williams, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan; Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, of the Arlington Street Church, Boston; Rev. Elwood Worcester, of Emmanuel Church, Boston; Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline; Professor Harry Emerson Fosdick, of Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

The following vote, bearing on the agreements between Harvard University and certain theological schools, has been adopted by the President and Fellows and consented to by the Board of Overseers:

"Voted, to amend the agreements with the Boston University School of Theology and the Newton Theological Institution, dated February 8, 1915, and December 20, 1915, respectively, by adding the following clause, 'Students in each institution shall be allowed to take courses in the other without payment of fees'; and to renew the agreements with these two institutions and with the Episcopal Theological School for three years from September 1, 1917."

Harvard Alumni Association

THE third stated meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association for the year 1916-17 was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Monday, April 9. Those present were Messrs. Elliott, Wigglesworth, Hooper, Boyden, Roberts, Mead, Fessenden, Follansbee, F. Winsor, Prentiss, Gardiner, Richardson, R. Winsor, and Pierce.

Mr. Prentiss presented the report of the Standing Committee on Nomination of Overseers, and it was accepted and placed on file; the list of the candidates proposed has already been printed in the BULLETIN.

It was voted that the General Secretary of the Association be empowered, upon request of the Standing Committee

on Nomination of Overseers, to act as Secretary of that committee, without power to vote.

Mr. Mead, for the committee on the addressograph list, reported that the committee recommended the preparation and maintenance, either in Cambridge or Boston, of such a list of all Harvard men for the use of the University, the Alumni Association, the Associated Harvard Clubs, and other Harvard organizations. The report was accepted, with an expression of appreciation from the directors for the recommendations contained therein. It was voted that the existence of the committee be continued and that it be empowered to confer with the University authorities to the end that an addressograph list, prepared substan-

tially in accordance with the recommendations of the committee, might be installed as soon as possible. The directors adopted a vote of thanks to Bancroft L. Goodwin, '87, of the Boston Mailing Co., for his counsel and assistance to the committee.

It was voted to accept the resignation of Roger Pierce as General Secretary of the Association to take effect on July 1, 1917, and to appoint Charles Jackson, '98, to be General Secretary from that date.

The Standing Committee on Elections was authorized to appoint such number of assistant inspectors of polls as in its judgment is necessary for the proper and expeditious conduct of the elections held on Commencement Day under the authority of the Association.

The plans for Commencement Day were discussed, to the end that the day be patriotically observed.

The following resolve was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: that the Officers and Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association in meeting assembled this ninth day of April, 1917, hereby declare their unqualified approval of the position taken by the government of the United States in declaring that a state of war exists with the German Empire and, with heartfelt loyalty, offer our government the services of the Association for any purposes in which it can be helpful.

The General Secretary of the Association is hereby instructed to send a copy of this Resolution to the President of the United States and to each member of his Cabinet.

CANDIDATES FOR DIRECTORS

The following graduates of Harvard College have been nominated for directors of the Harvard Alumni Association: Frederick Roy Martin, '93, of New York City; Norwood Penrose Hallowell, '97, of Milton; William Woodward, '98, of New York City; Howard Coonley, '99, of Chestnut Hill; Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer, '04, of Boston; Benjamin Loring Young, '07, of Weston, Mass. Three will be elected in Cambridge at Commencement.



F. R. MARTIN, '93.



N. P. HALLOWELL, '97.



W. WOODWARD, '98.



H. COONLEY, '99.



E. V. R. THAYER, '04.



B. L. YOUNG, '07.

F. R. Martin, '93, is assistant general manager of the Associated Press, and also a director and member of the executive committee of that organization. He was formerly on the staff of the *Boston Journal*, and then editor of the *Providence Journal* and *Evening Bulletin*.

N. P. Hallowell, '97, is a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, of Boston. He has been with that house since 1900. He is a trustee of Milton Academy, a director of several

banks in or near Boston, and active in other enterprises.

William Woodward, '98, is president of the Hanover National Bank of New York City; it was said when he was elected to that position in 1910 that he was the youngest bank president in the country. He has been with the bank since 1903. He graduated from the Law School in 1901, and was afterwards secretary to Joseph H. Choate, U. S. Ambassador to England.

Howard Coonley, '99, is an official of

the Walworth Manufacturing Co., Boston. He was formerly with the Walter Baker Co., and president of the Coonley Manufacturing Co., of Clyde, Ill.

E. V. R. Thayer, '04, is president of the Merchants National Bank, of Boston. He has been a banker and trustee ever since his graduation from college.

B. L. Young, '07, is a lawyer in Boston, and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He has been a member of the Board of Selectmen of Weston.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps



THE Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps had its first regimental review and drill as a unit on the afternoon of Friday, April 13, on Soldiers Field. The companies marched to the field at 3.30 and for about two hours went through company, battalion, and regimental drill; the corps then passed in review before Captains Cor-

dier, Bowen, and Shannon, the three army officers who have been assigned to Harvard.

A drizzling rain fell during the exercises on Soldiers Field, and consequently the number of spectators was not large. The corps acquitted itself with credit. The photograph above was taken by the *Harvard Illustrated*.

The R. O. T. C.

A Teacher's View of Military Science as it has been taught at Harvard

BY RALPH BARTON PERRY, PH.D. '99, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

MILITARY Science and Tactics I is a course offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and counted for the degree of A.B. The "Reserve Officers' Training Corps" (familiarly known as the R. O. T. C.) is a training unit officered and supplied by the War Department at Washington. These are two names for the same thing and they call attention to its double rôle. It owes allegiance to two traditions and ideals, those of the academic world and those of governmental and military service. It has not been an easy task to adjust them to one another. There have been times when the University and the War Department have thought one another guilty of "red tape", which is what we call the other fellow's system. But the adjustment has been made, and Harvard men will learn with satisfaction that the Harvard R. O. T. C. is looked to as a model by colleges which are undertaking a similar work.

Since the opening of the second half-year the schedule of the R. O. T. C. has called for nine hours per week for each man: five hours of drill, two hours of section-work, one lecture, and one hour of outside reading and study. As a matter of fact that ninth hour has steadily expanded with the increasing difficulty of the subject and the increasing interest of the men. The drill is under the supervision of a Tactical Staff recruited largely from members of the Faculty who have had military training. The sections also are conducted largely by members of the Faculty, who have met regularly on Friday evenings for advanced instruction by Captain Cordier. The lectures have been given mainly by Captain Bowen, of the United States

Army. In addition to Captains Cordier and Bowen, Captain Shannon, U. S. A., and six sergeants of the regular army have also been detailed to assist in the work. The drill, section-work and lectures are all coördinated, so that the program of any given week is a consistent whole.

The members of the Faculty who have had the good fortune to be identified with the R. O. T. C. like the work, believe in it, and admire Captain Cordier and his assistants for the thoroughness and spirit with which they have organized it. I, for one, hope that such a course has come to stay. It is justified not only by its timeliness in view of the present national emergency, but as a permanent form of education and service.

The object of the instruction is to convey by lecture, classroom and laboratory methods, the elements of the science and art of war. These elements embrace topography and the care and use of the rifle; but above all, the organization, drill, command, and tactics of infantry. If you pry into the blouse-pocket of a Harvard cadet you will probably find a well-thumbed and annotated volume entitled "Infantry Drill Regulations." This is the Bible of the R. O. T. C. It combines the authority of an official publication with the coherence of an exact science. It proceeds from definitions and general rules to their particular applications, and from the simple to the complex. These Infantry Drill Regulations have to be mastered; it is not enough to read them and take "notes" on them. There is no such thing as "forming a general idea" of them. You might as well try to form

a general idea of the proof of a geometrical theorem or the analysis of a chemical compound. You either know it or you don't.

This at once suggests the popular objection that military training puts a premium on memory and automatism. To many, a well-trained soldier suggests a marionette that speaks and moves with mechanical precision, but without mind or spirit. The simplest way of discovering whether you need a mind is to try it. I have yet to meet with any ambitious cadet who felt that his mind was in the way. The men who are falling by the wayside are men of the familiar "D" and "E" type, who are deficient in application and intellectual grasp; while many a quiet, studious man who does not in the least suggest the picture-book soldier, is forging to the front.

It is true that the military art, like any art, requires that a certain technique shall be so mastered and assimilated as to become automatic. A technique cannot be used until it becomes habit. This is true, for example, of piano playing. But in the case of war, the technique has to do not only with the nerves and muscles of a single individual, but with the correlation of a group of individuals. It is necessary to form habits of concerted and coordinated action. Any military unit is like a mechanism of interchangeable parts. Its working depends on the exactness of the form and the movements of the special parts. And it must be possible at all times to replace any one of these parts by a duplicate which fits into its place and functions identically. But where such parts are men they can understand this correlation, and catch the rhythm of the whole. Close order drill, which it is the fashion of the ignorant to despise, inculcates this sense of contact and coordination. It develops an organized unity which a leader can control. It forges those bonds of habit between man and man, which keep each element true and workmanlike, even when, as in the

extended and irregular formations of battle, it becomes necessary that men should be divided or scattered. This is the rationale of close order regulations. But every man can be taught to understand it; and when he does he feels himself to be, not a marionette, but a craftsman. He instinctively prefers to participate in a collective act which is "smart" and true to form, rather than preserve his "individuality" in group that is loose and slovenly. He prefers to execute the "right shoulder arms" in three sharply defined movements, in perfect cadence and unison with his fellows, and willingly reserves his originality for other occasions.

The mastery of the Infantry Drill Regulations is saved from being a mere memory exercise by the fact that it all eventually finds expression in action. It is not merely a question of defining the "position of the soldier"; one has to assume the position of the soldier. There are times when the principles and the expression are divorced, with unfortunate consequences. The men who in a recent hour examination described the position of the soldier as "hips slightly drawn back and resting evenly upon the balls of the feet," "fingers extended along the seam of the trousers," "knees as close together as the conformity of the man permits," or "head in the air, chin pointed straight to the front", were at the time unfortunately assuming the position of the student, in Emerson D. Executed in one's own person there is no detail of the drill regulations that is not intelligible. The same is true of topography and tactics. These deal with principles that apply to the configuration of the earth's surface and to "situations" in the presence of the enemy. When so *realized* their pertinence and their meaning are plain.

But, one may ask, if military training has to do with action, why study texts and learn formulas? If you ask a Harvard cadet you will get this answer. He is learning not only to be a soldier, but to

be an officer. It is a part of his business not only to obey commands, but to give them, describe them and teach them. Suppose that you have learned to execute "right shoulder arms" with perfect precision when you hear a certain stereotyped and peremptory signal. You know your master's voice, and you obey it automatically. But now suppose that the *pro tempore* captain of your company says: "Private Smith, come forward and give the company the manual of arms, describing each movement before you give the command." Private Smith's knees knock together (as far as "the conformity of the man permits"). He moves forward reluctantly from his snug retreat in the rear rank, with his fingers itching for the "Infantry Drill Regulations." He would give all that he owns for one more side-long glance at it. Privates Brown and Jones are mentally vowing that they will look up those commands before tomorrow. Private Smith takes his place in front of the company and begins: "With the right hand raise and throw the piece diagonally across the body—" He hesitates, much to the satisfaction of his mates, who hope that he won't do too well. His mind is groping for Par. 83. And why? It is not because he has become a poor abject creature with only a verbal memory. It is because he wants to describe that movement accurately, tersely, and completely. If he were able to improve on the I. D. R. no one would rebuke him for it. But he knows perfectly well that if he departs widely from the text, he will not have described that movement. He will have left something out, or he will have violated the laws of anatomy, or he will have talked all around the subject without precisely indicating it. These are the moments when an enduring respect for the I. D. R. is fixed in the mind of every recruit. No amount of manual automatism can take the place of it. But the matter does not end there. If he has been suddenly ordered to take command of a squad and drill them, he has got to

correct his men when they do not execute his commands correctly, and the major or some other inquisitive superior is likely to be standing within ear-shot while he does it. So there is no such thing as relapsing into the comfortable obscurity of an automaton. If one is blessed with brains and has applied them to the subject, then, and then only, can one occasionally draw a long breath. But even then there is no real security, because the subject advances so rapidly that one is always on the exposed frontier of ignorance.

This method of training men to lead, as well as to be led, promotes physical and verbal precision, the power to use one's head, and the power to keep it, when the matter is complicated and the publicity is embarrassing. But it also cultivates the peculiar sort of democracy which is possible in a military organization. Such organization requires gradations of rank and of authority, but they belong to the game itself, and not to the persons that are playing it. If a reader of the BULLETIN had happened into the Hemenway Gymnasium of an afternoon in March, he might have been surprised at the spectacle of a bright young freshman giving sharp commands to a professor, and sharply reproving him for his blunders. But the freshman and the professor were taking it as a matter of course. The freshman was at the time playing the position of corporal, and the professor the position of "number three in the rear rank." If the freshman hadn't reproved the professor, then he would himself have blundered in the presence of his silent but not uncritical audience. The members of an American army are going to be drawn from all classes and vocations. When in the army they have got to play the game, whatever the position to which they are assigned. And this may be done without in the least abrogating their personal equality. There is no occasion for humiliation provided only in place of personal pride they have acquired a pride in

the excellence of the unit to which they belong. I need not add that this sort of discipline and self-subordination, in which a man cares so much for the cause in which he is enlisted that he asks only to be well led, is as essential to a good civic life as it is to a good army.

The best thing of all is that in learning the art of war one is acquiring the motive and the habit of national service. For it is through identifying themselves with the national purpose that most men will be united with the greater causes of civilization and humanity. I would not turn the University into a training school for any vocation, not even for the vocation of citizenship. It should exist primarily for the promotion of free-mindedness, individualism, historical perspective, and cosmopolitanism. But surely there is a place somewhere in a university for instruction which reminds a man that he is an American, and that he should keep himself ready and fit to serve his country and mankind.

As for the incidental advantages, I have sought to suggest what some of them are. I have not undertaken to formulate any theory of education. But if learning to stand straight, to lead men, to apply principles to action, to live out-of-doors, to cope with natural obstacles and forces, to endure with fortitude, to coöperate with one's fellows, to submit to leadership without resentment, to think often and loyally of one's country's need,—if these things are not education, then it is because they are something better.

THE TOPPAN PRIZE

The rules governing the award of the Toppan prize have been changed so that instead of an annual prize of \$150 for the best essay on political science, an annual prize of \$100 for the best doctoral thesis on political science, and a prize of \$200 to be given in alternate years for an essay on the same subject will be awarded. The biennial prize will be offered in those years in which no Bowdoin prize is available in the subjects which the Toppan prizes embrace.

THE UNION FOR NEUTRALITY

Hallowell Davis, '18, of Brookline, chairman of the Harvard Union for American Neutrality, the organization of pacifist undergraduates, has written to the *Crimson* the following letter announcing the dissolution of the Union:

"Now that Congress has declared that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, the Harvard Union for American Neutrality has automatically ceased to exist. Now, the primary duty of the pacifist, like every other citizen, is to serve his country actively. There is not one of us who does not believe in the principle of universal service in return for the benefits of citizenship; but some of us believe that military service is not the only form which it may take. We have problems here at home which will continue with us, war or no war, and which will be neglected in the excitement. I refer especially to the housing, feeding and medical care of the poor in our large cities, to the prevention of disease, to the improvement of labor conditions and innumerable others. Some of us may choose such service in preference to military training, even though the cry of coward will continue to be raised.

"The Harvard Union for American Neutrality was avowedly a temporary organization, created to voice a protest against what we considered a great mistake on the part of our country. Now, but not until now, do we agree that the question of war or no war is past discussion. No one is more sympathetic than we with the ultimate aim for which we enter the struggle, namely, the triumph of democracy over autocracy and the spirit which makes war necessary. It has been in the past a question of how best to realize this goal. Now that our line of action has been irrevocably decided upon, we join in carrying it through, although, as unlikely as it may sound, should this country in the heat of battle so far fall from the standard set for it by President Wilson as to continue fighting needlessly from hatred or sheer unwillingness to desist, or as to enter upon schemes of conquest, then the spirit behind the Harvard Union for American Neutrality may once more rise in protest. Until then, *silentia nobiscum!*"

THE FRANCIS BOOTT PRIZE

The Francis Boott Prize, which is offered annually for the best composition in concerted vocal music, has been awarded to C. K. McKinley, '17, of Galesburg, Ill. H. G. Bennett, '17, of Peoria, Ill., received honorable mention.

Harvard and the War

Address by President Lowell at a Meeting of the New York Harvard Club

ON the evening of Friday, April 20, a special meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City was devoted to the subject of "Privileges, Duties, and Responsibilities of Harvard Men in the War with Germany." President Lowell, Major H. L. Higginson, and General Leonard Wood were announced as the speakers. General Wood's public duties in connection with meeting the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour and other representatives of the British government prevented his attendance.

Major Higginson spoke of the services rendered by Harvard men during the Civil War, and of present opportunities, and called upon the secretary of the club to read resolutions pledging its loyal support of the government during the war, and of the President in his stand for universal obligatory military training and service. These were unanimously adopted.

The evening was especially memorable for the arrival of five of the six French officers detailed by the French government for military instruction at Harvard. Their ship from France docked at about 6.45 P. M. T. W. Slocum, '90, and Jerome D. Greene, '96, met them at quarantine in a special boat, and brought them to the wharf, where they were met also by Francis H. Appleton, '75, and Langdon P. Marvin, '98, president and secretary of the club. Thus escorted they reached the club house before the end of the dinner of about 85 men which preceded the large meeting. At this Major Azan and Lieutenant Giraudoux spoke.

It is an interesting fact that on the eve of the departure of the officers from Paris, April 4, four of them were entertained at dinner by the executive com-

mittee of the Harvard Club of Paris, C. I. Barnard, LL.B. '74, R. W. Bliss, '00, Russell H. Greeley, '01, J. H. Hyde, '98, O. W. Roosevelt, '12, John Weare, '07, and Captain Carl Boyd of the Embassy.

Brief sketches of the five French officers who arrived last week are given, with their pictures, on another page. Captain de Jarny is expected to land this week.

President Lowell's address follows:

Our country has gone to war to help in banishing aggressive militarism from the earth; to put a stop—if it may be forever—to wars of conquest waged in disregard of all the best products, all the most generous and ennobling sentiments, of modern civilization; to ensure, if possible, that our posterity, and the descendants of all peoples, shall enjoy in peace the benefits acquired by the slow and painful progress of human toil. We enter the war with no hatred for any race, and, though well aware that reparation for wanton injuries must be exacted, we devoutly hope that no spirit of revenge against the people of any land will arise by reason of the acts of their rulers.

The country looks to every citizen, and every institution, to do its duty; to subordinate private and corporate interests to the common end. The war offers opportunities for display and the gratification of ambition, and one feels the temptation in universities as well as elsewhere; but let us put such motives aside, to think only of the best service we can render. Such service requires absolute co-operation with those in charge of public affairs.

At Harvard we have prided ourselves upon the individualism fostered among our students and alumni; and it is a quality of inestimable value, which we ought ever to cherish. But it is not all. Men are social creatures, who live in communities, and must work collectively. Of late years we have striven to promote in the undergraduate body a sense of solidarity, of responsibility for the common welfare, and of duty. It may not be wholly fanciful to see a first result in the increase of victories by

our athletic teams, for the effort has been to stimulate a universal spirit of team-play. Harvard can now practise what she has preached. In a national crisis the university is a small thing, which can do its best work by playing its part in the great movement in complete harmony with the general plan; and in accordance with the good we do we shall stand in our place at the end of the days.

Mistakes, many and grave, will be made in the conduct of the war. They are inevitable in any nation, and especially in one that is unprepared. Omniscience is not given to man, either in private life or in public office; but the only road to success lies in backing the leader when the plan is determined. The quarterback may not call the wisest play, but when he calls for a play every member of the team must back the man who carries the ball. Advise, criticise, remonstrate freely when you can; but play the game.

This is what we shall try to do at Harvard. We have offered to the government the use of our laboratories, and the services of members of our staff, of whom some have been called upon already, and many more will doubtless be required. They may serve in Cambridge or elsewhere. At this moment there are almost 40, and soon there will be 75, men from the Navy housed and fed in the University buildings and studying radio under Professor George W. Pierce at the Cruft Laboratory. We are also preparing to train regimental quartermasters. But it would be tedious to enumerate everything that is being done and offered by teachers and students. You will be more interested, perhaps, in some things that we have not done. It has been suggested that we should register all our alumni, with the services they are willing to perform. If this accords with the plans of the government we shall do so; otherwise not. We are likely to suffer in this country from over-organization as well as under-organization. Half a dozen different bodies are in some places striving to register the same people, thereby creating confusion and impairing the efficiency that would come from a single registry. Is it wise to have educated men in Buffalo, for example, registered, some at Harvard, some at Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, and elsewhere? Or had they better all be registered at Buffalo? Is it better to have the practising chemists and engineers registered by the various institutions from which they graduated, or all together by their professional societies? Surely we ought not to be influenced in such a matter by any reputation it will bring to us.

The departments of the government are so busy that it is not always easy to get their attention. We have long been trying to make

the students graduating in mechanical and electrical engineering useful to the navy, and even now the result is not yet in sight.

In our training corps for officers, the amount of work required by the regulations ran from three to five hours a week. When war was impending we increased the time to nine hours, and the members of the corps grew to nearly 900. The War Department has sent us three commissioned, and half a dozen non-commissioned officers to teach these men, and 22 members of our own staff, who have had military training themselves, are also helping in the instruction. Realizing, however, that with the increased number of men who will join the corps, and the additional need of instructors when the corps goes on a full-time basis, we asked Ambassador Jusserand if we could procure the services of disabled French officers. Through his kindly help, the French government, with characteristic generosity, has sent us six officers, paying all their salaries and expenses. The welcome they are receiving tonight shows our feeling for them and for their country.

We had planned to put the corps on a full time basis on May 7, excusing the members from all other college work for the year, and continuing the corps throughout the summer, with the addition of alumni, of students and alumni of other colleges, and of other candidates for commissions. In our dormitories we could lodge 2,000 men, and our classrooms, laboratories and fields would give excellent opportunities for instruction. We proposed this to the War Department, and it is still not wholly impossible that the government may maintain such a training camp at Harvard. But if they deem it unwise, preferring to do all this work for New England elsewhere, we shall do whatever they desire, for they are carrying the ball. In that case the French officers will be lent to the nation, instead of to a small but very grateful part thereof.

Not only is it the duty of every citizen and every institution in America to subordinate all private or corporate interests to the country's welfare, but it is not less the duty of our country to play its full part with our allies for the common end. Let us never think of ourselves as having a separate task, of limiting our share of the burden to money, food, and munitions. Let us, so far as we can, do all that the others are doing; send abroad as many troops as possible, whenever we can get them ready; and bid them act in concert with the men who are now fighting the battle of the world for us; that our allies, and our own posterity, may say that we have acted worthily in this great crisis of history.

French Army Officers at Harvard



MAJOR P. J. L. AZAN.



MAJOR J. DE REVIERS DE MAUNY.



CAPTAIN A. DUPONT.



LIEUTENANT A. MORIZE.



LIEUTENANT JEAN GIRAUDOUX

FOLLOWING are brief biographical sketches of the five French officers who arrived in this country on April 20, having been assigned by the French Government, at the request of President Lowell, to give military instruction at Harvard:

Major P. J. L. Azan, born in 1874, was a pupil of the military school of St. Cyr. In the second Algerian campaign he was a second lieutenant of Zouaves. He has served in the general headquarters of the Ministry of War, and on historical missions in Germany and Spain, in 1905 and 1906. From 1906 to 1909 he was in Morocco, as captain, under Generals Liautey and d'Amade. At the beginning of the war he was at the headquarters of General Joffre. At his own request he was sent to the

fighting line, as commander of a company of the 153d Regiment. He has also been Major of the 69th, and attached to the headquarters of the Sixth Army. He has recently been first instructor of that army and of its training schools.

He has received the Croix de Guerre, is an officer of the Legion of Honor, has been "cited" three times, and three times wounded. His campaigns have been those of the Marne, Yser, Artois, Somme, and Aisne. He is a *docteur ès lettres* of the University of Paris, and is well known as a military writer, honored by the Académie Française. His original works include "La Campagne de 1800 en Allemagne" and "Souvenirs de Casablanca."

Major J. de Reviers de Mauny, born in 1878, was also educated at St. Cyr. At the begin-

ning of the war he was a captain in the 2d Regiment of Zouaves. He was wounded first at the battle of the Marne, 1914, again at the battle of the Yser, after which he was decorated with the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre. In 1916 he was made a major of the 1st Regiment of Tirailleurs Algériens. At the battle of the Somme he was wounded for the third time. He is a member of the Jockey Club of Paris.

Captain A. Dupont, born in 1874, was a pupil, 1895, of the Polytechnic School of Paris. He was a 2d lieutenant in the School for Artillerists at Fontainebleau, and 1st lieutenant of Artillery, Regiment 10, until 1910, when he became captain of Artillery, Regiments 33 and 23. During the war he has served in campaigns in Belgium, on the Marne, in Champagne, at Arras, Verdun, and again in Champagne. He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, has received the Croix de Guerre, and, through his technical ability and his energy, is one of the most highly esteemed commanders of the "75" gun groups of the French Army.

Lieutenant A. Morize, born in 1889, is a graduate of the University of Paris, and has been a fellow of the Normal School of Paris and a professor at Bordeaux College. In 1913 he was associate professor of French at Johns Hopkins University. At the beginning of the war he was sergeant of Infantry, Regiment 281; now he is 1st lieutenant in the same regiment, in which he has served all through the war. His campaigns have been in Alsace, where he was wounded, the Vosges, in Artois, in Belgium, on the Somme, and again in Alsace. He was wounded near Mulhouse, and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre. He is the author of several works on Voltaire and French philosophy of the 18th century, and editor of the unpublished correspondence of Montesquieu, which was honored with a prize at the Académie.

Lieutenant Jean Girardoux, born in 1882, is a graduate of the University of Paris, was a student in the Harvard Graduate School during the year 1907-08, and received his doctorate from the University of Munich. He is now a member of the Foreign Office in Paris. At the beginning of the war he was sergeant of Infantry, Regiment 298; now he is 2d lieutenant in the 176th Regiment of Infantry. He has served in campaigns in Alsace, on the Marne, the Aisne, in Champagne, and the Dardanelles. He has been wounded four times, has received the Croix de Guerre, and is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Before coming to America he was secretary of the Anglo-French mission in the Portuguese Army. He is a novel writer of the younger school. His book on the war, "Readings for a Shadow", will appear shortly in America.

VOTE OF THE FACULTY

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has voted not only to give special examinations to members of the University who enter the military or naval service of the United States or join either of the American ambulance corps in France, but also to waive examinations for final candidates for admission to Harvard College who enter the military or naval service before June 18. The following vote, covering the points mentioned above, was passed by the Faculty on April 10:

"That arrangements be made whereby all students under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences now registered in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and all students under that Faculty who by April 25 have registered with the Recorder in Military Science and Tactics 1, and who are admitted to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps before April 28, may devote their full time to the work of the Corps, beginning May 7.

"That for such students and for students who leave the University after May 5 to join either of the American ambulance corps in France, special final examinations of two hours each be held from April 28 to May 5.

"That for students who, in joining either of the ambulance corps in France, must leave the University on or before May 5, instructors be authorized to return grades as for students enlisting in the military or naval service of the United States.

"That final candidates for admission to Harvard College who expect to enter the military or naval service before the June examinations may present their full school records to the Committee on Admission, who will issue certificates of admission on trial in those cases which seem to justify it. Such certificates will be valid only if the candidate is called out before June 24, 1917, and if he enters College within a year after receiving his honorable discharge from the service."

DANIEL SAUNDERS, L. '44-45

Daniel Saunders, L. '44-45, died in Lawrence, Mass., on April 19, in his 95th year. He had practised law in Boston and Lawrence for more than 60 years, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Essex County bar and probably of the Massachusetts bar. He was the senior alumnus of the Harvard Law School, and the oldest former member of the Massachusetts Senate. He had been a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives also, and was mayor of Lawrence before the Civil War. A son, Charles G. Saunders, '67, and three daughters survive.

Army Hut Work in Mesopotamia

ONE of the Harvard men doing Y. M. C. A. Army Hut work in India and Mesopotamia has been H. F. Weston, '16, a member of the *Lam-poon* board while he was in college. The following extracts from a letter from near the front in Mesopotamia, February 4, 1917, to his family in Pennsylvania, supplements the letter of Dwight H. Ingram '16, reprinted from the *Crimson* in the *BULLETIN* of March 29. The account of his "first death" is a memorable bit of record.

The evening program I had the past week was:—(1) Sunday, Talk at evening service. (2) Monday, recital or readings from Dickens. (3) Tuesday, cinema and songs. (4) Wednesday, draughts (checkers) tournament. (5) Thursday, cinema at hospital (lecture in Central Y. M.). (6) Friday, stunts or indoor sports. (7) Saturday, concert.

The details were as follows:

Sunday: We had perhaps 300 men, of whom I noticed one man in the centre went sound asleep, almost before I started—yet none went out (which often occurs). The arrangement is—four or five songs (hymns), a Bible reading, hymn, prayer, hymn, talk, with a few hymns on the end. It is called a "song service." The talk generally lasts from about fifteen to twenty minutes.

Monday: When trying to quiet some men and keep more order for the speaker, I came up to a man talking quite audibly and increasing a small commotion among those standing in the back of the tent. As I put my hand on his shoulder, he turned and said: "Just think, for a father to meet his son here—Mesopotamia of all places!" "Yes," I said, "but"—"Just think, a father and a son," he interrupted. "Fine," I continued, for he was talking louder and louder—"but could you keep a bit quieter, for the men can't hear?" "Excuse me, sir," he said as he came to himself. "I didn't realize." I felt ashamed of my dash of cold water on his only natural and legitimate outburst of joy—for there was the son he had just met. But then one must keep order even "under fire."

Tuesday: Had cinema films and between reels threw light on cloth sheets, on which I had printed the words of some popular songs, such as "Pack All Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile."

Wednesday: Tuesday night a big storm started and by Wednesday the big tent was

half battered down, ropes were ripped to shreds and the canvas ripping. The floor, or half of it, was deep mud, and so we had a small draughts tournament in the one dry side. During the evening a furious counter-attack from the Persian hills developed, in the shape of a tremendous thunder-storm, with a fury of hail I have never seen—balls of ice varying between the size of a good large lemon drop (or the end of one's forefinger) to 1 5-8 inches (the largest I heard of definitely measured). This storm swept back the clouds that had been blowing up in the last 24 hours from the south, and in less than an hour left a perfectly quiet and peaceful, clear moonlight sky. But our tents! To get to our living quarters from the big marquee, I had to wade more than high-shoe deep, and then found water freely circulating about my trunk and under my bed. In fact, half the room was submerged. Marooning the trunk on a box and rescuing floating bed room slippers, etc., I was able to splash into bed. We have since tried to improve our trenches, but the floor is still muddy.

Thursday: This was the hardest and saddest night of the week. I witnessed my first death. It was arranged that I should give a cinema show at a nearby hospital. Of course, those in the hospital were dangerously sick or wounded, for hospital boats clear all movable cases daily. There were few men in comparison to the long line of beds on either side of the ward in which I was to give the show—here and there the typical bright red hospital blankets would be humped up, and a bandaged or neatly brushed head would appear. The ward was formed by a row of four "E. P." (10' x 15') tents joined end on. I chose a place near the central junction between two tents for hanging the sheet (for you can see the picture, backwards of course, almost equally well on the back side). As chance would have it, the best place for the cinema machine seemed to be just at the foot of the bed of a lad whom I had noticed and nodded to on arrival. His face was pale, but his eyes followed the preparations with interest. I don't know why I happened to watch him so closely, but I soon noticed he was having a hard time breathing—asthma or pneumonia, I thought—but no—a short and feeble groan, or moan, could be heard at each breath. An orderly came, called the surgeon in charge, who said, "I'm afraid you will have to postpone the show a few minutes." The boy was hard-pressed now and the moans quite audible. His eyes were distracted and his attention seemed wholly concentrated on

the effort to get the next breath. Suddenly his head sank back on the pillow and his eyes quietly closed, without a word of complaint, comfort, sorrow, or cheer—he was dead. A screen was brought inclosing the bed and the blanket was drawn over his head. The surgeon gave an order and four attendants lifted the bed out a nearby door into another ward. Suddenly the orderly sergeant's voice brought me to myself,—for it was "my first death." "You may go on with the pictures now." Somehow, as I had to, I did—past the "Rastus Loses His Elephant," "La Pipe Importune," "Man's First Cigar," etc., for, as the sergeant confirmed afterwards, "it would not do, for the sake of the others, to pay attention to a passing death." The boy, I learned, had gangrene in his wounded arm, which was amputated at the shoulder, in an effort to save his life. He rallied, they had hopes, then, before my eyes, snuff went out the candle, and alone, with unknown com-

rades in suffering at his side and attended by unknown friends, he passed away—God knows where.

Friday: The stunts night in contrast was great fun. Fixing a ring (open square place) in the centre of the big tent, with two rows of benches and tables to sit and stand on, a big crowd was kept in roars of laughter for an hour and a half. The events were: 1. Angels on horseback (men trying to knock each other off a spar-tentpole with pillows). 2. Eating the string (candy tied in the centre). 3. Blindfold boxing. The last was the best, and fortunately not more than two drops of blood were shed by accident or otherwise.

Saturday: I had little to do with the concert. Two officers helped me, a Scotch Parde played his violin and a captain sang a few songs. We have one man here, a reasonably good singer—semi-professional—and several good pianists.

Harvard and the Western Schools

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Have you space for certain impressions of the attitude toward Harvard of schools in the West and some suggestions to Harvard clubs as to their efforts to secure good candidates for their scholarships? I have spoken at nearly a score of schools in seven Far-Western states and at half as many Harvard clubs; I have conferred with a large number of headmasters; and before I left Cambridge I went over, with Mr. Hart's kind assistance, the records and examination books of numerous Western candidates for admission, some of whom, after failing, took a year at an Eastern school and passed. I have also conferred at length with several such men. From these experiences I have drawn a few conclusions of which I can be entirely confident, although they rest on no prolonged, statistical, or otherwise scientific study of the whole problem of admission.

These conclusions concern the situation as it exists and can be offered without prejudice to general views as to an ideal scheme of college entrance requirements. I take it for granted that Har-

vard will not soon give up admission examinations, unsatisfactory though they unquestionably are as a means of dividing the sheep from the goats; at present no better means suggests itself. I also take it for granted that the "new plan" will continue to grow in favor, as it deserves to grow, and that it will continue to be administered through the College Entrance Board: except for one or two minor changes which I shall take the liberty to propose, I cannot imagine a fairer or more workable examination scheme. My suggestions are offered, therefore, as practical hints toward meeting the exigencies of the present mode of entrance to the College.

First, every Harvard club ought to make it certain that all headmasters in its territory actually know what the Harvard requirements are. In one city high school I was told that few boys were sent to Harvard because Latin was necessary for admission. "But," I said, "it is not necessary and has not been necessary for a good many years." The principal admitted the fact, although doubtfully, but replied that boys without Latin had been obliged in Princeton to

take a scientific course which they did not want. "That condition does not obtain at Harvard," I said; "there is no distinction in college between candidates for the A.B. and candidates for the S.B.", and I quoted Dean Briggs's description of the S.B. as meaning "not knowledge of science, but ignorance of Latin." The principal was surprised and had at bottom so little confidence in my statements as to search in a great pile of college catalogues for the Harvard pamphlet. There was none there. This incident is typical—principals have at hand no clear, attractive, simple, but comprehensive statement of the requirements for admission to Harvard. I suggest that a pamphlet be prepared, giving the entrance requirements and a little additional descriptive material concerning the college, to be distributed to Harvard club secretaries and by them to the members of the clubs and headmasters of schools. The pamphlet must not be forbiddingly catalogue-like, and must not contain more information than the prospective candidate needs. It need not "advertise" the College, but it ought to make its requirements for admission entirely clear to many who now have little or no idea of what they are. It ought also to explain about the club scholarships and about Price-Greenleaf Aid. I found no knowledge whatever of the latter.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the Faculty will soon consent to break down the present artificial distinction between the A.B. and the S.B. It serves only as a temptation to Latin for many boys who ought not to take it, who take it only as a means of "getting in." Like many protective measures, it congests the market and weakens the product. Also, it is to be hoped that the range of choice for the four examinations under the "new plan" will be extended. This will help teachers to send up boys who decide late in their course that they want to go to Harvard.

There should be but one baccalaure-

ate degree, and the examinations which admit to the baccalaureate course should be chosen from a generous list of subjects, under restrictions of the most moderate sort. This last opinion is based largely on the belief that our college course and our secondary-school course ought to form a more closely-knit unit, flexibly administered under common ideals—that, for example, our "distribution" requirement should take into account a boy's high school curriculum as well as his college curriculum, and that, whatever he has had in high school, he be permitted to offer it for admission, supplementing his high school studies in college in whatever way may be desirable. If a more flexible scheme of admission and election is not devised, Harvard will soon be pressed harder than ever by state universities that fit glove-like into the "junior colleges" of their own territories. But all this—"is another story."

My second suggestion is that Harvard clubs select their candidates early—much earlier than is now common. Every candidate ought to have at least half a school year in which to get ready for the examinations. He ought to be put in touch with some one in Cambridge (or recently from Cambridge) who can give him competent advice as to how to go about taking them. This does not mean cramming. It means simply explaining to the candidate what Harvard standards are and how to meet them. Many Western high schools excuse their best pupils from taking examinations, and the candidate gets out of practice. He ought to have time to try himself out on old papers and at least get accustomed to examination conditions. Harvard club scholarships should be awarded before Christmas.

Finally, I would suggest that the University deliberately send out officers of the Faculty to meet Harvard clubs and principals, especially of the West. To a younger and perhaps provincial instructor, the experience is, as I can tes-

tify, illuminating and expanding. Harvard needs the West as much as the West needs Harvard. Indeed, in these days it is evident that all institutions and all sections must make every effort to understand each other and to build up a unity of sentiment and purpose which shall give them common ground in the common cause. I am deeply impressed with the need of simple, face-to-face contact between representatives of the University, graduates, and the teachers and principals of Western schools. It may work far-reaching results, not alone in the life of the University, but even—in its degree—in the life of the nation.

HENRY W. HOLMES, '03,
[Assistant Professor of Education.]
Minneapolis, April 7, 1917.

THE MIDDLE PART

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It is a pleasure to find letters to the BULLETIN once more concerned with academic procedure, and especially to welcome Mr. Lyman's proclamation that "vocational" and "cultural" courses are not separate entities, but different ways of regarding the same thing. We are today confronted with an educational division, based on an arbitrary divorcing of terms, which threatens to be as disastrous as the arbitrary sundering of "fine" and "useful" art. We need to be reminded that all art may be useful, but that not all its uses are identical; that all art may be fine, if it is the outcome of a sincere desire for perfection. Just so we must remember that a vocation is not merely the most obvious means of earning money, and that culture is not a thing detached and remote.

We are in danger of allowing the "vocationalists" to extract from a label more credit than they deserve, and to occupy a position which has been deserted, not really carried. In education, not less than in aesthetics, we need a middle section, which shall hold neither with the extreme innovators nor with the unmov-

ing conservatives. And here, in conclusion, is a fresh invitation to reconsider the question of appreciation in college courses which was broached in the BULLETIN correspondence earlier in the current year.

CHARLES E. WHITMORE, '07.
Cambridge.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made to the teaching staff of the University:

William Duane, '93, A.M. '95, Ph.D. (Berlin) '97, Professor of Physics. He was assistant in physics from 1893 to 1895, and has been assistant professor of physics since 1913. He was professor of physics at the University of Colorado from 1898 to 1907, and radium research assistant at the Curie Laboratory, Paris, from 1907 to 1913.

Cleveland Floyd M.D. '03, Silas Arnold Houghton Assistant Professor of Bacteriology. Dr. Floyd has been on the teaching staff of the Harvard Medical School since 1907.

Jacob Bronfenbrenner, Ph.D. (Columbia) '12, Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene. From 1909 to 1913 he was an assistant in the department of bacteriology of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, and since 1913 he has been director of the pathological research laboratory of the West Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh.

Walter Fenno Dearborn, A.B. (Wesleyan) '00, A.M. (ibid) '03, Ph.D. (Columbia) '05, M.D. (Munich) '13, Professor of Education. He has been assistant professor of education since 1912, and previously was associate professor of education at the University of Chicago, and assistant professor of education at the University of Wisconsin.

Henry Wyman Holmes, '03, A.M. '04, Professor of Education. He has been since 1910 assistant professor of education; before that he was head of the English department of the Boston High School of Commerce, and principal of the Edward Devotion School, Brookline.

Irving Widmer Bailey, '07, M.F. '09, Assistant Professor of Forestry; reappointment.

Arthur Becket Lamb, A.B. and A.M. (Tufts) '00, Ph.D. (ibid) '04, A.M. (Harvard) '03, Ph.D. (ibid) '04; reappointment.

Chandler Rathfon Post, '04, A.M. '05, Ph.D. '09, Assistant Professor of Greek and of Fine Arts; reappointment.

Alfred Marston Tozzer, '00, A.M. '01, Ph.D. '04, Assistant Professor of Anthropology; reappointment.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '63—Charles S. Ensign died on April 10 at his home in Newton, Mass. After leaving Harvard he studied in Paris, and then practised law in Hartford, Conn., and later in Watertown, Mass. In 1895 he was a representative from Watertown and Belmont in the Massachusetts Legislature. He moved to Newton in 1899, and served from 1901 to 1905 on the board of aldermen. He was interested in many charitable institutions.

'70—Thomas B. Ticknor, who is secretary of his class, has moved to 187 Gibbs St., Newton Centre, Mass.

M.D. '71—William P. Bolles died on March 17 at Santa Barbara, Calif. He had been for twenty-five years on the active staff of the Boston City Hospital, and was consulting surgeon of the hospital at the time of his death. At one time he was an instructor in the Harvard Medical School.

'81—Joseph McKean Gibbons died suddenly in Boston on February 17. For five years he was publisher of a magazine called *Boston Ideas*. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the supply department of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., with which he had been connected for thirty-five years.

'90—Henry Duffield's address is 1453 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

'92—Rev. Chauncey H. Blodgett, formerly rector of St. James's Church, Roxbury, Mass., has accepted a call to Grace Episcopal Church in Colorado Springs, Colo.

'95—Alexander Whiteside, representing the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety, spoke at a meeting of the Boston Real Estate Exchange on March 29, urging the need of more motor boats for coast patrol work.

'96—John C. S. Andrew, who has been teaching history in the English High School, Lynn, Mass., has been elected vocational adviser in that city.

'96—William B. Buck is director of the Sea View Hospital and the New York City Farm Colony of the Department of Public Charities at West New Brighton, N. Y.

'96—Rev. C. B. Williams has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Greenwich, Mass., and will enter business at Webster, Mass.

M.D. '97—Weston P. Chamberlain was appointed lecturer on military medicine at a recent meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard.

'98—Laurence A. Brown was married on April 17 to Miss Harriet Addams Young of Kansas City, Mo.

'90—Albert Parker Fitch, president of An-

dover Theological Seminary, delivered an address at New Hampshire College on March 28.

'01—W. R. Humphreys, Assistant Professor of English at the University of Michigan, has an article on "The Literary Study of the Bible in Michigan High Schools," in the April number of the *English Journal*.

'01—Irving A. Sibley, Jr., is with the Decatur Malleable Iron Co., Decatur, Ill.

'02—Paul H. Linehan has been made assistant professor of mathematics at the College of the City of New York.

'02—Leonard G. Robinson has been appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board director and president of the Federal Land Bank of the first district, which is made up of the six New England states with New York and New Jersey. The bank is in Springfield, Mass.

'02—Robert Sedgwick, Jr., has enlisted as a seaman in the Naval Reserve.

'04—John H. Blodgett has offered to purchase, equip, and supply a crew for a patrol boat for coast defense, and his offer has been accepted by the Government officials.

'04—Malcolm McLeod is teaching English at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LL.B. '04—Daniel A. Rollins has been appointed by Governor McCall special Justice of the Brookline (Mass.) Municipal Court.

'05—Arnold C. Heath died at his home in Boston on March 8. He had devoted himself to literature since leaving College, and lived much of the time in Paris.

'05—J. W. Johnston has prepared an illustrated stereopticon lecture on "The Origin and Development of the National Emblem of the U. S. A.," which is published by Morris Earle, '83, secretary and treasurer of Williams, Browne & Earle, of Philadelphia. Johnston delivered this lecture in Rochester, N. Y., on March 3, under the auspices of the Rochester Historical Society.

'06—John Parkinson of Boston has been placed in charge of the first division of the patrol boat fleet of the Naval Coast Defence in his naval district.

'06—John Reece is a member of the United States Coast Patrol.

A.M. '06—J. F. Reilly has been promoted to an associate professorship of mathematics at the State University of Iowa.

'07—Frederic E. Greene, who is special agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has been transferred from the Berkshire district to the Worcester district. His address is 35 Pearl St., Worcester, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

'07—Harold S. Vanderbilt, rear commodore of the New York Yacht Club, has enrolled as a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve for scout patrol service. He has sold his scout patrol boat to the Government for one dollar.

'09—Edward P. Currier has resigned his position as secretary to Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, and became a partner in the firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, bankers, 14 Wall St., New York City, and 133 South 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

'11—A daughter, Leigh, was born on April 8 to Maxwell Steinhardt and Ruth (Davis) Steinhardt.

'12—Robinson Murray has been promoted from assistant advertising manager to advertising manager of the Elliott-Fisher Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

'12—Robert S. Potter, formerly an assistant cashier at the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, has been elected a vice-president of that institution.

'13—Derric C. Parmenter was married on April 14 in Plattsburg, N. Y., to Miss Caroline Standish Weed, daughter of George S. Weed, '86.

'13—Ralph B. Romaine has been commissioned ensign in the First Naval Battalion, N.G.N.Y., and has been ordered on active service.

'13—William L. Ustick is teaching at the Riverdale Country School, Riverdale, N. Y.

'14—H. Gilbert Francke was married in Jamaica Plain on April 9 to Miss Madeline Brewer, Radcliffe '16, daughter of Edward W. Brewer, '81.

'14—Edward R. Hastings, Jr., is with S. D. Warren & Co., 120 Franklin St., Boston.

'14—Alan M. Hay was married on April 10 to Miss Genevieve Morse of Newtonville, Mass. After May 1 they will be at home at 120 Court St., Newtonville.

'14—Alfred C. Redfield was appointed as-

sistant in chemistry at a recent meeting of the Harvard Corporation.

'14—William S. Sagar was married on April 10 to Miss Lillian Walworth of Lawrence, Mass. They will live at 217 Maple St., New Bedford, Mass.

Ph.D. '14—Frank W. Ballou was appointed assistant superintendent of schools by the Boston school committee on April 16.

Ph.D. '14—G. Garland Greever is professor of English at Indiana University, Bloomington.

G. S. '12-14—Cicero Floyd Watts, of Simmons College, Abilene, Tex., died of pneumonia on March 12. He leaves a wife and one son, C. F. Watts, Jr., who will make their home in Jacksonville, Ala.

'16—The engagement of Eugene L. Ach of Dayton, O., to Miss Ruth Ilfeld, Wellesley, '18, of Albuquerque, N. M., has been announced.

'16—The engagement of Harold F. Eastman to Miss Helen Mary Barton, Radcliffe, '14, is announced.

'16—Herbert Feis has received a Sheldon Fellowship from Harvard for the study of economics during the year 1917-18.

'16—John L. Phelon, who has been with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., is with the American International Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City. His address in New York is 546 West 124th St.

'16—A son, Dexter Phelps, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on February 24 to Dexter P. Rumsey and Margaret (Ramsdell) Rumsey. Rumsey is with O'Brien, Potter & Co., investment brokers, Buffalo.

'17—Archibald B. Roosevelt was married in Boston on April 14 to Miss Grace S. Lockwood.

'17—Homer L. Sweetser was married on April 16 to Miss Mary Shepley Nagel of St. Louis, Mo. They will live in Brookline, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor.*

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor.*

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager.*

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President.*
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer.*
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk.*

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingame, '91
Ellery Sedgwick, '94,
E. M. Grossman, '98
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

Charles G. Saunders, '07, Lawrence.
George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Olin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917.

NUMBER 30.

News and Views

Reunions in War-Time.

The reports of the officers and committees of the Associated Harvard Clubs which accompany this issue of the BULLETIN in the form of a supplement were prepared for the meeting of the association which was to have been held at Buffalo on June 1 and 2. A year ago, at Pittsburgh, it was decided that these reports should be distributed by the BULLETIN in advance of the annual meeting, in order that they might be read and considered in private before discussion and action upon them was called for. The manufacture of the supplement was begun with distinct reference to the proposed meeting at Buffalo. Just as the pages were going to press the decision to transfer it to Washington and convert it into a national patriotic gathering of Harvard men was reached. The outline of the new plan is given by the president of the Associated Harvard Clubs on a later page. The reports intended for Buffalo have lost none of their value because they are not to be presented there. We commend them heartily to the attention of our readers.

The sudden change in the plans for the twenty-first annual gathering of the national organization of Harvard clubs is but one of a thousand sudden changes introduced into the life of Americans by our participation in the world war. In this instance it may be turned to good account if those who attend the meeting will

make it an occasion not at all for the glorification of Harvard but rather for seeking as Americans to arm themselves with new weapons of usefulness. Thoughtful men visiting Washington at this time, especially under favorable auspices, will find much to learn. By carrying some of their first-hand knowledge back into many communities, it is surely in their power to exert an influence of no small value.

All the other Harvard reunions for which plans have been made and unmade centre about Commencement. The academic ceremonies of that day, it is understood, will be conducted substantially upon the plan pursued last year. The graduating class, like the College itself, is proceeding by the accustomed paths, though at this time it is hard to say precisely where a number of the seniors will find themselves on Class Day. The classes celebrating anniversaries, from the thirtieth to the third, have greatly curtailed their plans. Eighty-seven, which was to have had a three-days' reunion and was raising a considerable class fund, is collecting only the sum to which the class pledged itself a year ago for the alterations in University Hall which are making it face the New Yard as well as the Old. Like most of the younger celebrating classes it will have a dinner the night before Commencement, and a meeting-place in Cambridge on Thursday. Ninety-two, instead of making its twenty-fifth anniversary a week of festivity, has felt an elaborate

and expensive celebration to be inappropriate this year, and will do little besides spending a day at the country-place of one of its members, near Boston. Ninety-seven is suggesting to its members who would naturally have contributed towards a reunion that they may give, at least to the same extent, to a Class Fund for presentation to the American Red Cross, with which Edgar H. Wells, of the class, is associated. The classes of 1902 and 1907 will attempt nothing but the dinner and the meeting at Cambridge on Commencement Day. The sexennial class, 1911, drops all its plans, and the triennial does likewise, but hopes its members will contribute five dollars each towards an ambulance fund.

Add to all these eliminations the omission of the ball-game and boat-race with Yale, and it is evident that the approaching Commencement week will stand quite apart from the corresponding weeks of recent years. Who would have it otherwise? The country is at war. Whether this fact is to be more sharply realized before the end of June or not, it would be little short of a scandal for college men to treat this year like any other. Let us by all means continue in as many of the normal courses as possible; let us not forget that through the war and after it Harvard University will remain an institution of learning devoted primarily to its original purposes; but let us emphasize for the present the serious matters of American citizenship, to which extravagant jollifications do not properly pertain in the spring of 1917.

* * *

The Training Corps. The statement issued by President Lowell last Monday morning brings to an end much uncertainty regarding the Harvard Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. As an agency of training leading directly to an officer's commission it

will not continue. But there is a great need for training men of all ages whose military experience does not yet qualify them for camps of the Plattsburg type, that they may go on to the government encampments prepared for rapid progress. The instruction they may receive here from United States and French Army officers will obviously go far towards meeting this need in the most effective way.

Since the government is expected to pay the men in its regular training camps, the Harvard camp, for which the government is unable to make such a provision, may seem less accessible to men of limited means. But the College stands ready to turn its dormitories into barracks free of cost to members of the camp; and there can be little doubt that alumni would respond generously to the establishment of a fund which shall open the Harvard encampment equally, as it should be, to rich and poor, without distinction of academic and other backgrounds.

Meanwhile the adoption by Congress of a policy of universal training and service brings a national uncertainty to an end, and in a way which gives great satisfaction to the large number of Harvard organizations and individuals whose efforts have been eagerly lent to such a course. To give the government all possible assistance in carrying its purposes into effect must now become the object of the University and its sons.

* * *

More School Class Reports. Generalizations are dangerous things. When we commented some weeks ago upon a class report recently issued by the Medical School Class of 1911 as "a new kind of class report" and a "pioneer pamphlet", we were promptly informed of other such publications.

This information was passed on to our readers, who should now be further informed that what the medical classes have begun to do the Law School classes have long been doing. From the secretaries of the law classes of 1902 and 1905, respectively, we learn, for example, that there are at least thirty secretaries of Harvard Law School classes and that an effort is now on foot, in connection with the approaching centennial celebration of the School, to bring about their organization with a view to promoting uniformity and regularity in the production of class publications; and have received a specimen class report, the decennial report of 1905, which is full of interest. The analysis of earnings by members of the class, in geographical and other distributions, is especially illuminating. Similar tables we are told, appear in the reports of other classes.

Altogether it is evident that the professional school classes are more highly organized than some of the lay brethren of Harvard can have realized. The BULLETIN shares the satisfaction with which others of the hitherto unenlightened must learn that so much is going forward towards knitting together as sons of Harvard so many men of diverse academic relationships.

* * *

A Medical School Handbook. A fourth-year student in the Medical School, Mr. Leroy E. Parkins, a graduate of Simpson College, Iowa, has recently produced, as an independent enterprise, a handbook of really useful information on the subjects covered by its title, "The Harvard Medical School and its Clinical Opportunities." As the work of a man who came to Harvard for study which he was persuaded could most profitably be pursued at its school of medicine, the book is at once an evidence of its auth-

or's initiative and a tribute, well worth having, to the professional school at which he has been working.

Mr. Parkins has turned to the best obtainable sources of knowledge, written and unwritten, about the School and the Boston hospitals which provide the wide range of clinical opportunities open to Harvard medical students. Seventeen local institutions, beside the Boston Medical Library, are arranged in the chronological order of their foundation—from the Boston Dispensary, 1796, to the Robert B. Brigham Hospital, 1914. An illustration accompanies the brief story of every hospital, and the description of each of them takes account not only of its present condition and scope but of the circumstances of its origin. The result is an impressive array of the benefactions and benefactors of Boston, chiefly through the nineteenth century. This historical element in the book is a positive contribution to its value, in which must be included also its obvious service to enquiring students from a distance and to those of the Boston neighborhood who may welcome an orderly presentation of the facts with which it deals.

* * *

Harvard Men in the War. The BULLETIN would like to keep its readers informed, if only through the briefest items, of the military, naval, administrative, and other national service of Harvard men in the war on which the country has entered. This mass of information can be collected only through the help of many of our readers. We hope, therefore, that in large numbers they will send us items about themselves, their sons, brothers, classmates, and friends. We shall try to put all such information to the best possible use, in the BULLETIN, for the benefit of the Harvard Memorial Society, or through any other practical means still undeveloped.

The Associated Harvard Clubs

President

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91
821 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Chicago

Secretary

E. M. GROSSMAN, '96
520 Rialto Bldg.
St. Louis

Treasurer

G. C. KIMBALL, '00
1222 Frick Bldg.
Pittsburgh

The Annual Meeting Has Been Transferred from Buffalo to Washington, D. C.

Statement from the President

THE annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held, not at Buffalo, N. Y., but at Washington, D. C., on June 1 and 2.

The executive committee has given serious consideration to the question of the program for the approaching meeting. It was clear that at this time we would wish to give first consideration to the needs of the nation, and to hear from those who were directly engaged in the service of the government.

To ask these men to leave Washington at a given date, to give up their valuable time to travelling—even were there no special crisis impending at the end of May—was impossible.

Since the program seemed the vital thing, and since the program could not be brought to the meeting at Buffalo, the Committee sought to bring the meeting to the program.

This plan has been entirely successful, and the Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., extends to the Associated Harvard Clubs its most cordial invitation to hold its meeting in that city on June 1 and 2, the dates originally selected.

The change has been made entirely agreeable to the Harvard Club of Buffalo, as that city wished to entertain the Clubs at a time when the program as originally planned for them might be given.

A full announcement of the new program will be made later, but plans have already been made for an informal evening on Friday, with stories from the European front; and Saturday is expected to furnish addresses by President Lowell, David F. Houston, A.M. '92, Secretary of Agriculture, Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, William Phillips, '00, Assistant Secretary of State, Charles S. Hamlin, '83, Federal Reserve Board, Eliot Wadsworth, '98, American Red Cross, Professor F. W. Taussig, '79, Chairman of Tariff Commission, A. W. Shaw, Commercial Economy Board, (lecturer on Business Policy in the Business School), and other distinguished speakers.

The meeting will close with our Saturday banquet.

The New Willard Hotel will be the headquarters of the meeting. Reservations for rooms can be made only on individual application. All who intend to be present are urged to apply for hotel accommodations at once.

The committee believes that this meeting, which has the enthusiastic interest and support of Harvard men in Washington, will be of special distinction and permanent value both to Harvard and to the nation.

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91.
President.

NEW JERSEY

The Harvard Club of New Jersey had its 14th annual dinner on Saturday, March 31, at the Essex Club, Newark. About 130 men attended. The members and guests were received by the officers of the Club and a reception committee consisting of R. S. Foss, '03, A. K. Moe, '07, Gerrish Newell, '08, and A. F. Pickernell, '14.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. R. Wendell, '06, of Rahway; vice-president, R. S. Foss, '03, of Wyoming; secretary and treasurer, H. W. Cleary, '10, of Rahway; chorister, C. G. Shaffer, '03, of Newark; members of the executive committee for two years, F. W. Chadbourne, '06, of Newark, A. K. Moe, '07, of Elizabeth, W. C. Roper, '09, of Closter, Randall Salisbury, '89, of Orange, J. L. White, '06, of Upper Montclair.

The retiring president, John Reynolds, '07, was toastmaster at the dinner. Rev. C. E. Hutchison, '03, said grace. The speakers were: Francis R. Appleton, '75, president of the Harvard Club of New York City; Arthur P. Butler, '88; and Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., commandant of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard. W. R. Burlingame, '13, read an original poem.

Besides those already mentioned, the following were present:

F. W. Smith, '77, E. H. Lum, '80, I. S. Joseph, '11, G. A. Whittemore, '00, J. F. Evans, '14, R. E. Croyley, '06, R. S. Boardman, '08, W. W. Richards, '55, A. R. Wendell, '06, C. T. Frey, '86, R. M. Page, '10, Dr. E. J. Marsh, '06, T. B. Dorman, '06, C. C. Wilson, '04, H. A. Fountain, D. A. McCabe, '04, C. G. Shaffer, '03, W. L. Harrington, '08, F. P. Ferguson, '10, R. B. Bradley, '07, C. G. Montross, '02, M. E. Henry, '04, J. F. Gough, '02, H. W. Cleary, '10, Carlton Greene, '89, C. E. Moody, '03, H. S. Colton, '06, G. E. Huggins, '01, E. E. Armstrong, Bryant White, '05, R. W. Sprague, Jr., '06, C. G. Kidder, '72, F. N. Brown, '09, W. B. Bragdon, '01, G. C. Hirst, '02, F. J. Swayze, '79, R. N. Shreve, '08, T. S. Sampson, '09, G. H. Chace, '06, F. L. Crawford, '79, A. H. Cornish, '95, E. C. Leaycraft, '03, W. C. Webster, '07, C. E. Speare, '09, W. C. Roper, '09, P. McK. Garrison, '09, J. H. Martin, '06, O. B. Huntsman, '07, T. R. Schoonmaker, '12, E. G. Mears, '10, J. R. Montgomery, '06, J. H. Morse, Jr., '06, E. W. Clark, 3rd, '07, F. M. Chadbourne, '06, C. D. Loomis, '06, A. B. Holden, '00, Ralph Blaikie, '14, Charles Gilman, '04, A. W. Hemphill, C. M. Dane, '07, E. R. Underwood, '01, J. E. Ashmead, '03, Randall Salisbury, '89, A. B. Meacham, R. C. Williams, '16, S. W. Boardman, Jr., Colby Dill, '04, H. H. Noyes, '04, E. K. Haskell, '09, G. H. Noyes,

'07, J. O. Nichols, L. '93, J. C. Lord, '00, Wilder Goodwin, '07, Dr. D. W. Granberry, '99, Dr. R. C. Newton, '74, F. A. Burlingame, '07, H. L. Hughes, '00, W. B. Croyley, '01, G. W. Merck, '15, Cameron Blaikie, '99, A. G. Deane, '08, Quentin Reynolds, '14, J. L. Eisner, '11, C. H. Wight, '67, William Byrd, '07, C. H. Phelan, '12, G. W. Swift, '00, P. S. Worth, '07, M. H. Ewer, '02, R. S. Hopkins, '11, J. E. Waid, '10, H. D. Bushnell, '08, F. P. Parker, Jr., '02, E. D. Mulford, '97, C. N. Wheeler, '06, Kenneth Reynolds, '14, P. J. Warshawsky, '14, C. S. Clark, '16, P. D. Trafford, '89, E. W. Pahlow, '02.

UTAH

The Harvard Club of Utah had its annual dinner at the University Club in Salt Lake City on the evening of March 28. About 40 men were present. Professor Henry W. Holmes, of the Division of Education, was the principal speaker; the subject of his address was "Harvard's Ideal of a Liberal Education."

The club elected the following officers: President, Isaac B. Evans, '08; vice-president, N. Alvin Pedersen, A.M. '13; secretary-treasurer, M. A. Keyser, '09. Judge Robert N. Baskin, L. '55-57, the oldest living alumnus in Utah, was elected president emeritus.

The club voted to renew its offer to give a scholarship of \$300 to some boy from Utah who enters Harvard College.

Those at the dinner were: John Malick, LL.B. '11, Moses C. Davis, '06, Clarence Snow, '07, A. T. Sanford, LL.B. '06, L. O. Howard, '07, R. W. Ashley, M.D. '07, C. E. Carter, '08, C. G. Douglas, '12, R. L. Gideon, '16, G. M. Marshall, A.M. '05, R. N. Baskin, L. '55-57, F. W. Reynolds, '00, J. B. Evans, '08, G. A. Eaton, '02, S. A. Bailey, '85, M. A. Keyser, '09, L. R. Martineau, Jr., '09, R. A. Shipp, G. '93-94, L. E. Young, C. '08-90, O. J. P. Widsoe, A.M. '05, N. A. Pedersen, A.M. '13, J. M. Carlson, LL.B. '12, Asa Bullen, LL.B. '13, H. M. Stephens, LL.B. '13, F. A. Johnson, '15, A. N. Sorensen, G. '10-11, P. E. Peterson, G.B. '09-10, Roy Bullen, '05, Robert Wallace, '05, R. S. Conroy, '12.

ANNAPOLIS

The Harvard Club of Annapolis held a luncheon on Saturday, April 21, at Carvel Hall. Professor Bliss Perry, who is spending his sabbatical leave in Washington, D. C., was the guest of honor and the only speaker.

An interesting piece of Harvard memorabilia was brought to light at the meeting, in the shape of a book kept during his undergraduate years by Samuel Griffin, 1784, a na-

tive of New Hampshire, who removed to Virginia after his graduation. Professor Perry suggested to the owner of the book, Commodore Griffin, U. S. N., that he allow the Harvard Library to photograph it; the Commodore expressed his readiness to do so, and to place any information in his grandfather's papers at the disposition of the University.

Paul Capron, '96, presided at the luncheon. The others present were: Captain Louis M. Nulton, U. S. N., Commandant U. S. Naval Academy; Dr. Thomas Fell, president of Saint John's College; Commander J. J. Raby, U. S. N.; Commander R. C. Moody, U. S. N.; Professor D. M. Garrison, U. S. N.; Professor N. M. Terry, Professor W. O. Stevens, Angelo Hall, '91, W. B. Norris, '01, Sidney Gunn, '04, H. C. Washburn, '06, L. A. Doggett, '08, J. C. Gray, '08, M. E. Speare, '08, P. E. Douglas, '13, F. W. Snow, '03, J. W. McNaugher, '15, H. G. Brown, A.M. '10, G. R. Clements, Ph.D. '13, W. J. King, A.M. '07, Stanwood Cobb, A.M. '10.

During the past year the teaching staff of the Naval Academy has been greatly enlarged, and, of the civilian instructors appointed, thirteen, almost a third of the total number added to the teaching force, are Harvard men. These, added to the Harvard men who were already connected with the Naval Academy, give the University a very strong representation on the Faculty of an institution whose importance has been greatly emphasized by the war.

The officers of the Harvard Club of Annapolis are: Paul Capron, '96, president; L. A. Doggett, '08, secretary-treasurer.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had a dinner on Thursday, March 29, at the University Club in Pittsburgh, in honor of the ex-presidents of the club, who are: Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83, Dr. Lawrence Litchfield, '85, John H. Ricketson, '97, Richard Jones, Jr., '00, E. E. Jenkins, '07, G. C. Kimball, '00, D. E. Mitchell, '07, A. A. Morris, '02, H. F. Baker, '01, W. H. R. Hilliard, '84. Absence from the city and other unavoidable circumstances kept five away, but Messrs. Eaton, Litchfield, Jenkins, Kimball and Mitchell were present and responded to their names when called upon.

The others at the dinner were: H. D. Par-kin, '04, L. J. Heath, A.M. '12, Malcolm McLeod, '04, W. O. Farnsworth, '03, G. H. Dunn, '16, C. W. Holmes, '16, T. B. Byers, '15, S. A. Hartwell, Jr., '16, L. E. Knowlton, '15, Roswell B. Whidden, '15, R. P. Kelly, '15, W. V. Bingham, '07, R. W. McCulloch, A.M. '13, W. J. Askin, Jr., '12, Harry R. Buntin, '05, W. W. Parshley, '09, E. Tyler Davis, '12, A. P. L.

Turner, '05, W. J. Mortland, '00, R. E. Bren-neman, '00, L. L. Burgess, '09, C. W. Wilder, '05, S. J. Watts, '05, J. R. Lewis, '05, H. A. Lomax, '03, Ralph Kelly, '09, J. W. Hood, '06, R. E. Sheldon, '07, S. K. Fenollosa, '05, Park Alexander, '03, K. F. Overholt, LL.B. '00, R. C. Cowan, '15, T. B. Parshley, '12, E. E. Ran-kin, '86, H. R. Hilliard, '14, Henry Chalfant, '90, A. F. Clark, '07.

Allan Davis, '07, read several stirring war poems, and Clifton Taylor, '11, gave extracts from letters written by Harvard men at the front as printed in "Harvard Volunteers." The club adopted resolutions commending the course taken by President Wilson in breaking relations with Germany.

NEW YORK CITY

At a regular meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City on April 20, the nominating committee reported the following list of candidates to be voted upon at the next annual meeting of the club:

Joseph H. Choate, '52, president-emeritus; Francis R. Appleton, '75, president; Evert J. Wendell, '82, vice-president; Jerome D. Greene, '96, secretary; Harold B. B. Clark, '01, treasurer; Robert P. Perkins, '84, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Frederick R. Martin, '93, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Richard Whitney, '11, members of the board of managers; Frank R. Outerbridge, '96, Mark F. Sullivan, '00, Charles Gilman, '04, Guy Emerson, '08, Paul Cushman, '13, John K. Hodges, '14, Theodore Sizer, '16, members of the committee on admissions.

The club adopted resolutions on the death of Amory G. Hodges, '74, and also resolutions endorsing the stand of President Wilson for universal military training and pledging the support of the members of the club in the service of the country.

A meeting of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, to which members of the club were admitted, was held in the club house on April 9. About 2,000 men were present; the crowd was so great that an overflow meeting was held in the dining room, where Langdon P. Marvin, the secretary of the club, presided. Major Halstead Dory, U. S. A., presided at the meeting in Harvard Hall.

The speakers were Gen. Leonard Wood, M.D. '84; Captain Ian Hay Beith of the 10th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, British Army; Captain Louis Keene, of the first Canadian Expeditionary Force; Captain de la Greze, of the French Army; Mr. Joseph McCabe, of London, England.

Other guests were General Harry F. Hodges, C. A. C., U. S. A.; Captain David H. Scott, 5th Cavalry, U. S. A.; Major John R.

Proctor, '98, C. A. C., U. S. A.; Lieutenant Charles C. Griffith, C. A. C., U. S. A.; Captain Ralph M. Parker, 2d Cavalry, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Russell A. Osmun, C. A. C., U. S. A.; Captain Verne La S. Rockwell, U. S. Cavalry; Captain Arnold Whittridge, of the British Army.

VIRGINIA

After a lapse of several years, the Harvard Club of Virginia had a meeting in Richmond, on March 24, at the Westmoreland Club. Eliot Wadsworth, '98, Acting National Chairman of the American Red Cross, was the principal speaker.

The club adopted resolutions endorsing the course of President Wilson, and the secretary of the club was directed to send copies of them to the President and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Virginia.

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. W. Russell Bowie, '04, of Richmond; vice-presidents, Dr. J. I. Hamaker, '94, of Lynchburg; Francis O. Byrd, '00, of Brandon, and Cyrus W. Beale, L. '10-12, of Richmond; secretary-treasurer, Frank Y. Hall, '98, of Charlottesville.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following were present: John C. Metcalf, A. M. '05, Thomas J. Moore, LL.B. '13, Frank W. Pratt, Dv. '90-91, James S. Gray, L. '09-10, F. R. Thomas, '08, Morton L. Wallerstein, LL.B. '14, Charles C. Haskell, M.D. '08, George C. Hall, M.D. '90, Howell Foreman, '16, all of Richmond; E. B. Crooks, Ph.D. '10, of Lynchburg; David J. Alexander, D.M.D. '10, of Norfolk; Donald W. Davis, '05, of Williamsburg.

The club will hold its next meeting in Richmond in November.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

The Rocky Mountain Harvard Club held its 32nd annual meeting and dinner at the Cactus Club, Denver, on Monday, April 2. President Lawrence Lewis, '01, presided. Thirty members were present.

The guest of honor was Professor Henry W. Holmes, of the Department of Education, who spoke on the purposes of a university education and the place of such a privately-endowed university as Harvard as distinguished from state universities supported by public funds.

The dining room was decorated with American flags, and patriotic sentiments were everywhere expressed.

The meeting passed resolutions urging active participation by this country in the European war.

The song-book recently published by the Associated Harvard Clubs was used and gave marked satisfaction.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Lawrence Lewis, '01, president; Ralph E. Boothby, '12, vice-president; Dr. Lawrence K. Lunt, '09, secretary and treasurer.

The club maintains a \$250 scholarship for a Colorado boy at Harvard.

LOWELL

The Lowell, Mass., Harvard Club held its annual dinner at the Harrisonia in that city on February 27.

The speakers were: Clarence C. Little, '10, Assistant Dean of Harvard College; Percival S. Howe, Jr., '17, manager of the university crew; Charles G. Saunders, '67, president of the Lawrence Harvard Club; Dr. Thomas P. Shaw, '66, one of the oldest members of the Lowell Club.

Larkin T. Trull, '79, president of the club, was toastmaster.

A special meeting of the club was held on March 26, when resolutions were adopted endorsing the action taken by the Federal government in relation to Germany and offering the services of the club to the local committee on public safety.

KANSAS CITY

At the annual meeting of the Kansas City Harvard Club, held on March 31, the following officers were elected: Massey B. Holmes, '90, president; L. Newton Wylder, LL.B. '07, vice-president; David B. Childs, '10, secretary; Alfred Toll, '11, treasurer.

The guests at the dinner which preceded the business meeting were Lieuts. A. F. Kingman, '16, E. M. Peters, Jr., '16, and P. H. Sherwood, '15, who had just finished their course at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The club adopted resolutions endorsing the stand taken by President Wilson in international affairs, and urging universal, compulsory, military training and vigorous preparation for war.

NORTH DAKOTA

The Harvard Club of North Dakota had a meeting at Fargo on February 28 and elected the following officers: President, Daniel B. Holt, '90, of Fargo; vice-president, George F. Will, '06, of Bismarck; secretary-treasurer, Fred M. Hector, '10, of Fargo; executive committee—scholarship section, Thomas A. Hillier, A.M. '01, of Mayville, E. A. Ricker, '02, of Fargo, George H. Johnson, A.M. '01, of Wales; Western History Section, Lewis F.

Crawford, A.M. '98, of Sentinel Butte, George F. Bird, '13, of Bismarck, William H. Greenleaf, L. '11-13, of Grand Forks, Archibald E. Minard, '01, of Fargo; on the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Dana N. Trimble, '15, of Jamestown.

CHICAGO

On Wednesday, April 18, Professor C. T. Copeland gave a reading at the University Club, Chicago, to the Harvard Club of Chicago. About 70 members were present. The meeting was preceded by an informal dinner, and, besides the selections from Thackeray, O. Henry, and Kipling, Professor Copeland gave some reminiscences of Harvard in his undergraduate days "during the reign of Numa Pompilius."

In the course of the evening it was unanimously voted to send to President Wilson a telegram upholding his plans for a selective draft and a similar message to Congressman Dent, signed by the Harvard Club of Chicago.

DALLAS

The Harvard Club of Dallas held its monthly luncheon and smoker on March 31, at the Oriental Hotel in that city.

Three new members were admitted to the Club: Paul W. Platter, '11, Harry G. Whitmore, G. '11-12, and William B. Newlin, '01, all of Dallas. The others at the luncheon were: Landon C. Moore, '02, G. V. Peak, 2nd., A.M. '08, E. N. Willis, '03, Elias Finberg, '06, C. T. McCormick, LL.B. '12, H. W. Fisher, '04, C. F. Crowley, '11, L. F. Carlton, '04.

WYOMING

At a meeting held in Laramie, Wyo., on April 6, the Harvard Club of Wyoming was organized. C. A. Duniway, Ph.D. '97, was elected president, and Fred E. Warren, '05, secretary. The others present were J. F. Soule, '85, F. C. Bosler, '04, John Corbett, '04, Aven Nelson, A.M. '02, C. B. Ridgaway, G. '02-03, R. B. Pease, A.M. '05, Karl T. Steik, A.M. '11, E. D. Hunton, M.B.A. '16, J. O. Creager, G. '00-01.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO

The Harvard Club of Northwestern Ohio has renewed its activities. It had a meeting in Toledo on April 23 and elected the following officers: President, Walter H. Schmidt, '05; vice-president, William A. Gosline, Jr., '06; treasurer, Clifford T. Hanson, '01; secretary, Oscar J. Smith, '13.

DEAN SABINE IN PARIS

A despatch from Paris, under the date of March 26, says: "A committee presided over by F. Larnaude, Dean of the Paris Faculty of Law, which has been formed with the object of making France a world centre in intellectual questions, gave a luncheon today in honor of a number of foreign savants who are now in Paris. The guests included representatives of Russia, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Brazil, Portugal, and the United States. Dean Wallace C. Sabine of Harvard was the American representative.

"Two hundred of the most prominent figures in the French intellectual world were present at the luncheon. Lucien Poincaré, director of higher education and cousin of the President, emphasized the importance of the reunion as a first step toward the foundation of an intellectual entente."

HARVARD CLUB WALL HANGINGS

In reply to a recent inquiry from a correspondent who asked about the mural hangings in the dining-room of the Harvard Club of Boston, we are informed that these hangings were carried out under the direction of the art committee of the club, of which J. Harleston Parker, '93, is the chairman. The designs were made by a member of the art committee, Ralph W. Gray, '01. They were painted by Joseph Lindon Smith and an assistant, Mr. Moulton. The subjects are the older buildings in the Harvard Yard, and the purpose of the hangings is to cover heavy pads which were found necessary to improve the acoustics of the hall. They are a very fair imitation of tapestries, but of course it was impossible, owing to the enormous expense, to procure real tapestries of the proper proportions for concealing these pads.

[*Boston Transcript.*]

CLUB SECRETARIES

To the list of names and addresses of the secretaries of 105 Harvard Clubs, printed in the BULLETIN of March 1, the two following items should be added:

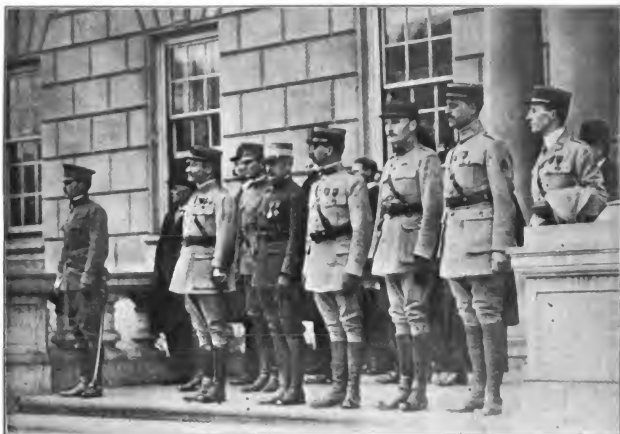
Reading, Pa.: Wellington M. Bertolet, '04, 603 Baer Building.

West Virginia: A. M. Hurlin, '06, 1206 Quarrier St., Charleston.

MILWAUKEE

The Harvard Club of Milwaukee, at a meeting on April 17, adopted a resolution in favor of universal military training and selective conscription for the immediate military needs of the country.

Reception of the French Army Officers



THE FRENCH OFFICERS REVIEWING THE HARVARD CORPS AT THE BOSTON HARVARD CLUB.

They can be distinguished by their caps. From left to right, their names are: Major Azan, Major de Riviers de Mauny, Captain Dupont, Captain de Jarny, Lieutenant Morize, Lieutenant Giraudoux.

THE army officers whom the French government, at the request of Harvard University, assigned to assist in the military instruction of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the University, arrived in Boston on the afternoon of Friday, April 27. They came from New York, where they had been entertained at the Harvard Club and elsewhere.

Reaching the South Station at 3.10, accompanied by Odin Roberts, '86, president of the Harvard Club of Boston, and Professor R. B. Merriman, '96, they were met by representatives of the French government and others. Outside was the Harvard Corps of the R. O. T. C., in command of Captain Bowen, as Captain Cordier was in Wash-

ington. Captain Shannon, U. S. A., now stationed in Cambridge, and Professor Theodore Lyman, '97, acted as Captain Bowen's adjutants.

There were six French officers in the party, as Captain de Jarny, who arrived in New York by a later boat, had joined his comrades, Major Azan, Major de Riviers de Mauny, Captain Dupont, Lieutenant Morize, and Lieutenant Giraudoux, whose photographs were reproduced in last week's BULLETIN.

The French officers were escorted to automobiles which were placed just behind the color-bearers who carried the United States flag, the French flag, and the Harvard flag. In front of the colors were the first battalion of the R. O. T. C., and the Harvard band. The two



Photograph by Harvard Illustrated

THE COLORS PASSING IN REVIEW AT THE BOSTON HARVARD CLUB.

remaining battalions of the Harvard corps marched behind the automobiles.

The line of march extended through Congress, State, Washington, School, Beacon, and Dartmouth Streets and Commonwealth Avenue to the Harvard Club of Boston. Tremendous enthusiasm was shown by the great crowds which filled the South Station and stopped traffic on the streets through which the procession passed. The French flag was displayed everywhere. Mayor Curley reviewed the procession at Boston City Hall, and Lieutenant Governor Coolidge at the State House. Just after the head of the line had passed into Commonwealth Avenue, the French officers were taken in their automobiles to the Harvard Club, where they reviewed the R. O. T. C., as it passed by on its way to Cambridge.

In the evening the distinguished visitors were entertained at dinner at the Harvard Club, and still later the members of the Club gave them a reception. The house was packed to the doors, and the demonstration, when the French officers appeared in the great dining-hall and during the speaking, surpassed anything ever before seen at the club.

President Roberts, of the Harvard

Club, presided, and the speakers were: President Lowell, President Emeritus Eliot, Major Azan, Lieutenant Giraudoux, and William S. Hall, '69. The Alumni Chorus, under the direction of Chalmers Clifton, '12, with Malcolm Lang, '04, at the organ, sang "The Marseillaise" and "The Star Spangled Banner", and the whole company joined in the singing.

The addresses are here printed:

PRESIDENT LOWELL.

There are occasions where we feel a significance far deeper than the immediate object of the meeting, and this is certainly one of them. The visit of Lafayette to this country meant vastly more than the service he rendered while here. Its value did not cease when he went back to Europe, or even with his death, for the tie he then bound has never wholly loosened, but has held to the present day. One cannot help feeling that the visit of these French officers to render service here in the middle of this terrific war is one of those occasions where an influence begins that will outlast the memory of all of us now present.

On the very day when the President handed his passports to Bernstorff, a letter was written from the University to Ambassador Jusserand, asking him if it would be possible to procure the services of three or four French officers to assist in training our men at Harvard. This was done not only for the sake of the inestimable service that such of-

ficers could render at Cambridge, but also in the hope that it might prove an example which our government might follow on a far larger scale. Ambassador Jusserand was asked whether he thought the plan a good one, and whether, if so, he would be willing to cable his government upon receiving a telegram from us, to be sent, of course, when war was actually declared. Monsieur Jusserand, with characteristic zeal, replied instantly that he thought the idea excellent, and that he was already cabling his government.

Now let us not think that these officers were sent solely to Harvard. Is it on the records of the world anywhere that a government has sent military officers on a mission to a university in a foreign land? Much as we love our alma mater, a university is a small thing in the struggle of great nations. The French government had larger ideas in mind, too. They knew very well the significance of this mission. They knew that it was not only to Harvard that it was sent, but to the whole United States. It was sent to give to us the instruction that we so much needed, and it was sent as a token by the sister that has borne the burden, the heat and suffering of the conflict, to the one that is now going to her aid.

Lafayette came over here to fight for our nation, and though at the time we knew it not, these six men have already been fighting for us, and they have fought until they can fight no more, until they have been brought by wounds to a condition where they are no longer able to take the field. Although by good fortune for them and for us, the wounds were not fatal, yet they have given the utmost measure of devotion, and now they have come here to help us fight for ourselves. They have come to teach us how we can play our part effectively in the great struggle for humanity which we have joined and for which their people have suffered so much. They have come to teach us how we can do it with the least expenditure of the lives of our own men; for that, after all, is the great lesson which the soldiers in this war have learned.

But, gentlemen, this is not a time for many words. Words are pale and thoughts are feeble, and one feels insignificant when standing in the presence of men who have done such things. What this war means for the future is borne in upon us. It is no ordinary war in its magnitude, and no ordinary war in its significance and its consequences. If we did not believe that this war would ward off barbarism, and the destruction of the civilization that we have earned with painful toil; if we did not believe that it meant even more; if we did not believe that it meant an advance in civilization, a cementing of ties of brother-

hood and of humanity, especially between us and France, we should not stand here as we stand tonight. We believe that this event is significant of a great future and we are glad, in looking into that future, to feel that we are beckoned onward and led by the hand of France.

PRESIDENT EMERITUS ELIOT.

I have availed myself of valuable opportunities during the last two hours to ask of our guests tonight—at least of three of them—what the ordinary French soldier of peasant or bourgeois origin thought he was fighting for; what he thought he was dying for when death was near; and the answer that I have had from all three of these experienced officers was that simple French soldiers think they are fighting for "France"; they think they are dying for home, family, friends! They think they are dying, that they have been fighting in order that France may no longer dread, as she has dreaded for fifty years past, another attack on her life and her liberty.

These answers remind me of our motives in going to war against Germany. I asked my secretary to write down some sentences taken from utterances of President Wilson in which he defines the purposes of the American people, the objects of the American people in going to war with Germany. These statements began with the 18th of December of 1916:

"In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or Government. They stand ready, and even eager, to coöperate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command."

That is a far-looking object of the American people in entering this war.

Again, on February 26th:

"We are speaking of no selfish material rights, but of rights which our hearts support and whose foundation is that righteous passion for justice upon which all law, all structures alike of family, of State, and of mankind must rest, as upon the ultimate base of our existence and our liberty."

And again on March 5th:

"We are provincials no longer. The tragical events of the thirty months of vital turmoil through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no

turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not.

"And yet we are not the less Americans on that account. We shall be the more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or of a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind. These, therefore, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace."

He then gives a list of five or six different objects to be attained. This is the first,—that "all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance."

Could there be a more complete statement of the motives, the objects, the purposes and the hopes with which America joins in the present war?

But for many of us, for hundreds of Harvard men, for thousands of thinking Americans, there is another motive and a very satisfying motive with which we enter upon war against Germany at the present time. Shortly before the surrender of Cornwallis, an Ameri-

can detachment was ordered to capture one of two redoubts standing before the inner lines of Yorktown, and at the same time a French detachment was ordered to capture another and larger redoubt occupied by a larger number of British troops. Now, the Marquis de Lafayette was the commander of the American army in their advance to Yorktown, and on the way he had heard some disparaging words about the American army from Baron de Vioménil, who later commanded the actual detachment of French troops who were to assault one of the British redoubts. It happened, probably because the resistance of the British in the smaller redoubt was less vigorous than in the larger, that the American assault succeeded first; whereupon Lafayette sent a message to Baron de Vioménil, as follows: "The American detachment is occupying the redoubt assigned to it; if Baron de Vioménil needs aid in accomplishing his task, I shall have the honor of sending him immediate assistance." Now, gentlemen, there are many Americans today who would like to have a chance to enter into similar competitions with French troops on European soil and against a very different enemy.



Photograph by Harvard Illustrated

THE HARVARD CORPS ON ITS WAY TO CAMBRIDGE JUST AFTER THE REVIEW AT THE BOSTON HARVARD CLUB.

We have had a chance to send money to France, to send food, clothing, and fuel; but none of these contributions entirely satisfies us. We do not think we can repay the debt to France incurred during our Revolutionary War in any of those ways. When the siege of Yorktown was just beginning, a strong British fleet appeared off the Chesapeake Capes; whereupon the French fleet sallied forth, and, after a fierce engagement of more than three hours, the Commander of the British fleet decided that it was expedient to retire to New York Harbor—and he executed that manoeuvre, to the great relief of Washington. That was a costly action to the French fleet, and French blood was freely shed at Yorktown. The Marquis de Lafayette was seriously wounded when he was commanding the American army on the soil of Virginia. Some of the finest French regiments took active part in the siege of Yorktown. What return do we wish to make for that? What return do we hope to be enabled to make for these precious gifts from France? Nothing will answer the purpose except the expenditure of American blood and American lives.

We know what great debts the liberty of nations owes to France. To be sure, another nation cut off the head of a king 144 years before a like event happened in France; and the Dutch Republic laid down the doctrine long before Voltaire and Rousseau did, that government should be founded on the consent of the governed. Nevertheless, it was France that struck the first heavy blow to the feudal system and to absolute monarchy; and then, with what a sudden flame, the French nation took up the cause of the rights of man. Now, such debts can only be repaid by great services to France in the cause of French liberty and the cause of democracy throughout the world. We want to show to France and to the cause of liberty what Lincoln called "the last measure of devotion." These were his words at Gettysburg—"that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion."

MAJOR AZAN.

Major Azan spoke briefly, in French. He said, in part:

American blood must not flow uselessly, because it is as precious to us as that of our brothers. We hope that our collaboration in your military preparation will have practical results; that we can give helpful instruction to your magnificent Harvard regiment which welcomed us this afternoon.

Happy and proud to bring to Harvard the greetings of the French army, we are touched to our hearts by your enthusiasm, crowds, and

flags. All the details strike us, even the flowers in our bedrooms.

When the summons came to me at the front, I was a little sorry, because we were pressing victoriously toward an important point. Still untaken, it will soon be ours, with the aid of our Harvard comrades. They will renew a relation sealed a century ago by the blood we shed together for independence. From this day we shall work together, and it is together that we shall win the war.

LIEUTENANT GIRAUDOUX.

I wish my first words here may be to the memory and to the honor of the Harvard mission, the twenty-seven Harvard men who have died for France in France. Everybody in France, every student, knows their names. Those who are going to live here, in connection with the University, in your Yard and clubs, who will occupy the empty places left by them, know that these men who have gone are your best models, and their example our best support here.

I want to say how glad I am to be back at Harvard. When I came here for the first time, ten years ago, I came after two years of study in Germany. We were all sincerely glad to find such common work in Germany as we young Frenchmen at that time did. Now we come here again, after two years of war with Germany. We are deeply touched with your welcome. We accept it for France, and stand ready to do what we can to assist you. We do not know exactly yet what we are to do. From your spirit we get a high conception of the ideal of war, and following the direction and example of some of your most distinguished officers, you will have the most advanced training and drilling. What we can bring about will be due to our impressions, coming, as we do, fresh from the war to your great institution. Our experience we will gladly share with you. You will hear from these officers what we have experienced during the last two years and of the extraordinary and wonderful lives our leaders have had.

You are right if you think that at times war is not a burden but a joy. War is a dreadful thing, and it is a crime to love war; but war for country is a wonderful thing, and it is a crime to hate war, if war means freedom and liberty at last. Let us hope that this is the last war, and trust that it will soon come to an end.

MR. HALL.

I feel a deep honor in being asked to speak the closing sentences. To you gentlemen, officers of France, who come to us from across the sea to teach our young men how best to serve, we would renew again and again our

grateful thanks. And I beg to assure you that during these last dreadful years of suffering and of death through which your countrymen have passed some of us have found our heads bowed because our hands were tied by an official neutrality, which, however, could never bind our hearts, for our hearts have been with you always.

And now, at last, our hands are free. In the noble words of President Wilson, the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and all the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other. Henceforth our men and yours shall march together, and they will be with you to the end, until the last print of the cloven hoof shall be wiped from the fields of France. There will be Harvard men among them, types of that gallant Harvard soldier of '61, who died to make men free. In this war-time, I think we may well recall the description on his memorial which stands on yonder Beacon Hill:

On the red rampart's slippery swell
With heart that beat a charge he fell
Forward as fits a man;
But the high soul burns on to light men's feet
Where death for noble ends makes dying sweet.

CAPTAIN DE JARNY

The sixth of the French Army officers, who reached America shortly after the five whose careers were outlined in the BULLETIN last week, is Captain Marcel Edouard de Jarny. He was born in 1883, and is a graduate of the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, of Paris, the highest technical school in France. In 1906 he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the artillery. Leaving the army, he visited the United States on business from 1908 to 1910. He mobilized, August 3, 1914, as adjutant to the colonel commanding the 20th Regiment of Field Artillery. He took part in the early fighting in Belgium, the retreat, the battles of the Marne and Aisne and the first and second battles of Champagne. Before coming to Harvard he was detailed to the British Ministry of Munitions in the department of Ordnance Research. He has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS GOING ON

The final examinations for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are now going on and will continue through this week.

THE HARVARD TRAINING CORPS

The latest development is that the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, as such, is to be abandoned. Those students who are old enough to go to one of the government training camps have been urged to enlist at once, and will, it is assumed, leave Cambridge in a few days. Students under 20 years and nine months of age will continue their instruction and drill at Harvard under Captains Cordier, Bowen, and Shannon, and the six officers of the French army. Although that training will not directly qualify for a commission in the army, it will be most valuable for men who desire to fit themselves to become officers. Students from other colleges will be asked to join the Harvard corps.

The following statement, given out by President Lowell last Sunday night, explains the situation:

Word has come from the War Department that it will be impossible to establish an Officers' Training Corps camp at Harvard this summer; but the University is advised to continue its program of military training, and the officers detailed here will be continued on duty as long as possible. This means that the Government feels unable to pay for subsistence or to supply additional instructors. The first of these things is the more serious because it is likely to prevent many good men from service in the corps by reason of the cost of board. Additional instructors are not necessary since the arrival of the French officers. With their aid, and the instructors already here, the corps will enjoy better teaching than any training corps has ever had in this country, and instruction in modern warfare more perfected by recent experience than can at present be given in any camp in this country.

The training corps will be continued this summer, and the dormitories will be used for the purpose as soon as they are vacated. The present members who are not admitted to one of the Government camps will be allowed to remain, and new men, undergraduates and graduates, from this and other colleges, will be admitted. Men of 20 years and nine months of age or older who have had any considerable military training already, are advised to apply for admission to Plattsburg or the corresponding camp in their section of the coun-

try. Those who do not succeed, and all other men over 20 years old and physically fit, are strongly urged to enroll in the Harvard Corps, in the belief that, although to do so will not lead to a commission in three months, it will lay a foundation, theoretical and practical, that will fit for one in no long time thereafter.

The proposed Harvard Training Corps will be the only one in the country at which candidates for commissions under the age limit of 20 years and nine months will be able to train under regular army officers. The University will supply rooms, and probably board also, at a minimum charge for members of the Corps.

It has not yet been determined to what size the Corps will be increased, but it will not be greater than 2,000. Other college men of New England, barred from Plattsburg for various reasons, will be allowed to attend, and it is believed that there will be many applications.

LAW EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES

In view of the changed situation since the resolutions of the Faculty of Law adopted on April 11, 1917, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted on April 24, 1917:

1. **Third-Year Students.** Third-year students actually in the service of the United States or actually called into the service of the United States prior to the end of the school year, including such students as shall be accepted in Federal training camps, will be excused from residence from the date at which they are so actually called into service or accepted in training camps, and, if their record at the present date is such that if continued, they would be recommended for a degree in June, 1917, they will be recommended therefor.

2. **Second-Year Students.** Any second-year student in full and regular standing actually called into the service of the United States, as above defined, now or before the end of the school year, will be excused from residence from the date at which he is so actually called into service. Such students may return and complete their third year, and if they take successfully all their third-year examinations, such examinations will also be accepted in lieu of second-year examinations.

3. **First-Year Students.** Any first-year student who has been in regular attendance

up to the date of his actual calling into the service of the United States, as above defined, who is so called into the service prior to the end of the school year, will be excused from residence from the date at which he is so actually called into service. Such students may return and complete their second year, and if they take successfully all their second-year examinations, such examinations will also be accepted in lieu of first-year examinations.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

Dr. E. H. Bradford, Dean of the Medical School, has announced, for the information of members of the third-year class in the school, that instruction equivalent to that provided in the regular course for fourth-year students will begin on June 4 and continue through the summer. There will be a vacation period from August 19 to September 30.

The regular academic year 1917-18 will begin on September 24 and continue to the mid-years, when examinations will be held for those who have completed the course; those who pass the examinations will receive the degree of M.D.

The following paragraphs are quoted from Dean Bradford's announcement:

"Although it is optional with the student whether he will begin on June 4 or on September 24, when the next regular academic year commences, each student is strongly urged to undertake the summer work, in order that he may be prepared as soon as possible to do his part in military preparedness. It is confidently stated by the government that medical students will be of the greatest help to the nation after the completion of their medical course, and it is the earnest desire of the government that medical students devote all their energies toward qualifying themselves as soon as possible by graduation from their respective medical schools.

"To all students whose work during their three-years' course has been of high standard, and whose work during the summer of 1917 is equally creditable, the privilege will be granted of applying for medical service in the United States Army and Navy service, in case these services desire such men for hospital service or further training in the Army and Navy medical schools. This work, if of four or more months' duration and creditably done, shall count in place of the second half-term of fourth year work, and on its completion such men will be allowed to take their final examinations for the degree of M.D. To such of these students as are commissioned as officers in the regular Army and Navy medical service, after a satisfactorily-

completed course in the Army or Navy Medical School, the degree of M.D. shall be granted without further examination.

"For all such students as signify their intention of applying for the Army or Navy medical service, as outlined above, arrangement will be made for them to be so assigned as to receive during the summer, one month's instruction in pediatrics, one month's instruction in obstetrics, one month's instruction in the various specialties, and one month in medicine or surgery. For all others the course will be given essentially as already arranged for the fourth year."

AMERICAN AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following 19 students, all but one of them undergraduates, have enlisted for the American Ambulance Field Service and have sailed for France or will sail in a few days:

H. W. Broughton, Jr., '20, of Jamaica Plain; Malcolm Cowley, '19, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. A. Cunningham, '19, of Newton; L. H. Emery, '19, of Lexington; J. K. Hartley, '20, of Muncie, Ind.; H. H. Hawkins, '18, of Jefferson, Pa.; B. C. Hopper, uC., of Missoula, Mont.; Lauriat Lane, '20, of Cambridge; F. C. Lawrence, '20, of Boston; J. H. Lewis, '18, of Eastport, Me.; J. Z. Machard, '20, of Ottawa, Can.; G. A. Madigan, '19, of Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Means, '19, of New Haven, Conn.; Barroll McNear, '19, of San Francisco, Cal.; J. M. Parmelee, '19, of Buffalo, N. Y.; F. P. Perkins, '20, of Manchester, N. H.; H. L. Williams, '20, of Morristown, N. J.

J. S. Taylor, '18, of Rochester, N. Y., a former editor of the *Crimson*, says in a letter to that paper that the Harvard men who left Cambridge last February to join the American Ambulance Service are already hard at work. Neal Wainwright, '19, of Concord, and Kenneth Merrick, '19, of Brookline, have been transferred from their original sections to Section 8, which was at Verdun in May and June, 1916. Taylor, with W. K. B. Emerson, Jr., '16, of New York City; H. J. Kelleher, '18, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. B. Varnum, uC., of Jerome, Ida., and C. A. Amsden, uC., of Farmington, N. M., have been detached to fill vacancies in Section 3 at Salonika.

DEATH OF R. W. HOSKIER, '18

Word has been received from Paris that Ronald Wood Hoskier, '18, of the American Esquadron of the French Flying Corps, was killed in aerial combat on Tuesday, April 24. He had engaged a German "Taube," and was seen falling with his airplane within the German lines.

Hoskier had repeatedly distinguished him-

self for daring and brilliancy, and was a corporal in the service. He obtained leave of absence from the University last June and entered the American Ambulance Corps, but afterwards took up aviation work. He was 21 years old, and lived in South Orange, N. J. He prepared for college at St. George's School.

KING ALCOHOL AND THE WAR

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Four or five years ago there occurred in your columns a serio-comic discussion of the use of liquor at class functions. Two points only remain in my mind: first, that it was apparently impossible to treat the matter in any but a humorous vein; second, that the proponent of the idea that inebriety was essential to a successful celebration hailed from a place with the cheery name of South Rahway.

Since this discussion much has happened. The world has gone to war. The great nations, at death grips with one another, have recognized one foe in their midst. With singular unanimity they have attacked the common enemy, the worst autocrat of the lot, King Alcohol. They have done this with extraordinary severity, as in Russia, and with moderate vigor, as in England, where the Archbishop of York announced himself as opposed to prohibition because he had tried it once and it had not agreed with him: less vigorously in England because that country has been so rum-soaked from top to bottom that even the present national crisis has not sufficed to enable Lloyd G. Hercules to clean out the Augean stables.

Our own country has made progress. The medical fraternity, long the most drunken of all professions, has come to its senses and is conducting an effective campaign not only for temperance but for total abstinence. Big business, always with an eye to efficiency, has done the same with the result that the larger part of the area of the country is dry. Now we have entered the war. It is our imperative duty to provision our allies.

Not having enough food on hand adequately to feed ourselves, how can we fulfil this duty? Obviously our most immediate and dangerous enemy is food shortage. In such a situation what further need be said for national prohibition than that the amount of food-stuffs going into the production of beer and distilled liquors would feed seven million persons.

Meantime, in this particular connection, what of our alma mater? The question of the relation of colleges to drink has lately been thrown into relief by the action of the graduating class at New Haven, which voted to dispense with liquor at its class dinner, and by the vote of an important college fraternity in the West to forbid the use of liquor in its chapter houses. Is Harvard to promote or retard this movement? Will she lead or follow?

Surely the graduates in whose power it lies, by persuasion and by force of example, to influence sons or younger club associates, will not disregard this opportunity to place Harvard in the van of the movement for increased human and economic efficiency. If it is unwise, as intelligent people have come to believe it is, to tempt the race, and particularly youth, with alcohol, there is no exception for undergraduates. If at this time it is criminal waste to divert six billion pounds of food stuffs to produce alcoholic beverages, the demand for such beverages, whether on the part of graduates, undergraduates or any other sane persons, is little short of criminal. Those who hitherto have felt under no obligation to the rest of mankind to coöperate in stamping out one of the worst curses which has ever afflicted it, will perhaps for the first time begin to realize that there is such a motto as *noblesse oblige*. They now have an opportunity to exercise self-denial and unselfishness, with credit to themselves and their University and to the advantage of their fellow-men.

LAWRENCE G. BROOKS, '02.

EXPLORATION IN EGYPT

Ashton Sanborn, '05, assistant curator of the Egyptian section in the University Museum of Philadelphia, has been for the past two seasons in Egypt with the expedition from that Museum. The expedition is in charge of Clarence S. Fisher, G. '08-09, who was formerly associated with the Harvard Palestinian Expedition and with the Harvard University-Boston Museum of Fine Arts expedition in Egypt.

Sanborn reports that work has been done at Gizeh, Memphis and Denderah. At Gizeh a portion of the extensive necropolis belonging to the period of the Old Empire was cleared. Besides a number of stelae, the most interesting discovery was a vault built of interlocking bricks; this is a unique example of such construction at so early a date. At Memphis the expedition is still engaged in uncovering a great complex of buildings dating from the reign of Merenptah (ca. 1225-1215 B. C.), the son of Ramses the Great.

Thus far nearly the whole of a large festival temple, or palace, has been cleared. The enframing of the doors in the building was of limestone richly inlaid with faience, and the main hall, or throne room, had its seven doors and the six columns which originally supported the roof not only decorated with faience inlays but also overlaid with gold. At one end of this hall is a platform or dais approached by a broad ramp in front and by a small flight of steps at each side: the entire surface is covered with colored reliefs representing Asiatic and Libyan captives and bows. Behind this hall are situated a bedroom for the King and a bathroom with limestone walls on which is an incised design made up of the King's name many times repeated.

At Denderah in Upper Egypt a large area has been excavated in a necropolis dating from the Early Dynastic to the Roman period. The results of this work are important historically, as throwing light on the dark age preceding the Mid-

dle Kingdom and helping to establish the chronology of that period.

The recent bequest of \$500,000, made by the late Eckley B. Cox, Jr., of Philadelphia, for the work of the Egyptian section in the University Museum in that city, is a gift unparalleled in archaeology, and places the work in Egypt on a permanent basis.

INTRA-MURAL ATHLETICS

Fred W. Moore, '93, Graduate Treasurer of Athletics, has given out the following statement, pointing out that, although intercollegiate athletics have been given up at Harvard, there is opportunity for intra-college sports and that competitions will be arranged as soon as military matters have been settled:

Owing to the suspension of intercollegiate contests, it is the plan of the Athletic Association to promote and encourage intra-collegiate sports, so far as possible without interfering with military preparation. Until the plans of the authorities take definite form, however, it is impossible to organize regular competitions. These will probably take the form of inter-class and scrub contests, and there is no reason why these teams cannot arrange occasional informal games or races with local outside organizations. In the meantime, for the benefit of both of next year's teams, if there are such, and of the individual athletes, it is desirable that the men should continue to take part regularly in outdoor sports, if only for a short time each day. It will undoubtedly be found that the fun and friendly rivalry of these contests will be not only helpful, but necessary, to relieve the monotony of continuous military work, particularly after the novelty wears off and the long grind begins.

It has been the experience of England and Canada, both at their universities and with their armies in the field, that it is not desirable to cut out athletic sports, however serious the situation. With a long period of preparation before us, it is decidedly unnecessary and unwise to do so here. Even in the present unsettled condition there is no reason why we should put an end to those normal activities which we may, with entire fitness, continue.

All the regular track, baseball and crew coaches are available every day, and more attention can be given to individual coaching now than heretofore. In the interest of economy, the Weld Boathouse will be closed until further notice, but men with lockers there may transfer without charge to Newell.

The tennis courts are available as usual. For the present, the baseball coaches will conduct practice and scrub games at 3 o'clock daily. The track and rowing will continue at the convenience of the men reporting. In the absence of the usual spring practice, the football men not in other sports should report for work with the track men in the field events.

CLASS DAY

The officers of the Class of 1917 have decided, in spite of the absence of many members and the other disturbing conditions brought on by the war, to celebrate their Class Day, on Tuesday, June 19, as nearly as possible in the usual manner.

Graduates who desire tickets for any of the exercises should apply, not later than June 2, to H. H. Dammun, Thayer 8, Cambridge, enclosing with their checks an addressed envelope and 12 cents for the mailing and registry fee.

A graduate may purchase five tickets of each kind. The prices are: Stadium, \$1.50 each; Memorial, \$1 each; Yard, 35 cents each; Each graduate will receive free, when his application is filled, one Yard ticket, and also one special Stadium ticket which will admit him with his class.

CRIMSON ELECTIONS

The *Crimson* announces the election of:

D. M. Little, Jr., '18, of Salem, president; F. E. Parker, Jr., '18, of Bay City, Mich., managing editor; F. O. Magie, Jr., '18, of Winnetka, Ill., business manager; G. C. Barclay, '19, of New York City, secretary.

T. H. Fisher, '18, of Chicago, Ill., A. W. Clark, '18, of Boston, to the editorial department; G. A. Brownell, '18, of New York City, J. S. Baker, '19, of Washington, D. C., R. N. Durfee, Jr., '19, of Fall River, John Hammond, '19, of Chicago, Ill., B. F. Wilson, '20, of Cambridge, to the news department; E. A. Hill, '19, of Bronxville, N. Y., R. A. Cunningham, '19, of Newton, W. W. Rowe, '20, of Cincinnati, to the business department.

1908 DINNER

The class of 1908 had its annual New York dinner on Thursday, April 19, at the Harvard Club. Guy Emerson was toastmaster. Various phases of preparedness were discussed by the following speakers: John Richardson, J. Lloyd Derby, Gordon G. Glass, Howland S. Davis, James G. Peede, Dwight S. Brigham, Augustus G. Dill, and Thomas C. Desmond. All those present who had not previously joined the Red Cross enrolled in that organization.

Alumni Notes

'62—Frederic W. Tilton, president of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank and director of the Harvard Trust Co., in Central Square, Cambridge, Mass., spoke at a flag-raising at the savings bank building on April 7.

'81—Louis B. Carr died at Arlington, Mass., on February 11. He was treasurer of M. W. Carr & Co., manufacturing jewelers, of Somerville, Mass.

'82—H. A. Richardson is inspector of service hats in the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A. His address at present is 350 North Main St., Fall River, Mass.

'82—Guy Waring was married in Milton, Mass., on April 9 to Mrs. Elizabeth Wadsworth Burgess, widow of George E. Burgess, '93, and daughter of the late Dr. Oliver F. Wadsworth, '60.

'83—Charles H. Grandgent, Professor of Romance Languages at Harvard, was elected president of the Simplified Spelling Board at its eleventh annual meeting held at Columbia University on April 4.

'85—Henry F. Lewis, M.D. '88, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., has been placed on the active list and ordered to report for duty with the department surgeon, Central Department, at Chicago, Ill.

'88—Francis Bryden Dana died at his home in Brookline, Mass., on April 11. He was president of the Dana Hardware Co., Boston.

'88—Charles L. Griffin's home address has been changed to Maple Terrace, Maplewood, N. J.

Ph.D. '93—William J. Battle, Professor of Greek and Dean of the Faculty of the University of Texas, has been appointed professor of Greek at the University of Cincinnati.

M.D. '93—David D. Brough has been appointed deputy health commissioner of Boston, to succeed the late Thomas B. Shea, M.D. '87.

'94—John C. Breckinridge's address is American Embassy, London.

'90—Edward C. Carter's address is National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, Inc., 45 Bedford Square, London, W. C., England.

'94—Irving N. Linnell is American Vice Consul at Vancouver, B. C.

'95—Rev. Arthur S. Beale recently resigned as pastor of the Stoneham (Mass.) Congregational Church to go to the Highland Congregational Church, Lowell, Mass.

A.M. '95—Charles W. Wilder is headmaster of the George H. Thurston School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A.M. '97—J. D. Allen, who has been for eight years headmaster of the Nichols School

of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed head of the new Brooklyn Polytechnic Country Day School, the buildings for which are now in process of erection at Fort Hamilton, on the outskirts of New York.

Ph.D. '99—Ralph Barton Perry, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, addressed the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, O., on April 3, on "Democracy and the Call to Arms."

'02—A son, Thomas Emilio, was born on April 6 to Thomas M. Corson, S.T.B. '05, and Emilia (Otero) Corson, at Humacao, P. R.

'02—Bruce T. Shute has been elected a director and assistant manager of the Pioneer Fruit Co. of California, California Fruit Building, Sacramento, Cal.

'04—Joseph R. Hamlen has obtained leave of absence from business in Little Rock, Ark., and Portland, Me., to help Eliot Wadsworth, '98, the acting chairman of the Red Cross in Washington, D. C.

'04—Charles Elliott Perkins will be the delegate from Harvard at the inauguration of Walter Albert Jessup as president of the University of Iowa on May 11 and 12.

'05—Erland F. Fish has been elected first lieutenant of Battery A, First Regiment, Field Artillery, of Massachusetts.

'05—Benjamin Joy has resigned his position as vice-president and cashier of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston. He is a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and has been ordered to report at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he will go into training as an officer of the infantry branch of the service.

LL.B. '05—W. Frank Persons is director of the Red Cross Supply Service, Washington, D. C. Among the six directors of this service are Albert A. Sprague, '07, in Chicago, and Henry S. Dennison, '09, in Boston.

'08—Richard M. Hallet recently gave a lecture to the classes in English I at Bowdoin College. His latest novel, "Trial by Fire", has been published by Small, Maynard.

'08—Peter L. Harvie, 1st lieutenant, M. R. C., has changed his address to 64 Second St., Troy, N. Y.

'08—A second son, James Murchie, was born on April 11 to George Mixer and Muriel (Eaton) Mixer. Mixer is assistant to W. S. Kies, vice-president of the American International Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York. Mixer's home address is Woodmere, L. I.

'08—Frank P. Speare was inaugurated president of Northeastern College, the name of the schools of the Y. M. C. A., in Boston, on March 30.

'08—John W. Wendell was married in New

York on April 12 to Miss Gwendolen R. Despard.

'09—George P. Denny, M.D. '13, has been appointed supervisor of students' health at the Harvard Medical School.

'09—A son, Paul Roberts, was born on December 11 to E. T. Wentworth and Bertha (Pillsbury) Wentworth at Rochester, N. Y. Wentworth's address in Rochester is 656 Lake Ave.

'10—Robert W. Atkins is with the Punta Alegre Sugar Co., Caibarien, Cuba.

'10—Edward E. Hunt is director of the bureau of publications of the American Red Cross and representative in Washington of the *Red Cross Magazine*. He is living at the Albany, 17th and H Streets, Washington.

'10—Bryant Strong was married in Cambridge, Mass., on April 21 to Miss Arlena Chadwick.

'11—A son, Lester Harris, Jr., was born on April 7 to Lester H. Baker and Cecile (Dearborn) Baker, of Somers, Conn.

'11—A son, Ralph Sherman, Jr., was born on December 21 to Ralph S. Hopkins and Eleanor (Southworth) Hopkins in New York City. Hopkins is with Hemphill, White & Chamberlain, bankers, 37 Wall St., New York.

'11—Alton L. Miller has been appointed an instructor in mathematics at the University of Michigan.

'11—A daughter was born on April 6 to Frederick E. Merrills and Mary (Turner) Merrills at Belleville, Ill.

'11—Robert H. Reece has received a commission in the Royal Flying Corps, British Army.

'12—Thomas W. Fernald was married on April 11 to Miss Gwendolin Moore of Brookline, Mass.

'12—Kenneth P. Kempton has given up his work as assistant in English at Harvard to join the Naval Reserve.

'13—The engagement of Robert W. Beal to

Miss Margaret Stone, Wellesley, '14, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Stone of Wellesley, Mass., has been announced. Beal, who took a master's degree in landscape architecture at Harvard in 1914, is practising with his father, J. Williams Beal, architect, 50 Summer St., Boston.

'13—Henry B. Harrington graduated from the Buffalo Law School in 1916 and has since been admitted to the bar at Buffalo. He is managing clerk with Harrington & Davidson, lawyers, 1124 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

'13—William J. MacKenzie was married on February 22 to Miss Marion Ketcham of Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn. MacKenzie is assistant chief inspection engineer with the United Alloy Corporation, Canton, O.

Ph.D. '13—D. F. Barrow, who has been teaching at the University of Georgia, has been appointed instructor in mathematics in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

'14—Norman S. Cooke is going to South America for several months for his firm, W. R. Grace & Co., of New York.

'15—Robert T. Gannett is with Stone & Webster, 147 Milk St., Boston, and not with Parkinson & Burr as previously reported.

'16—A son, Gordon William, was born on April 1 to Charles E. Schall and Kate (Willis) Schall at San Juan, Porto Rico.

'16—The engagement of Harold F. Smith, of Kalispell, Mont., to Miss Molly Sayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Sayer of Warwick, N. Y., has been announced. Smith is in the first-year class of the Harvard Law School.

'16—Frank A. Williams, who since his graduation has been with the Commercial National Bank, Washington, D. C., is now with the E. C. Palmer Paper Co., New Orleans, La. His address is 1105 Prytania St., New Orleans.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the college year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Entered at Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*,
Robert H. Gardner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*,
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Elbery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Gossman, '04,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

Charles G. Saunders, '67, *Lawrence*,
George Wigglesworth, '74, *Milton*,
Odin Roberts, '86, *Boston*,
Frederick S. Mead, '87, *Brookline*,
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, *Boston*,
Mittell D. Follansbee, '92, *Chicago*.

Frederick Winsor, '91, *Concord*,
Chester N. Greenough, '98, *Cambridge*,
James H. Perkins, '98, *New York*,
John W. Prentiss, '98, *New York*,
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, *Boston*,
John Richardson, '08, *Canton*.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1917.

NUMBER 31.

News and Views

Food and Drink in War-Time.

The movement towards "national war-time prohibition" differs from all previous temperance campaigns through the fact that a shortage of food-grains is clearly in sight, and that the available supply would be greatly increased if all of it could be used for eating, and none for drinking purposes. The social and moral aspects of the matter are what they always have been; its economic aspect has an entirely new bearing and importance.

The clearest apprehension of that fact is to be expected from educated men. It is an encouraging sign that in the fellowship of Harvard and outside of it some of the most thoughtful citizens in America have placed themselves squarely on the side of war-time prohibition. National legislation must be one of the first steps towards it, but this cannot achieve its whole purpose—as many prohibition campaigns in the past have taught—unless public opinion is behind it.

We must say that we should like to see Harvard opinion and influence frankly identified with this movement. We have enough faith in Harvard sentiment to believe that idealism appeals to it more than self-interest, that personal habits can readily be modified or sacrificed for the general good. If national abstinence from strong drink during war is desirable, each man must decide for himself whether he will promote the cause by

urging it on legislators and others, or by practising it in his own daily life, or by both methods. Personal courses in these regards may have a wider influence than the individual can realize. The influence of Harvard men as such would be most widely felt if in their clubs, classes, and other groups they should take a collective stand during war-time against the special extravagance of drinking that which might have been eaten.

This idea may be unpopular and seem fantastic. There is, nevertheless, a class of valuable ideas of which *credo quia impossibile* may be said to good purpose. Perhaps this is one of them. Through May and June there will be frequent opportunities for finding out.

* * *

Washington Meeting Cancelled.

Last week one sudden change in the plans for the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was announced. This week there is another, which is nothing less than the indefinite postponement of the meeting. Originally designed for Buffalo, then transferred, in prospect, to Washington, it is now laid upon the table of the future. The excellent reasons for this second change are set forth in a statement from the executive committee of the organization printed on a later page.

There is nothing more desirable in America at present than a capacity for rapid re-adjustments. There seemed a good cause for assembling the Associated Harvard Clubs in Washington; there

now seems a better for abandoning their regular meeting this year. As the pressure of national affairs upon Harvard men who are taking part in them increased, the wisdom of making any demands upon them for other than public duties clearly became doubtful. If there was any question whatever that these men and their Harvard brethren who might have made a pilgrimage to Washington would be better employed in the primary stay-at-home offices of citizenship, the executive committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs should be congratulated upon having accepted things as they are instead of adhering obstinately to plans devised in a spirit however patriotic.

* * *

**The Harvard
Base Hospital.**

The service for the personnel of Base Hospital Number Five held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, on Sunday morning was the most inspiring ceremony touching a body of Harvard men that has been seen for many a long day. This hospital, drawn largely from the forces of the Harvard Medical School, formed as a Red Cross Unit, directed by Dr. Harvey Cushing, and now made a part of the regular army medical corps, is one of the first six American hospitals ordered, from various parts of the country, to France. Another, from St. Louis, is in charge of Fred T. Murphy, M.D. '01. The Harvard University Unit, through the foresight and energy of Dr. Cushing, is one of the first, perhaps the very first, in readiness for departure. Its flag was dedicated by Bishop Lawrence, who also spoke words of exhortation and Godspeed which his hearers, in and out of the unit, will long remember. The earnest, virile address of the hospital chaplain, the Rev. Malcolm Endicott Peabody, '11, no less clearly brought home the nature of the mission on which

he and his fellows are embarking. Harvard is giving of its very best to the great cause, and giving quickly. The emotion of the Cathedral service must surely find its translation into noble deed.

* * *

**The National
Service.**

The successive changes in the terms on which military instruction is to be imparted at Harvard have been too rapid and kaleidoscopic in their nature to give the BULLETIN much assurance when it went to press early in the week that the information it contained would be valid on Friday or Saturday. A week ago, however, the uncertainties were clearing away, and the statements reported on subsequent pages of this issue go to confirm what was then said.

It should be repeated with emphasis that the Harvard training corps, which took up its intensive work on Monday last, is much more than a junior camp. It does contain members of the University who would have gone to Plattsburg if they had yet reached the age of twenty years and nine months. But it is meant also for older men, students, graduates, whether of Harvard or of other New England colleges, who have not had the military experience fitting them for camps of the Plattsburg type. If the war is to last more than a few months, many more officers will be needed than the federal district camps can possibly train. The military establishment at Harvard can give these prospective officers the best possible training for future usefulness and advancement. The lower age-limit of qualification for commissions is not fixed beyond revision, and for the young man without an immediate piece of service before him, as for the older man who is still to be grounded in military science, Harvard is offering an oppor-

tunity of high value. In spite of all the recent shifts of circumstance, the re-constituted corps is making an auspicious start.

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has taken what appears to be the sensible course in refraining from any general action with regard to students who want to leave College to farm rather than to arm. Until the agricultural host is more definitely organized, it seems best to deal with individual cases as they arise. Necessary as it is to plan for an increase in the food-supply of the country and mankind, we shall hope to hear more of a recently instituted movement towards interesting young men of intelligence in another pressing piece of work—that of ship-building. The conquest of the submarine is the victory which we of the allied world must now win first of all. It is not to be expected that the students of our colleges can provide much of the skilled labor needed in the ship-yards. But there must be many good bits of honest work for them in connection with the building of steel and wooden vessels. In all the plans for mobilizing the forces of the country, it is to be hoped that the thousands of young collegians who have hitherto devoted their summers to earning money for their winter expenses will not be overlooked by the ship-builders.

* * *

Professor Francke, Emeritus. The list of professors emeriti has had yet another extension through the name of Kuno Francke, who has resigned his active German professorship and curatorship of the Germanic Museum, and has received the new title acknowledging his place among the older members of the Harvard force. He has been a teacher at Harvard continuously since 1884, or through an entire human generation. He had established himself firmly in the

regard of his pupils and associates long before the course of the world since August, 1914, threw so many personal relationships at American universities and everywhere else into confusion. In all the trying circumstances of the past three years Professor Francke has borne himself with a moderation and self-respect increasing the esteem in which others have held him. His scholarship and character have brought credit to the University, which has done well to place his name where it now stands.

* * *

A New Visiting Committee. Ladies have not been completely neglected by the Board of Overseers in its appointment of committees to visit various departments of the University. Their names may be found, for example, in the committees to visit the Arnold Arboretum, the Botanical Museum, and the Gray Herbarium. Hitherto, however, we have not been aware of a visiting committee made up entirely of ladies.

Such an one, made up of seven matrons of Boston and its vicinity, has recently been appointed to visit the kitchens and dining-rooms of all the College Commons during each month of the college year. What relation this may bear to an earlier preparedness program for teaching the ladies of the Back Bay to milk cows on the Charles River Embankment—apparently the equivalent of the Common to the twentieth-century Boston cow—we do not know. Whether the ladies of the committee will be encouraged to delegate their cooks to make gastronomical suggestions at the Freshman Halls and Memorial is equally beyond our knowledge. We shall hope, however, that the "half-warmed fish" of Spoonerian fame will henceforth be unknown at Harvard tables, and that every wish formed by the new visiting committee may be fulfilled.

Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs Indefinitely Postponed

Statement from the Executive Committee

THE decision to hold the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Washington was reached after a day's discussion with leading Harvard men in Washington, who agreed that the meeting might have decided educational value in enabling men from different parts of the country to learn at first hand the many angles of readjustment which face the American people. It was our desire to hold a meeting that would enable us all to draw new inspiration for service to our country.

Since this decision was reached the strain in Washington has increased. New commissions and new problems are crowding the officials of the government increasingly. Other Harvard men there have submitted the difficulties of holding the meeting in the event that a national crisis should unexpectedly impend at the time of the meeting, and favor its postponement.

The Harvard men in Washington who favored the meeting originally and the Washington Harvard Club still tender their generous hospitality in the event that the Executive Committee believes it wise to hold the meeting as planned, but are now inclined to agree that the meeting might impose some added strain on overworked officials, which it would be the part of patriotism to avoid.

In view of these circumstances, therefore, the Executive Committee has decided that the meeting scheduled for June 1 and 2 at Washington shall be indefinitely postponed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Associated Harvard Clubs,

By FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, President.

HARVARD CLUB OF ARKANSAS

The fourth annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Arkansas was held at the Marion Hotel, at Little Rock, on March 17. Fourteen members from different parts of the state, were present. An earnest effort was started to increase materially the membership of the club during the coming year. A telegram was dispatched to President Wilson declaring the club's loyalty to the Government and pledging its support in protecting American rights and ideals.

At the business meeting which followed the dinner, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Joseph R. Hamlen, '04, president; Dwight L. Savage, L. '11-12, vice-president; Edgar H. McCullough, '11, L.S., secretary and treasurer.

HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS

The membership of the Harvard Club of Paris during the last year has fluctuated from 50 to 55 members.

The dinners given by the club have been rendered especially interesting through the attendance of many Harvard men working with the American Ambulance Service, the American Red Cross, the Harvard Medical Unit, and the American Relief Clearing House.

The club has had five dinners during the last year.

On February 1 and March 16, 1916, dinners exclusively for Harvard men were given, and some 30 men attended.

On June 15, 1916, the annual spring dinner was held and M. Painlevé, at that time

Minister of Public Instruction, today Minister of War, was the guest of the club, as well as many other eminent Frenchmen, such as M. Emile Boutroux. Altogether 90 persons attended the dinner. James H. Hyde, '98, was toastmaster.

The annual fall dinner was held on November 20, the night of the Harvard-Yale football game, and some 60 members were present. The American ambassador was a guest of the club. Charles I. Barnard, LL.B. '74, was toastmaster. The ambassador addressed a few words to the club and a stirring and exceedingly interesting speech was made by Captain Sir Henry Norman, '81, Bart., M. P., delegate of the British Minister of Munitions in Paris.

A small dinner was held on February 12, 1917, some 30 members being present; Robert Woods Bliss, '00, presided.

An employment committee was organized in Paris, and pamphlets showing the work done by the Appointment Office of the Harvard Alumni Association in Boston and by the committee of the New York Harvard Club were sent to the most important American firms in Paris. The following employment committee was appointed:

Charles I. Barnard, LL.B. '74, chairman, Walter Abbott, '88, Robert Woods Bliss, '00, Arthur G. Evans, A.M. '11, Stanley Fargo, '08, William D. Haviland, '03, James H. Hyde, '98, George Jones, '05, Shaun Kelly, '09, secretary, Oliver W. Roosevelt, '12, Francis G. Shaw, '97, John Weare, '07.

At the general meeting of the club, the following officers and committee were appointed:

James H. Hyde, '98, president; Robert Woods Bliss, '00, vice-president; Shaun Kelly, '09, secretary; Charles I. Barnard, LL.B. '74, Stephen Galatti, '10, Russell H. Greeley, '01, John Weare, '07, committee.

NEW YORK HARVARD CLUB

On Monday, April 30, the Harvard Club of New York City gave a farewell reception in honor of General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, who left that night to assume his new post as Commander of the South-Eastern Department of the U. S. Army, at Charleston. A large number of members of the Club were present. General Wood and Colonel Roosevelt were the only speakers.

Before the reception General Wood was the guest at a dinner at which were many of the members of the club who are reserve officers or have worked on the Plattsburg movement with General Wood, and also many regular Army officers. The president of the club, Francis R. Appleton, '75, presided, and

General Wood, Joseph H. Choate, '52, and Col. Roosevelt spoke. Among the other members present were: Charles S. Fairchild, '63, Arthur Woods, '92, Austen G. Fox, '69, Edward S. Martin, '77, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Francis Rogers, '91, Learned Hand, '93, David M. Goodrich, '98, C. N. Bliss, Jr., '97, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., '97, Robert D. Wrenn, '95, George L. Wrenn, Jr., '96, Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, John W. Prentiss, '98, Langdon P. Marvin, '98.

On the evening of May 4, a meeting was held in the clubhouse under the auspices of the College Men's Training Corps, an organization composed of graduates of various colleges. About 2,000 men crowded Harvard Hall and listened to Colonel Roosevelt, Hon. Henry S. Stimson, A.M. '89, and Hon. Joseph H. Choate, '52, all of whom spoke about the duty devolving on college men to attend one of the training camps maintained by the Federal Government. Many enrolled at the close of the meeting.

WATER-COLORS BY SAMUEL DeWILDE

The Theatre Collection in the College Library has lately received by gift a collection of 102 original water-color drawings of famous actors and actresses, nearly all full length, mounted in three volumes folio. All but a few of the drawings are by Samuel De Wilde, an English portrait painter, 1748-1832.

From 1797 on, De Wilde devoted himself almost wholly to portraits of actors in character, and, as the National Dictionary of Biography says: "Throughout a long life-time there was hardly an actor or actress whom he did not draw in their principal characters, thereby forming a storehouse of theatrical biography. Charles Mathews, Jr., described De Wilde towards the close of his life as constantly to be found at the corner of Drury Lane Theatre, a portfolio under his arm, and as having had a happy knack of invariably hitting on a likeness."

A large number of DeWilde's portraits are preserved at the Garrick Club, London, and twenty others are in the Print Room at the British Museum. The drawings acquired by the Harvard Collection represent most of the famous English actors and actresses of the latter part of the 18th and the first quarter of the 19th century. A few of the drawings are by other artists. There is one of Miss Smith by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The last in the series of public organ recitals of the current academic year will be given in Andover Chapel on Wednesday evening, May 23.

The Summer School of 1917

THE Harvard Summer School of 1917 will open on Monday, July 2, and continue through Saturday, August 11. The courses, except as stated below, are open to both men and women, and there are no entrance examinations, but evidence of fitness to pursue the work is required in the advanced courses.

Persons who intend to enter the school are urged to correspond with the instructors, any of whom, except the visiting ones, may be addressed at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. The list of visiting instructors is here given:

Frank Washington Ballou, Ph.D., Director of Investigations, Boston Public Schools.

Philip Marshall Brown, A.M., Professor of International Law, Princeton University.

Rhys Dafydd Evans, A.B., Assistant Professor of Physics, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Walter Elmore Fernald, M.D., A.M., Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded at Waverley, Mass.

Roy Follett, A.B., Instructor in English, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

James Holly Hanford, Ph.D., Associate Professor of English, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Clarence Kennedy, A.M., Instructor in Art, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Clarence Darwin Kingsley, A.M., Agent for High Schools, Massachusetts State Board of Education; Chairman of the Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education of the National Education Association, Boston.

Leo Rich Lewis, A.M., Professor of the History and Theory of Music, Tufts College, Tufts College, Mass.

John Livingston Lowes, Ph.D., Professor of English, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

William MacDonald, Ph.D., LL.D., George L. Litchfield Professor of American History, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

George McFarland McKie, A.M., Associate Professor of Public Speaking, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

George Alonzo Mirick, A.M., formerly Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of Elementary Schools for New Jersey, 11 Walnut Ave., Cambridge.

Edwin DuBois Shurter, Ph.B., Professor of

Public Speaking, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

William Brackett Snow, A.B., Headmaster, English High School, Boston.

Charles Swain Thomas, Head of the Department of English, Newton High School, West Newton, Mass.

Benjamin Carlton Van Wye, A.M., Assistant Professor of Public Speaking and English, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.

Charles Henry Woolbert, A.M., formerly Associate in Public Speaking and English, University of Illinois, 9 Centre St., Cambridge.

The courses in engineering sciences, which are ordinarily given at the Harvard Engineering Camp, Squam Lake, N. H., will be omitted this year.

The complete list of courses to be given in the Summer School follows:

ARCHITECTURE.

Elements of Architectural Form. The Orders. Elementary Architectural Design. Problems, conferences, and criticism. Associate Professor John S. Humphreys and Mr. William G. Perry.

Architectural Design. Intermediate Course. Problems, conferences, and criticism. Professor Humphreys and Mr. Perry.

Architectural Design. Advanced Course. Problems, conferences, and criticisms. Professor Humphreys and Mr. Perry.

These courses will be given only in case five or more students enroll in the course. Only one of them may be taken by any one student in a single summer. They are open to men only. The fee for each course is \$35—with a registration fee of \$5 in the case of those members of the course who are not registered in the University.

CHEMISTRY.

*Elementary Theoretical and Descriptive Chemistry.—Lectures and laboratory work. Asst. Professor Arthur B. Lamb. Tuition fee, \$25; laboratory fee, \$10; breakage fee, \$7.50.

This course is adapted to meet the requirement for admission to the Harvard Medical School.

*Organic Chemistry.—Lectures and laboratory work. Dr. James B. Conant. Tuition fee, \$25; laboratory fee, \$10; breakage fee, \$12.50.

*Qualitative Analysis.—Lectures and laboratory work. Asst. Professor George S. Forbes.

Tuition fee, \$25; laboratory fee, \$10; breakage fee, \$7.50.

*Quantitative Analysis.—Laboratory work. Professor Gregory P. Baxter. Tuition fee, \$25; laboratory fee, \$10; breakage fee, \$12.50.

*Physical Chemistry.—Lectures and laboratory work. Asst. Professor Grinnell Jones. Tuition fee, \$25; laboratory fee, \$10; breakage fee, \$12.50.

*Experimental Organic Chemistry.—Chiefly laboratory work. Dr. James B. Conant. Tuition fee, \$25; laboratory fee, \$10; breakage fee, \$18.

Also courses in inorganic, physical, and organic chemistry by Professors Lamb, Baxter, Forbes, and Jones, and Dr. Conant. Tuition fee, \$25; laboratory fee, \$10; breakage fee, \$12.50.

ECONOMICS.

†Principles of Economics. Asst. Professor Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Economic History of Europe and the United States during the Nineteenth Century. Professor Edwin F. Gay. Tuition fee, \$20.

EDUCATION.

*Psychological Principles of Education.—Survey of psychological problems in education; critical examination of contemporary doctrines; discussion of guiding principles in teaching and discipline. Lectures, reading, reports, and conferences. Dr. John M. Brewer. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Organization and Administration of Schools and School Systems.—Programs of study; duties and opportunities of superintendents and principals. Lectures, reports, and discussions. Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Director of Investigations, School Committee, Boston, Mass. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Principles of Secondary Education.—A consideration of the factors underlying the theory and practice of secondary education. Asst. Professor Alexander J. Inglis. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Elementary Education.—Methods of teaching in the elementary school. Introductory course. Mr. George A. Mirick, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of Elementary Schools for New Jersey. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Elementary Education.—Methods of teaching in the elementary school; problems of supervision. Course for principals and experienced teachers. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Educational Measurement.—The methods and results of statistical and experimental studies in education. Standards and tests, especially in elementary school subjects. Dr. Ballou. Tuition fee, \$20.

†Play in Education.—The place and value of

play as a means of education; conduct and administration of play in schools and school systems; social aspects of play and recreation. Asst. Professor George E. Johnson. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Child Development.—Stages and characteristics in the mental and physical growth of children; the methods and results of child study and their bearing on teaching, the school program, and home training. Professor Johnson. Tuition fee, \$20.

*The Principles of Vocational Guidance.—Survey of the movement for vocational guidance and discussion of problems. Methods of counselling; cooperation of school, industry, and commerce; vocational problems in the school program; educational problems of employment. Dr. Brewer. Tuition fee, \$20.

*The Junior or Intermediate High School and Related Movements.—Plans for the reorganization of secondary education. Lectures, reading, discussion, and reports. Professor Inglis. Tuition fee, \$20.

†Social Studies in Secondary Education, with special reference to the Teaching of Community Civics in the High School and Junior High School. Mr. Clarence D. Kingsley, Agent for High Schools, Massachusetts State Board of Education; Chairman, Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education of the National Education Association. Tuition fee, \$20.

†The Teaching of English in Secondary Schools.—The materials, methods, and equipment of a teacher of English in high schools and preparatory schools. Mr. Charles S. Thomas, Newton High School, Newtonville, Mass. Tuition fee, \$20.

†Special Problems in the Teaching of English in Secondary Schools.—For advanced students and experienced teachers. Investigation of special problems in the teaching of literature and composition in the secondary schools. Mr. Thomas. Tuition fee, \$20.

†The Teaching of Modern Languages in Secondary Schools, with special reference to the Teaching of French. Mr. William B. Snow, Headmaster of the English High School, Boston, Mass. Tuition fee, \$20.

*The Psychology of Mentally Deficient, Retarded, and Exceptional Children.—Lectures, clinics, exercises in mental testing and diagnosis, and observation of school and institutional cases and of the methods of training. Asst. Professor Walter F. Dearborn, with the cooperation of Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded at Waverley. Tuition fee, \$35.

The work of the course will demand practically the entire time of the members of the class; although, subject to the approval of the instructors in charge, attendance at the lectures

of another course may be undertaken. The number of students in the course will be limited. Persons desiring to enter are advised to make early application. A blank will be furnished upon application to the Secretary of the Summer School.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE.

*English Composition and Methods of Teaching.—Lectures, recitations, written exercises, and conferences. Professor James Holly Hanford, University of North Carolina. Tuition fee, \$20.

*English Composition. Advanced course.—Lectures, short themes, longer themes, and conferences. Mr. Roy Follett, Brown University. Tuition fee, \$20.

*English Composition.—Practice in writing, in the criticism of manuscript, and in instruction by conferences and lectures. Discussion of the principles of composition and of the organization and management of courses in English Composition. Professor Chester N. Greenough. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Anglo-Saxon. Asst. Professor Kenneth G. T. Webster. Tuition fee, \$20.

†History of English Literature in the Nineteenth Century. Asst. Professor Charles T. Copeland. Tuition fee, \$20.

†American Literature.—Lectures, reading, and reports. Professor Greenough. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Shakspeare.—Lectures and study of text. Professor John L. Lowes, Washington University. Tuition fee, \$20.

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND ORAL ENGLISH.

Fundamentals of Speaking and Oral Reading.—Cultivation of the voice and training in the elements of oral expression. Mr. Curtis W. Chenoweth, Harvard University, and Asst. Professor Benjamin C. Van Wye, University of Cincinnati.

Oral English.—Practice in the vocal interpretation of literature, and in the forms of oral discussion. Individual training, and study of methods of teaching. Careful training of voice. Associate Professor Irvah L. Winter, Harvard University, and Associate Professor George McF. McKie, University of North Carolina.

Public Speaking.—Study of principles, and practice in the delivery of speeches, both prepared and extemporaneous. Special training of voice. Professor Edwin D. Shurter, University of Texas, and Mr. Charles H. Woolbert, formerly Head of Staff in Public Speaking, University of Illinois.

Dramatic Interpretation.—Training in speech and in the acting of the modern play. Professor Winter, Professor McKie, and assistants.

Special Courses, in Voice, for speaking or

singing; in Public Speaking; or in Public Reading.—Private individual instruction. Arrangements as to instructor, hours, fees, and credit, to be made by consultation or correspondence with Professor Winter.

Vocal Technique. Advanced course.—Voice Development; the correction of vocal faults; the scientific consideration of voice in its physical aspects. Lectures, demonstrations, and individual training. Mr. Chenoweth and Professor Van Wye.

Vocal Interpretation. Advanced course.—Dramatic literature, including Shakspeare; narrative prose and verse and lyric poetry. Class discussions and individual training. Professor McKie and Professor Van Wye.

Principles and Methods in Teaching Public Speaking and Oral English.—A critical study of various text-books; a consideration of the psychology and pedagogy of the subject; the organizing and conducting of classes. Lectures, reports, conferences. Professor Winter and Dr. Brewer.

The fee for a single course in public speaking, five hours a week, is \$20; for two five-hour courses, \$30. The fee for three courses is \$40. The auditor's ticket for one course is \$10.

Two five-hour courses may be counted as a half-course for A.B., A.A., or S.B., provided no course in public speaking in Harvard College has been so counted.

FINE ARTS.

*Principles of Drawing and Painting, with practice. Asst. Professor Arthur Pope, assisted by Mr. Meyric R. Rogers. Tuition fee, \$20.

*The Italian Painters of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Mr. Clarence Kennedy, Smith College. Tuition fee, \$20.

*History and Development of the House.—Lectures, and prescribed reading. Mr. Henry A. Frost. Tuition fee, \$20. This course will not be given unless six or more apply for it. Those who desire to take the course should apply in writing to Mr. Frost, Robinson Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

FRENCH.

†Elementary French.—Reading, grammar, and composition. Mr. George B. Weston. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Second-year College French.—Reading, grammar, and composition. Mr. Eugène L. Raiche. Tuition fee, \$30; for teachers and other persons not undergraduates, \$20.

*Third-year College French.—Reading and composition. Mr. George L. Lincoln. Tuition fee, \$20.

French Conversation. Mr. Raiche. Tuition

fee, \$20; if taken in addition to another course in French, the fee is \$10.

*The Comedy of Manners in France from Scribe to the Present Time. Asst. Professor Louis Allard. Tuition fee, \$20.

GEOLOGY.

Correspondence concerning the summer courses in Geology should be addressed to the instructors in charge not later than June 1, 1917. These courses are open to men only. Information about equipment and expenses will be furnished on request.

Field Geology.—Field work in the Rocky Mountains of Montana. Five weeks, beginning at Bozeman, Montana, July 6. Associate Professor Jay B. Woodworth. Fee, \$20, which must be paid to the Bursar of Harvard University on or before June 28. The members of the class will assemble at Bozeman on July 5.

Physiographic Field Studies. Professor Wallace W. Atwood.

Geological and Petrographical Field Studies. Professor John E. Wolff.

Research in Structural or Glacial Geology. Associate Professor Woodworth.

No tuition fee is charged in the three courses last mentioned, and the work of the student may be directed by correspondence. These courses can be taken only with the permission of the instructor. All the above courses are accepted to count for A.B., A.A., or S.B., and, with the approval of the Dean of a Graduate School, any of the courses in field work may be counted as a part of a program for A.M. in geology or geography.

GERMAN.

†Elementary German.—Reading, grammar, and composition. Dr. Asbury H. Herrick. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Second-year College German.—German prose and poetry; grammar and practice in writing German. Dr. Frederick W. C. Lieder. Tuition fee, \$30; for teachers and other persons not undergraduates, \$20.

*German Literature of the Nineteenth Century. Asst. Professor William G. Howard. Tuition fee, \$20.

GOVERNMENT.

*Principles of Government, especially American Government.—Lectures, parallel reading, and written exercises. Asst. Professor Arthur N. Holcombe or Mr. Alfred C. Hanford. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Elements of International Law and Modern International Questions.—Lectures, parallel reading, and written reports. Professors Philip M. Brown, Princeton University, and George G. Wilson. Tuition fee, \$20.

GREEK.

Greek for Beginners. Professor Clifford H. Moore. Tuition fee, \$20.

HISTORY.

*European History.—Mediaeval and Modern. Lectures and reports. Professors Charles H. Haskins and Edwin F. Gay. Tuition fee, \$20.

*History of England.—Lectures, discussions, and written reports. Mr. Harold J. Laski. Tuition fee, \$20.

*American Politics in the Nineteenth Century.—Lectures, reading, discussions, and written reports. Professor William MacDonald, Brown University. Tuition fee, \$20.

*The Development of American Nationality, 1760-1917.—Lectures, readings, discussions, and a written examination. Professor MacDonald. Tuition fee, \$20.

Historical Bibliography and Criticism.—Professor Haskins. (a) Historical Bibliography. Tuition fee, \$10. (b) Historical Criticism. Tuition fee, \$10. This course is accepted as a half-course toward degrees in Harvard University. Either a or b may be taken separately, but students seeking credit must take both halves.

*Factors and Problems in International Politics.—Lectures, parallel reading, and written reports. Professors Archibald C. Coolidge and George G. Wilson. Tuition fee, \$20.

ITALIAN.

*Elementary Italian.—Reading, grammar, and composition. Mr. George B. Weston. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Modern Italian Literature.—Prose and poetry of the Nineteenth Century. Composition and Conversation. Mr. George B. Weston. Tuition fee, \$20.

LATIN.

†Latin for Teachers.—Grammar; methods of teaching; Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, and selections from other authors suited to school reading. Professor Clifford H. Moore. Tuition fee, \$20.

MATHEMATICS.

*Logarithms and Trigonometry.—Lectures and problems. Asst. Professor Dunham Jackson. Tuition fee, \$30; for teachers and other persons not undergraduates, \$20.

*Plane Analytic Geometry. Professor Maxime Böcher. Tuition fee, \$20.

MUSIC.

*Musical Appreciation. Elementary course.—Systematic studies in musical essentials from the listener's standpoint. Professor Leo R. Lewis, Tufts College. Tuition fee, \$20.

*The Analysis of Representative Classics and Modern Compositions. Professor Lewis. Tuition fee, \$20.

*The Elements of Musical Grammar and of General Musicianship in their Application to Public School Teaching. Associate Professor Walter R. Spalding. Tuition fee, \$20.

PHILOSOPHY.

*William James and Henri Bergson.—A comparative study of two modern thinkers. Asst. Professor R. F. Alfred Hoernlé. Tuition fee, \$20.

*General Problems of Philosophy.—An introduction to Philosophy through a study of some of the chief problems of Epistemology (Theory of Knowledge) and Metaphysics (Theory of Reality). Professor Hoernlé. Tuition fee, \$20.

Research in Philosophy.—Topics for advanced study will be selected, according to the student's special interests, from the fields of Logic, Epistemology, Metaphysics, or the History of Philosophy. The course will be conducted by means of conferences. Professor Hoernlé. Tuition fee, \$20.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Courses in Theory.—Graded series, covering four years and including anatomy, physiology, histology, anthropometry, physical diagnosis, methods and practice of teaching, preventive medicine, etc. Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, director. Fee, \$25.

Courses in Practice.—Graded series, covering four years and including Swedish and German floor work, gymnastic games, field and track athletics, aesthetic and folk dancing, corrective gymnastics, playground work, etc. Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, director. Thirty instructors and ten assistants. Fee, \$25.

A special circular containing full particulars will be sent on application to the Director, Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

PHYSICS.

*General Physics.—Modern developments of the science. Lectures, demonstrations, and laboratory work. Asst. Professor Rhys D. Evans, Bowdoin College. Tuition fee, \$30. This course covers the requirement in physics for entrance to the Harvard Medical School.

SEMITIC.

*Jewish Literature and Life from the Second Century to the Present Time. Dr. Harry A. Wolfson. Tuition fee, \$20. This course will not be given for fewer than five persons.

SOCIAL ETHICS.

*Contemporary Social Problems and Policies.—Their settlement through philanthropic, coöperative and governmental agencies. Lectures, readings, excursions, and reports. Asst. Professor James Ford. Tuition fee, \$20 (not including excursions).

Social Research.—Practice in the study of general social service and housing conditions. Professor Ford. Tuition fee, \$20.

SOCIOLOGY.

*The Principles of Sociology. Asst. Professor Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr. Tuition fee, \$20.

SPANISH.

*Elementary Spanish.—Reading, grammar, and composition. Mr. George L. Lincoln. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Spanish Prose and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century.—Reading and composition. Asst. Professor Arthur F. Whittam. Tuition fee, \$20.

*Spanish Composition and Conversation. Asst. Professor Arthur F. Whittam. Tuition fee, \$20.

ANATOMY.

Human Anatomy.—Dissection course. Laboratory dissection by the student under general supervision of the instructor. There is an artificially cooled dissecting room especially for summer work. July 1-31, mornings, afternoons, or all day. Repeated in August. Women are not admitted to this course. Fee, \$30, for each part, and an additional fee of \$5 for each part for material. Associate Professor John Warren, Dr. Robert M. Green, and assistants.

Topographical Anatomy.—Laboratory work under supervision of instructor. Study of frozen sections and special preparation. June, mornings or afternoons. Repeated in September, if a sufficient number of students apply. Women are not admitted. Fee, \$50. Additional charge of \$1.50 for drawing material. Associate Professor John Warren and Dr. Alexander S. Begg, and assistants.

Anatomy of the Central Nervous System and Special Sense Organs.—Laboratory course. June, daily, 9 to 1. Repeated in July. Women are admitted. Fee, \$35. Extra charge for microscope. By members of the department.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Elementary Bacteriology.—Laboratory work under the supervision of the instructor. July 1-31, 3.30 to 6 P. M. Women are admitted. Fee, \$30, with an extra charge of \$5 for mate-

rials. Microscopes may be rented from the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Cleveland Floyd.

BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

Biological Chemistry.—Laboratory practice and discussions. Students may begin this course, June 1 to June 21, and continue for six weeks, 9 to 1, and 2 to 5, daily. Women are admitted. Fee, \$60. Professor Otto Folin and Asst. Professor Walter R. Bloor.

Biological Chemistry.—Advanced course. Individual work. July 1 to 31. Women are admitted. Fee, \$70 for all day; \$40 for a half-day. Professor Otto Folin and Asst. Professor Walter R. Bloor.

EMBRYOLOGY.

Elementary course.—Essentially a study of mammalian embryology in the form presented to medical students during their first year. Laboratory exercises. June, daily, 9 to 1. Repeated in July. Women are admitted. Fee, \$35. Extra charge for microscope. By members of the department.

Advanced course.—Laboratory exercises. June to September. Registration fee, \$5. Additional fees for instruction and material will be arranged after conference with the instructor. Associate Professor Frederic T. Lewis.

HISTOLOGY.

Elementary course.—This course deals with the microscopic structure of human tissues and organs, and is essentially identical with the course in this subject required of first-year medical students. Laboratory exercises. June, daily, 9 to 1. Repeated in July. Women are admitted. Extra charge for microscope. By members of the department.

Advanced course.—Laboratory exercises. June to September. Registration fee, \$5. Additional fees for instruction and material will be arranged after conference with the instructor. Associate Professor John L. Bremer.

MICROSCOPICAL TECHNIQUE.

Microscopical Technique and Laboratory Methods.—Special course, dealing with the ordinary and special methods of fixing, imbedding, cutting, and staining, reconstruction and other means of research. June, daily, 9 to 1. Repeated in July. Women are admitted. Fee, \$35. Extra charge for microscope. By members of the department.

PATHOLOGY.

General and Special Pathology.—Lectures and laboratory work. July 23 to August 31, 2 to 5 P. M., daily except Saturday. Women are admitted. Fee, \$50. A deposit of \$10 will

be required for material. Extra charge for microscope. By members of the department.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Practical Physiology.—Lectures, laboratory, and demonstrations. This course is adapted for well-prepared teachers in high schools, normal schools, and colleges. July 1-31, daily, 9 to 1, and, except Saturdays, 3 to 5. Women are admitted. Fee, \$50; for the morning course, \$30; for the afternoon course, \$30.

There is an extra charge of \$5 for laboratory material in each of these courses. For the lecture and demonstration course without laboratory work, the fee is \$20. Instructor to be announced.

For further information regarding the courses in Medical Sciences, address the Dean of the Graduate School of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

* Counted under certain conditions towards the degree of A.B., A.A., or S.B.

† Counted towards the degree of A.A.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

The scholarship of the class of 1867 has been awarded to Paul Rice Doolin, '20, of St. Albans, Vt.

The scholarship of the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club has been assigned to Leland William Smith, '20, of Springfield, Mass.

The scholarship of the Harvard Men of Newton for the current academic year has been awarded to Warren E. Blake, '20, a graduate of the Newton High School.

ALCOHOL AND THE DOCTORS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In a communication on the subject of alcohol in your issue of May 3, Lawrence G. Brooks, '02, characterizes the medical fraternity as "long the most drunken of all professions" and states that it "has come to its senses and is conducting an effective campaign . . . for temperance." This wholesale defamation of my profession, together with the implied slur regarding its alleged former attitude toward the abuse of alcohol, requires proof or retraction. I ask Mr. Brooks to state his authorities in the columns of the BULLETIN.

DAVID CHEEVER, '97, M.D. '01.
Boston.

Centennial of the Law School

THE Harvard Law School will celebrate next month the 100th anniversary of its opening; and appropriate exercises will be held in Cambridge during the first part of Commencement week.

On Tuesday evening, June 19, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, A.M. '89, formerly District Attorney of the Southern District of New York and Secretary of War from 1911 to 1913, will deliver an oration. It is hoped that Mr. Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, A.B. '61, LL.B. '64, LL.D. '95, will preside at the meeting.

At 11 A.M. on Wednesday, June 20, the annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association will be held in Langdell Hall. Roscoe Pound, L. '89-90, Carter Professor of General Jurisprudence and Dean of the Law School, will make an address. There will be a spread after the meeting.

On the evening of Wednesday, there will be a dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston. James Byrne, A.B. '77, LL.B. '82, of New York, will preside. The speakers will be President Lowell and Mr. Justice Loring of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, A.B. '72, LL.B. '74. A.M. '75, LL.D. '01.

A memorial pamphlet, containing an account of the celebration, will be issued and sent to all the members of the Harvard Law School Association. A short history of the Law School is being prepared under the supervision of the Faculty; it will contain portraits of the professors and the buildings of the School during the 100 years of its existence.

In connection with the centennial celebration, a movement is under way to raise \$1,000,000 as an endowment fund for the Law School. The following circular, setting forth the needs of the School, has been sent to its former students:

The situation of the Law School is precarious. This is not from any weakness in the school or its faculty. The difficulty is due to lack of money. It was Dean Thayer's intention had he lived to appeal to the graduates to provide for this need. The centennial cannot be more fittingly celebrated than by carrying out his intentions. The school was financially prosperous for many years and accumulated a surplus of about \$400,000, which was used about 1906 to build Langdell Hall, as the Corporation could not give any assistance. The school has lost the interest on this large sum of money and increased its outgo by the additional charges for the maintenance of the new building.

The teaching force is seriously overworked. In 1899-1900 there were thirty-six students to a teacher. In 1915-1916 there were sixty-one. Owing to the increase of students, even with the higher standards set, there are today seventy-two students to each teacher, while in the College the ratio is eighteen to one and in the Medical School five to one. These figures show the need of a large endowment to provide more teachers. That the officers of the school should carry burdens sufficient, as in Dean Thayer's case, to cause a complete breakdown, should not be expected by the profession and by the alumni, for whose benefit the school exists.

Comparatively few graduates of the school know, or can have any adequate idea of, the present work of the school and its needs, unless they have read the interesting and convincing report of Dean Pound, copy of which is enclosed herewith.

The school needs an endowment of at least \$1,000,000.

The present tuition fee of \$150 cannot be raised, because it would mean the loss of students who should be encouraged to come, able men from distant parts of the country who want to come and whose attendance makes the school a national school, but who cannot assume additional expense for tuition fees. The loss of such men would necessarily mean a weakening of the school.

The reasons for this appeal, which are more fully stated in Dean Pound's report, may be summarized as follows:

1. The expense of operating the physical plant of the school goes up steadily with the general rise in prices and wages; while
2. The amount expended for teaching remains stationary;
3. The amount expended for the library goes down steadily. The physical plant nec-

essary to care for the increased number of students has been built and is kept going at the expense of the teaching force and of the library, at the expense, therefore, of the students and of the profession for which they are being trained;

4. New subjects, the importance of which in the law grows from day to day, must be studied and taught with thoroughness. The Dean's report demonstrates this in a most interesting manner.

5. The development of graduate and of research work must continue, and the results of such work must be presented for the use of the profession throughout the world.

6. Langdell Hall should be completed as soon as the second-year courses are divided, and the point has already been reached where it would substantially improve the instruction so to do.

7. As the number of students has become greater, the number of teachers has become less. The school is now giving exactly twice as much instruction as it gave twenty-five years ago, while a faculty only twice as large teaches three times as many students.

For one hundred years the school has gone on with no general endowment fund. The

gifts it has received, which have not been many, have been for special purposes. One of \$150,000 was to build Austin Hall; others to endow professorships, the income from some of which has been insufficient to pay proper salaries, and the deficit has been made up from the general income of the school.

The Medical School with 232 students has endowment funds of \$3,632,000. The Law School with 856 students has special funds of only \$734,000.

Every graduate owes a debt to the school. Most of them can pay this debt, many of them can do very much more, all can do something. Is it too much to hope that this school, without a peer in the past and with the certainty of realizing a future equal to its past, should have an adequate endowment for carrying on its work as a birthday present at its Centennial Celebration in recognition of its first century of service to the profession?

WILLIAM CALFEB LORING, 1874.

JAMES BYRNE, 1882.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, 1888.

[Subscriptions are received by James A. Lowell, Treasurer, Harvard Law School Endowment Fund, 38 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.]

Richard Olney of Brown and Harvard

BY ZECHARIAH CHAFFEE, JR., LL.B. '13, A.B., (BROWN) '07, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW.

AT the age of eighty-two, Richard Olney (LL.B. 1858; LL.D. 1893), died, April 8, in Boston. He came to the Law School from Brown University. In 1859 he entered the law office of Judge B. F. Thomas in Boston, whose daughter he subsequently married, and was associated with him for twenty years. After the Judge's death Mr. Olney practised alone. For many years he was a leader of the Boston bar, acting as counsel for the Boston and Maine Railroad and other large corporations, and as trustee of many estates. He more than once declined a place upon the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. During the later years of his life he rarely appeared in court, but his advice was very highly prized.

As an advocate Mr. Olney spoke without adornment, but with vigor and directness. Once after an argument which

drew much praise from his listeners but failed to convince the court, he remarked that he would leave the other side the compliments if he could get the decision. His oral argument in favor of the constitutionality of the Income Tax of 1894, to be found in the Widener Library, shows great rapidity in boiling his case down to its two essential propositions, that the tax was not direct and that it was uniform. However, in view of the court's decision, it would have been wiser to concentrate on the question of directness alone.

The Library also possesses one of Mr. Olney's legal opinions and two arguments before legislative committees for extension of the Cape Cod Canal charter. Appearing before such committees is a most useful and important part of a lawyer's work, which is, however, not much discussed in law schools or text

books, so that the method of approach of a great lawyer like Mr. Olney deserves careful study. He makes only one point, is careful to have that business-like and convincing to plain practical men, then drives it home without waste of words or undue consideration for his adversaries.

On Cleveland's second inauguration Mr. Olney became Attorney-general of the United States. He was then almost unknown outside of his native state, having mingled but little in public life, beyond serving a term in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1874. "He had, however, a very forceful personality, combining the keenness and prompt decisiveness of a trained reasoner with a certain aggressive quality which suggested, under all the suave amenities of a polished gentleman, the pugnacity, and also the tenacity, of a bulldog."*

Such was the "exceptionally strong and able man", as Grover Cleveland called him, who stood at the President's right hand through the Chicago strike of 1894. Mr. Olney's legal skill in handling the difficulties is the only feature of that event to be considered, for we are interested in him as a graduate of the Harvard Law School. Two problems confronted him. Could the Federal authority and troops be used to suppress violence within a State without the request of the governor? And if so must the Federal Government wait until the damage had all been done, or could it interfere in advance to keep the peace? The President and the Attorney-general decided that they had power to carry out the Federal functions of operating the mails and protecting interstate transportation by all force at their disposal. In order to do this Mr. Olney directed the district attorneys, instead of relying on criminal prosecutions after the mails had been obstructed and interstate traffic brought to a standstill, to apply to the courts for injunctions which would pre-

vent any attempt to commit such offences. "Action ought to be prompt and vigorous", he wired. And again: "I trust use of United States troops will not be necessary. If it becomes necessary, they will be used promptly and decisively upon the justifying facts being certified to me." Thus the disorder was suppressed, and the executive action was afterwards approved by Congress and by the Supreme Court in *Re Debs*, argued by Mr. Olney, which indicated "the inherent power of the government to execute the powers and functions belonging to it by means of physical force through its agents and on every foot of American soil."*

In June, 1895, Olney succeeded Gresham as Secretary of State. On July 20 at the President's direction he sent a despatch to the British government through our ambassador, urging arbitration as to the disputed boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. He contended that the Monroe Doctrine was not limited to armed seizures of American soil. The refusal of a powerful nation to arbitrate while she holds possession puts Venezuela under virtual duress. "Territory acquired by reason of it will be as much wrested from her by the strong hand as if occupied by British troops or covered by British fleets." The United States "is necessarily entitled to know whether such sequestration has occurred or is now going on."

Lord Salisbury's refusal, the President's message, and the subsequent arbitration are matters of history. As a sequel Olney negotiated a treaty with Great Britain for general arbitration. It was barely rejected by the Senate, but paved the way for future agreements for international conciliation.

Thus together Cleveland and Olney, strengthened the power of the Federal government within national borders and the position of the United States as the guardian of law and order in the West.

*"Twenty Years of the Republic",—H. T. Peck, p. 310.

*"Presidential Problems",—Grover Cleveland, p. 116.

The Harvard Military Training Corps

A LARGE body of Harvard undergraduates will continue their military training in Cambridge under the direction of the officers of the U. S. Army and the French officers who have recently arrived.

About half of the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, as it was constituted a few weeks ago, made application for places in the Plattsburg training camp as soon as the national government decided that work with the corps in Cambridge would not entitle them to commissions in the army. But, only men who are 20 years and nine months old will be received at the training camps; practically all of the Harvard students who are under the age limit will go on with their training in Cambridge, and it is expected that those, who, for one reason or another, fail to qualify for the Plattsburg Camp, also will return to the Harvard Corps. In addition, many graduates and undergraduates of other New England Colleges have applied for membership in the Harvard Corps. Although it is too early to make an accurate prediction about the size of the corps, it is believed that it will number at least 1,000.

The following official statement has been made by the University:

Acting under the advice of the War Department, and with the assistance of the six officers generously sent by the French Government, Harvard University will maintain its Officers' Training Corps for at least three months, beginning May 8. Students and graduates of Harvard University and of other universities and colleges in New England, and other persons duly qualified, between the ages of 19 and 35, will be admitted to the Training Corps up to the number that can be housed and instructed.

After Commencement, members of the Corps will be quartered in the College dormitories and the mess will be held in College dining-halls. Before that time special arrangements will have to be made. Owing to the inability of the Government to furnish subsistence, members of the Training Corps will

be obliged to pay for their board, uniforms, and some minor expenses, which will all be at the lowest possible cost. Money is being subscribed by alumni to provide for students of the University who are unable to defray their expenses themselves.

Application for admission to the Corps should be made as soon as possible to Professor C. N. Greenough, Aid for Assignments, Warren House, Cambridge.

The College examinations authorized for the men who had enlisted in the corps or taken up some other form of military or naval service have ended, and hereafter those men, whether they go to one of the camps or continue their training in Cambridge, will devote all their time to it. Intensive training for the members of the Harvard corps began last Monday.

The various departments of the University will continue to give instruction as usual for the students who have not taken up work leading to service with the army or navy or with one of the ambulance corps in France.

A request was made of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences that undergraduates who intend to leave College in order to take up farming work or other agricultural activities be treated as though they had enlisted in the military or naval forces. The Faculty voted, however, that no general permission will be given to men to leave College in order to take up agricultural or industrial work of military value, and that students intending to engage in such work will not receive credit for their courses. Certain deserving cases will be considered individually. The vote of the Faculty on that point was:

That in the opinion of the Faculty, students who do not enter the military, naval, or ambulance service, or special training therefor, should continue their academic work until the close of the year; the Administrative Boards are authorized to deal with any exceptional cases of students with special qualifications or with special opportunity to enter other forms of service useful to the public.

MEDICAL SCHOOL UNIT CALLED OUT

Red Cross Base Hospital No. 5, the original title of the medical and surgical unit organized at the Harvard Medical School for service in the war, has been called to the front, and is perhaps even now on the way to Europe; it will sail, at the latest, in a few days. The staff of the Unit is made up almost wholly of Harvard men; the roster is as follows:

Majors.—Robert U. Patterson, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, commanding officer; Harvey Cushing, M.D. '95, director; Dr. Richard P. Strong (now in Europe), chief of the laboratory section; Roger I. Lee, '02, M.D. '05, chief of the medical section; Robert B. Osgood, M.D. '99, chief of the surgical section.

Captains.—Daniel F. Harmon, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, adjutant; Walter B. Cannon, '06, M.D. '00; Reginald Fitz, '06, M.D. '09; George S. Derby, '06, M.D. '00; Walter M. Boothby, '02, M.D. '06; Edward B. Towne, Jr., '06, M.D. '13; Charles Rund, Jr., quartermaster, O. R. C., U. S. Army; Percy Brown, M.D. '00; Horace Binney, '07, M.D. '01; Elliott W. Cutler, '09, M.D. '13; Henry Lyman, '01, M.D. '12.

Lieutenants.—George P. Denny, '09, M.D. '13; Dr. Gilbert Horrax; Dr. Frank B. Ober; Dr. John J. Morton; Dr. Oswald H. Robertson, M. '11-13; Thomas R. Goethals, '12, M.D. '16; Dr. Samuel C. Harvey; James L. Stoddard, '10, M.D. '14; Henry S. Forbes, '05, M.D. '11; A. V. Bock, M.D. '15; William H. Potter, '78, D.M.D. '85; Harrison L. Parker, D.M.D. '13.

Chaplain.—Rev. Malcolm E. Peabody, '11.

The Unit contains also 50 nurses, in charge of Miss Carrie M. Hall, four stenographers, and 139 enlisted men who will act as orderlies, clerks, etc.

A farewell service to the Unit was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, last Sunday morning. The church was crowded with the members of the Unit—doctors, nurses, and enlisted men—and their friends, and prominent people who had been invited. In the group last-mentioned were President Lowell, Gov. McCall of Massachusetts, Mayor Curley of Boston, Gen. Edwards, U. S. A., the French Army officers who are instructing the Harvard training corps, and scores of officers of the National Guard.

The speakers at the service were Bishop Lawrence, and Rev. Malcolm E. Peabody, chaplain of the Unit. Rev. Endicott Peabody, S.T.D. '04, headmaster of Groton School and the father of the chaplain, read the prayers. Very Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, '83, Dean of the Cathedral, also took part in the service. The plan was to hold exercises on the Common, just across the street from the Cathedral, but they were abandoned on account of the rain.

The Unit left Boston last Monday.

VIVIANI AND JOFFRE AT HARVARD

The latest issue of the *Harvard University Gazette* contains the following announcement:

The President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Honorable and Reverend the Board of Overseers, and members of the various Faculties will receive the Nation's distinguished guests, M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, on some day falling within the period from May 8 to May 15.

The formal exercises will be held in Sanders Theatre, and will be preceded by a procession of Corporation, Overseers, members of the various Faculties and guests, as on Commencement Day, from the College Yard. The academic procession will form in front of Massachusetts Hall at an hour to be announced, and will then march to Sanders Theatre, where seats will be reserved on the platform for those participating. Academic costume will be worn. In addition, each member of the Faculty may receive one ticket to Sanders Theatre, for the use of a member of his family, by calling at 5 University Hall on either May 9 or 10 if a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; otherwise, at the Dean's office of his respective school during the same period. No one can be assured of more than one ticket, as the demand will undoubtedly exceed the supply.

A later announcement from the College Office (May 8) fixes the date of this ceremony at 4 P. M. on Saturday, May 12, and proceeds:

A meeting of students will be held in Memorial Hall immediately following the academic exercises in Sanders Theatre. Members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will form according to orders to be issued

later by the Commandant. Other students in the University will form promptly at 3.45 P. M. in the following locations: Undergraduates of Harvard College in front of Hollis and Stoughton Halls, students in the Medical School in front of the west end of Holworthy, students in the School of Business Administration at the east end of Holworthy, students in the Law School at the north end of Thayer, students in the Divinity School at the centre of Thayer, and students in other professional schools at the south end of Thayer. The students in the University will lead the academic procession to Memorial Hall, and will be addressed in Memorial Hall after the formal exercises in Sanders Theatre by M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre. Admission to Memorial Hall will be accorded only to those taking part in the procession. No tickets will be required and men will not be allowed to join the line of march when once the procession has started. It will be necessary, therefore, for students to be at their allotted positions promptly at the time indicated. It will be impossible for students to obtain tickets for themselves or for their families to the exercises in Sanders Theatre.

A review of the Harvard Regiment by Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani is to be held at the Stadium at 5 o'clock. Admission will be by ticket. Each officer of the University may obtain 4 tickets by applying at the dean's office of his respective school, except officers under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, who may obtain their tickets at 5 University Hall. Officers should apply in person on May 10 and 11, and no applications can be received by telephone. Tickets are required for everyone, and academic costume will not be worn. Students in all departments may receive 3 tickets each, by applying at the office of the dean of their respective schools. All students in Harvard College should apply for their tickets at 2 University Hall. Applications must be made in person on May 10 or 11. There will be a limited number of tickets for the Stadium available for alumni, and these may be obtained on May 10 and 11 at the Alumni Office in Boston and at the Harvard Club.

BOARD OF OVERSEERS

The following program has been arranged for a stated and special two days' meeting of the Board of Overseers, on Monday and Tuesday, May 14 and 15:

MONDAY, MAY 14.

10 A. M.—Stated meeting of the Board in University Hall, Cambridge.

1.30 P. M.—By invitation of Professor and Mrs. Alexander G. McAfee, the members of

the Corporation and of the Board of Overseers will lunch with them at their residence on the corner of Canton Avenue and Brush Hill Road, Milton. After luncheon a visit will be paid to the Blue Hill Observatory, and on the way back to Boston an opportunity will be given to visit the Bussey Institution and the Arnold Arboretum.

7.30 P. M.—By invitation of President Lowell, the members of the Corporation and of the Board of Overseers will dine with him at his residence, 17 Quincy St., Cambridge.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

10 A. M.—Adjourned meeting of the Board at University Hall, Cambridge.

11.30 A. M.—Review of the Harvard Regiment at the Stadium.

1.30 P. M.—By invitation of the Board of Governors of the Harvard Club of Boston, members of the Corporation and of the Board of Overseers will lunch at the Harvard Club, 374 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

The remainder of the afternoon can be utilized by the members of the Board in visiting departments of the University in which they happen to be interested.

HARVARD MEN HONORED

The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been presented in France to Richard Norton, '92, and A. Piatt Andrew, A.M. '95, Ph.D. '00. No other Americans have received this distinguished honor during the war. The awards were based on the conspicuous services of Messrs. Norton and Andrew in connection with the field ambulance work.

Earlier in the war, Mr. Norton, who, with H. H. Harjes, established the Norton-Harjes American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, received the War Cross for distinguished bravery and devotion to rescue work. The *Journal Officiel* said of Mr. Norton's work at that time:

"He gave proof of the greatest devotion and finest courage, by himself driving his cars, day and night, through dangerous zones and by giving to all his section an example of endurance carried to the point of complete exhaustion of his strength."

A later army order said:

"American Section, No. 5 (Harjes), has made possible during a period of eleven days of fighting, March 8 to 19, with a perfect contempt of danger, the removal of wounded in a zone heavily swept by the enemy's artillery fire. Furthermore, the whole staff has shown proof of remarkable devotion and endurance, by giving the maximum service of the unit, by working an average of nineteen hours a day."

Mr. Andrew is inspector-general of the American Ambulance Field Service. General

Ragueneau, of General Nivelle's staff, presented the Cross. The ceremony took place in the court-yard of an ancient country house near Rheims. Colonel Carnot, son of the late president of the French Republic, and a number of other high officers of the military automobile service were present. The first and senior section of the Field Ambulance and a French infantry regiment, which came direct from the trenches, lined up on three sides of the court-yard, with the standard-bearer at the side.

After pinning the Cross on Mr. Andrew's breast, General Ragueneau delivered a short address, in which he praised the spirit of devotion to both the United States and France that Mr. Andrew had always shown. General Ragueneau spoke feelingly of the United States and of all those Americans who, in the different sections of the Ambulance, were doing duty as volunteers in the true sense of the word, both on the front in France and in the Balkans. He expressed the warm gratitude of France for the aid they had brought her armies, thanks to the initiative of Mr. Andrew.

William DeFord Bigelow, '00, of Cohasset, Mass., a member of Section 4 of the American Field Ambulance, has received the War Cross. The official citations say that Bigelow's car, while running through a most dangerous zone, was hit, pierced, and badly damaged by shell fragments during the German attacks around Verdun.

PROFESSOR FRANCKE RESIGNS

Kuno Francke, Professor of the History of German Culture and Curator of the Germanic Museum, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect September 1, 1917. He has been appointed Professor Emeritus and Honorary Curator of the Germanic Museum from the same date.

Professor Francke has been on the teaching staff of Harvard University since 1884, when he was appointed instructor in German. In 1887 he was made assistant professor of German; in 1892, assistant professor of German literature; in 1896, professor of German literature; in 1905, professor of the history of German culture; and in 1902, curator of the Germanic Museum.

He graduated from the Gymnasium at Kiel in 1873, and received the degree of

Ph.D. from the University of Munich in 1878. He received also the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1904, and that of Litt.D. from Harvard University in 1912. He is a Chevalier of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle and the Order of the Crown, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Historical Association, and the Modern Language Association of America.

Among his book are: "Zur Geschi-



PROFESSOR KUNO FRANCKE.

chte der Schulpoesie des 12 Jahrhunderts", "De Hymno in Cererem Homericum", "Libelli di Lite Imperatorum et Pontificum", "Social Forces in German Literature", "Glimpses of Modern German Culture", "History of German Literature", "Handbook of the Germanic Museum", "German Ideals of Today", "Die Kulturwerte der deutschen Literatur des Mittelalters", and "A German-American's Confession of Faith." He has also written much for the magazines and other periodicals.

Alumni Notes

'62—Henry M. Rogers was made commander of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at a meeting on May 2.

'69—Charles Evans Pope died at his home in Evanston, Ill., on March 29. He was a prominent lawyer of Chicago, and senior member of the firm of Pope, Hoig, Fuller & Lee.

M.D. '74—Edward T. Tucker died on April 10 in New Bedford, Mass. He had practised medicine in New Bedford for forty years.

'80—George Griswold died in Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on March 17. After graduation from college he was for several years with P. Lorillard & Co., manufacturers, of Jersey City. In 1888 he moved to Tuxedo Park, where he was active in the work of the Tuxedo Park Association.

'93—Col. Willis W. Stover, commander of the Fifth Infantry, N. G. M., spoke on "Military Organization" in the last of a series of lectures on "Military A. B. C.'s" at the Boston Y. M. C. U. on April 25.

'95—John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois, is managing editor of the *American Political Science Review*.

'98—A. Hamilton Rice, M.D. '04, has returned to this country from his trip of exploration in the upper regions of the Amazon River.

'02—William B. Bartlett, M.D. '06, is assistant medical director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., 178 Devonshire St., Boston. His home address is 28 Monument St., Concord, Mass.

'02—John H. Clifford has been elected a director of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

'02—Charles H. Wilson is a member of the school board of Davenport, Ia.

M.D. '02—Herbert S. Gay died suddenly at his home in Boston on April 21. He had been a house officer at the Carney Hospital and at the Lying-in Hospital, Boston, had served on the staff of the Boston Dispensary and the Mt. Sinai Hospital, and at the time of his death was on the staff of the Dispensary for Women, Boston. He had been an instructor in the Tufts Medical School for several years.

'04—A daughter, Carol Louise, was born on April 13 to Eugene R. McCarthy and Louise (Roblee) McCarthy.

'06—Herbert E. Fleishner, who has been for three years secretary to Postmaster Murray of Boston, is with Willett, Sears & Co., felt merchants, of Boston.

'06—E. Fraser-Campbell has moved from

Tyrone, N. M., to Organ, N. M., where he is in charge of mining properties for the Phelps Dodge Corporation.

'06—Robert Withington delivered an address on the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in Bloomington, Ind., on March 18. The title of the address, which has been printed in pamphlet form, was "That These May Eat."

'07—Murray P. Corse lectured at San Diego, Cal., on April 24, under the auspices of the Archaeological Society of America, on "Ecclesiastical Stained Glass."

'07—Frank W. Wright is a deputy commissioner of the Massachusetts Board of Education, State House, Boston. His home address is 98 Perkins St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'08—Channing Bacall is with J. J. Grover's Sons, shoe manufacturers, 78 Buffum St., Lynn, Mass.

'08—Parker B. Francis is secretary of the Oxygen Gas Co., manufacturers of compressed hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrous oxide gases, Kansas City, Mo. His home address is 416 Houston Ave., Kansas City.

'09—Arthur E. Manheimer, LL.B. '12, is practising law at 1409 Lumber Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

'10—In the recent election of delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, Samuel B. Finkel was a candidate from the 24th Suffolk district, which consists of a portion of Boston.

'10—Lewis W. Hill was married on April 14 to Miss Pauline Wyman Dexter of Brookline, Mass.

'10—George M. Pinney, Jr., who has been a salesman for the General Roofing Manufacturing Co., has been appointed sales manager of the Cleveland office of the newly-formed Certain-teed Products Corporation.

Ph.D. '10—George C. Cox, editor of the *National Service Magazine*, addressed the City Club of Chicago on April 7 on "Universal Training and Military Service."

'11—Charles R. Park sailed on April 7 to join the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps. He has been assigned to the Verdun sector.

'11—Aristides Phoutrides, instructor in Greek and Latin at Harvard, presided at a mass meeting held in Boston on April 8 under the auspices of the League of Greek Liberals of Boston for the purpose of declaring their allegiance to the mother country.

LL.B. '11—Kingman Brewster has been appointed registrar and attorney of the Federal Land Bank of the First District, in Springfield, Mass.

'12—Samuel C. Bennett, Jr., was married in Milton, Mass., on April 21 to Miss Elizabeth Jackson. They will live in Norwood, Mass.

Ph.D. '12—Tomlinson Fort, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University of Michigan, has accepted the position of professor of mathematics and head of the department at the University of Alabama.

'13—W. Francis Brown is with Burgess, Lang & Co., bankers, 201 Sears Building, Boston.

'13—James F. Couch was elected president of the Des Moines Chemical Society at its meeting on April 9.

'13—Robert G. Ervin has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army, and is completing a three-months' course of training at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., prior to joining his regiment, the 21st Infantry, at San Diego, Cal.

'13—Thomas C. Hardwick died on April 20 in Quincy, Mass. He had been with Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., bankers, New York, until his illness a few weeks ago.

M.D. '13—Charles S. Curtis spoke at the annual meeting of the American Labrador Branch of the Needlework Guild in Boston on April 17 on his experiences in medical missionary work at Dr. Grenfell's mission in Labrador.

'14—Harold W. Birch was married on April 9 to Miss Elizabeth M. Burdett of Newton Centre, Mass. They will live at 31 Gorham St., Cambridge, Mass.

'14—Charles B. Blanchard is assistant to C. C. Lane, '04, Director of the Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass. His home address is 432 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

'14—Henry A. Brickley has been recommended by Mayor Curley of Boston for appointment in the active service of the United States Aviation Corps.

'14—Harold St. John has received a Shel-

don Fellowship from Harvard for the study of botany during the year 1917-18.

'14—A son, Paul Harvard, was born on March 31 at Winona Lake, Ind., to Thomas P. Ullom and Virginia (Hechler) Ullom.

'14—Lewis K. Urquhart, formerly with Blake Brothers, brokers, Boston, is with J. J. Grover's Sons, shoe manufacturers, Lynn, Mass. His home address is 8 Bennett Circle, Lynn.

A.M. '14—William J. Crozier has received a Sheldon Fellowship from Harvard for the study of zoology next year.

'15—Sergeant J. H. Baker is in the aviation section of the U. S. Signal Corps, Mineola, L. I.

'15—Jacobus C. Bosman has been appointed lecturer in education at the Transvaal University College, Pretoria, South Africa, of which he is an alumnus. The college was founded in 1908 with a registration of 30 students; this year there are 170.

'15—Ralph M. Harrington is with the Sperry Gyroscope Co., manufacturers of specialties for the U. S. Navy, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He is living at the new Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

'16—Harold J. Babcock is teaching physics and is assistant sub-master at the English High School, Lynn, Mass.

'16—Loring W. Coleman was married on April 30 to Miss Christine Snelling, of Boston.

'16—Albert F. Leffingwell is secretary of Wells College, Aurora-on-Cayuga, N. Y.

'16—James Talcott, Jr., was married in Boston on April 14 to Miss Mary Stoddard Johnson, daughter of Arthur S. Johnson, '85. They will live in Scarsdale, N. Y.

'16—Edward M. Townsend, Jr., was married on April 28 to Miss Katharine Lynch Doty, of Waltham, Mass.

Ph.D. '16—Odell Shepard, Instructor in English at Harvard, has been appointed James J. Goodwin Professor of English Literature at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '01,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

Charles G. Saunders, '67, Lawrence.
George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Odin Roberts, '85, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fennenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917.

NUMBER 32.

News and Views

Marshal Joffre at Harvard. The visit of Marshal Joffre to Harvard last

Saturday, when he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and, instead of reviewing the Harvard Officers' Training Corps in the Stadium, was himself reviewed by the assembled thousands in the great amphitheatre, has recalled the visit of another great Frenchman to Harvard, —ninety-three years ago. In 1824 Lafayette, on whom the highest honorary degree of the College had been conferred forty years earlier, in 1784, took part in the Harvard Commencement and the ceremonies of Phi Beta Kappa. His son, George Washington Lafayette, was made, in 1824, an honorary Master of Arts. At the Phi Beta Kappa meeting on the next day, Edward Everett delivered an oration, in which the allusions to Lafayette produced an effect indicated by a single sentence printed in italics in the chronicle of an eye-witness: "Every man in the assembly was in tears." In Boston a part of the welcome to Lafayette consisted of an arch thrown across Washington Street, inscribed with verses by Charles Sprague, "the banker-poet", which ended:

We bow not the neck and we bend not the knee,
But our hearts, Lafayette, we surrender to thee.

That is very much what Boston and Harvard did last week in the reception of Marshal Joffre. Hearts were com-

pletely surrendered to the great, modest soldier whose name rings round the world. If there were no weeping assemblies, the contrast between 1824 and 1917 is not far to seek. Lafayette, nearly half a century after the war he had helped to win, came back to America, almost as one risen from among our own heroic dead, and the joy of seeing and honoring him in this land of peace and confident security could find its full expression only in tears. Now, on the threshold of a war in which Marshal Joffre has been a central figure and our own place is still to be made, the moment is suited less to exuberant rejoicing than to the solemnity of feeling which marked the afternoon at Harvard. The President of the University struck the note of the occasion when he described the new honorary alumnus as one "whose genius at the Marne wrung from defeat a victory that saved France, and, with France, the world."

The beauty of the scene in the Stadium, where the visit of Joffre was followed immediately by the rarely impressive review of the Harvard soldiers, recalls another picture from the past. Towards the end of our own Civil War, Admiral Farragut and the poet, Henry Howard Brownell, who served under him on the flag-ship *Hartford*, sat together on deck talking of books and men, "watching the lovely cannon-clouds", in which from time to time

Outsprung a rose-wreath, bright and soft,
Tinged with the redly setting sun.

The poet, after describing the scene, went on to write:

And I their beauty praised: but he,
The grand old Senior, strong and mild,
(Of head a sage, in heart a child),
Sighed for the wreck that still must be.

The characterization of one great warrior is not inept for another. One cannot know with what emotions Marshal Joffre and our other visitors who have seen the war now raging in France must look upon the first brave steps of the untried towards all its realities. One does know that Farragut, who "sighed for the wreck that still must be," fought on with the sailors of his fleet and five months afterwards won the great fight of Mobile Bay. It is all as it must be in war; and Harvard is most fortunate in having had before its eyes for a few hours the embodiment of the army of France in the person of its former chief, and in the continued presence of the younger officers whose active work in Cambridge has now begun. The righteous war on which we are all embarked is a thing to be faced with the deepest sense of its implications. The gallant spectacle of Saturday must long be remembered with all the pride of college and country. The soldiers of France beside our own, the banner of France borne in review for the first time, so far as we are aware, with our own before officers of the armies of France and the United States, were the needed tokens that we have taken up no holiday enterprise.

* * *

A Massachusetts Convention.

The results of the election of delegates-at-large on May 1 to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention cannot be said to throw a flattering light upon the relation between the voters of the Commonwealth and the products of Harvard training. Thirteen of

the thirty-two candidates, of whom sixteen were to be elected, were graduates or former members of the University. Of these thirteen, five are found in the list of successful candidates, and eight among the unsuccessful. Among the defeated eight were the President of the University, a professor in the Law School, and such well-known graduates as Moorfield Storey, '66, and Nathan Matthews, '75. The appearance of the treasurer of the University among the elected five somewhat offsets the balance against the men most identified with Harvard.

We do not propose to shed tears over the outcome of the election. Many elements contributed to the result,—political organization; a sharply drawn issue between support and rejection of the initiative and referendum, with the Harvard candidates for delegates-at-large chiefly on the conservative side; the appeal of personalities familiar to the mass of the voters; and considerations other and various. There is no reason why hailing from this college or that should have had any weight whatever with the great majority of voters, nor to believe that it did. Naturally it seems to us a pity that abilities and acquirements of precisely the sort possessed by some of the candidates of Harvard training will not be turned to the account of the convention; but evidently there are voices, potent in Harvard circles, to which the response from beyond those boundaries is faint. This appears clearly to raise the question whether it is not desirable to bring the University and its forces into more direct contact with the public. There is no straight route to such a condition, but many individual paths which lead to it are worth taking.

Yet the sixteen delegates-at-large form but a twentieth part of the whole convention of 320 members. Out of the

304 others, 38 of the elected are Harvard men, bringing the total, including the five delegates-at-large, to 43, or more than 13 per cent. of the entire number. It will not be as men bearing any special labels, however, but as citizens of honest and constructive mind, that the delegates will be called upon to act. If Harvard training has not helped some of them to become men of this type, there is nothing in particular to be said for it in the present connection.

* * *

**The New
Chair of
Bio-Physics.**

On a later page will be found some account of the new professor of bio-physics, Dr. William Duane, '93. Combining scientific researches which touch both physics and biology, just as the important field of physical chemistry brings physics and chemistry together, his special subject represents one of the latest branches of science. In France before the war men had gone so far as to take a doctor's degree in both physics and medicine, in order to apply their knowledge of quantitative physical measurements to medical science. After the war bio-physics seems destined to rapid development and its full share of such important discoveries as the science of physical chemistry has contributed in recent years to human knowledge. These sciences have in common the quantitative study of nature, which is quite as important as the qualitative: the question is not only what happens, but how much of it. In bio-physics, representing the team-work of the physicist and the biologist, the phenomena usually associated with biology are attacked from this quantitative point of view.

Thus it is an intensely practical branch of higher science. The creation at Harvard of the first professorship of bio-physics marks at once the recognition of a new field and an important step in the

cultivation of it. As assistant professor of physics and fellow of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University, Dr. Duane has already done valuable work in his specialty. Through Mrs. Collis P. Huntington's gift to the University of the hospital bearing her husband's name, and its endowment by other generous contributors, Dr. Duane's investigations, in particular, of the immediate effects of radium and X-rays in the treatment of cancer and allied diseases have been made possible. He has devised a number of original methods, of proved utility in actual daily use, for the preparation and application of radium products for therapeutic purposes. The results of this work, conducted both at the Medical School and at the College laboratories in Cambridge, have been embodied in many papers published in scientific journals. The establishment of the new professorship happily ensures the continuance and extension of all these labors.

* * *

**War-Time
Prohibition.** The Harvard class secretaries have it in their power to take emphatic action upon the suggestion of the president and secretary of the Alumni Association regarding the use of class funds for liquor at the celebrations in June. This is obviously a matter for the classes to decide for themselves, but the officers of the Association have done well to call it clearly into consideration. It is our own hope, as expressed a week ago, that the collective voice of Harvard men will make itself heard unmistakably on the side of conservation of food and manpower at this time of national need. The *Crimson*, speaking for the undergraduates, has taken a decided stand for wartime prohibition. It would be a pity for the older representatives of Harvard in the eyes of the community to do less.

Marshal Joffre at Harvard



THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION ABOUT TO ENTER MEMORIAL HALL.

MARSHAL Joffre and other members of the French War Commission which is visiting the United States came to Boston last Saturday and spent a small part of their time in Cambridge. Harvard University bestowed the degree of LL.D. on Marshal Joffre, and that distinguished soldier made a very brief address to the students who had gathered in Memorial Hall to hear him.

Unfortunately, M. Viviani, the French Minister of Justice and the head of the Mission, who had been expected in Cambridge, was compelled to change his trip and go to Canada on Saturday. His absence somewhat modified the program for the exercises in Sanders Theatre, but the spectators there, and also in the Stadium, where Marshal Joffre appeared late in the afternoon, were content with their glimpse of the "hero of the Marne."

The program for the exercises in Cambridge had fixed 4 o'clock as the hour for the meeting in Sanders Theatre, but the events in Boston took more time than had been expected, and there was further delay at the Cambridge City Hall, where Marshal Joffre stayed for a few minutes. Consequently, it was almost 5 o'clock when the academic procession, which had formed in the College Yard, crossed the street and entered the Theatre. President Lowell was at the head of the line, with Assistant Dean Little, who acted as marshal for the day. Behind them were the Fellows. Marshal Joffre walked with Professor Barrett Wendell. The Harvard Corps was drawn up on each side of the street, and gave the procession free passage through the crowd outside the Yard and Sanders Theatre.

Back of the stage in Sanders stood the French tricolor, with the American

and Harvard flags at either side of it. On the platform, in addition to the officers of the University and Marshal Joffre, were Gov. McCall, Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge, Vice Admiral Cocheprat of the French Navy, M. Hovelacque, French Director General of Education, Gen. Edwards, Commander of the Northeastern Division, U. S. A., and other distinguished guests. The body of the Theatre was crowded.

Professor E. C. Moore offered prayer, and a chorus composed of the Harvard and Radcliffe choirs sang "Domine Salvam Fac." Then President Lowell rose and said:

We have met in a grave crisis, momentous in its issues, solemn in its portents, resistless in its call to duty and to sacrifice. This country has endured wrongs patiently, has borne them long, has witnessed, not unmoved, the sufferings inflicted in Europe on the innocent and the helpless, until from ocean to ocean our people have seen that they must take their part in a war waged for all mankind. Everything that we most cherish in a civilization reared by endless toil and self-restraint—the supremacy of justice over might, respect for the rights of others, mercy and humanity, the hopes of a better time founded upon a broader and a keener sympathy among men—all these are at stake. They are in conflict with a principle of conquest, oppression, and rapine. As the surges of war roll on, the foundations of human nature and society are laid bare. Deep calls to deep, and the world in awe awaits the answer.

We have met to do honor to the envoy of a great nation which succored us long ago in our hour of need, leaving a debt that we can now begin to repay, which in this war has suffered grievously for a cause that is ours, which bore the brunt of the battle, which met the shock and broke its force.

Therefore by virtue of authority delegated to me by the two governing boards, I now confer the following honorary degree of Doctor of Laws:

Joseph Jacques Cesaire Joffre, Marshal of France, a commander whose calm courage and sagacity shone as a bright star in a dark night, whose genius at the Marne wrung from defeat a victory that saved France, and, with France, the world.

And in the name of this Society of Scholars, I declare that he is entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to this degree and that his name is to be borne forever on its roll of honorary members.

A tremendous round of applause broke out as Marshal Joffre stepped forward to receive the roll of sheepskin from President Lowell. The choir then sang again.

After a brief delay, Marshal Joffre walked through the transept into Memorial Hall which was packed with the students of the University. He went to the gallery at the East end of the hall and looking down on the crowd, many of whom wore the uniform of the Harvard Corps, said in French:

"I feel highly honored at being made the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Laws from this great University of Harvard. I am glad to see students in uniform, and I know that those who are to become officers will brilliantly and bravely lead their men on the fields of France. I welcome them."

The program then provided for a review of the Harvard Corps in the Stadium, but the hour was so late that Gen. Joffre could not wait for that ceremony. He went, however, in an automobile to the Stadium, where about 22,000 people had collected, and drove slowly round the running track, while the crowd stood and applauded. He was then taken to Boston for the festivities of the evening.

A few minutes later, the first two battalions of the Harvard Corps, under command of Captain Cordier, marched into the Stadium. After some manoeuvres, which were carried out with great accuracy, Company G, commanded by Captain C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, received the French colors and they were placed beside the United States and the Harvard flags. The corps then passed in review before President Lowell, Major Azan, the ranking French officer, and Captain Cordier. The splendid showing of the corps, the playing of the band, and the spectacle as a whole roused the greatest enthusiasm. The gathering, in spite of the bad weather, was almost as large as that for a Yale-Harvard football game. It was almost 7 o'clock when



SALUTING THE FRENCH COLORS IN THE STADIUM.—PRESIDENT LOWELL AND MAJOR AZAN ON THE REVIEWING STAND.

the review ended and the Corps marched off the field.

Just after noon on Saturday, Marshal Joffre found time to pay a short visit to the Harvard Club of Boston, where he was received by President Odin Roberts, '86, and the other officers of the club. The club house was crowded.

M. Viviani, who arrived in Boston on Sunday, called on President Lowell in the afternoon, and later went to the Widener Library where he was met by a

reception committee consisting of Major Henry L. Higginson, '55; Librarian William C. Lane, '81, Evert J. Wendell, '82, Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, and Professor W. E. Hocking, '01. The distinguished visitor then went back to Boston.

In M. Viviani's speech at the Boston Public Library on Sunday afternoon, he made the following references to Harvard:

I salute your illustrious university of Harvard, that centre of patriotism as well as of

instruction, which has honored me by voting to grant me the degree of Doctor of Laws.

I salute the Harvard men in the ambulance service. I salute that young hero, Norman Prince, who died after having fought, not only for France, but also for America, because we have the same ideals of right and liberty.

After the war I hope that a development of the exchange professorships between Harvard and France will bring us still nearer together. Brunetière, Gaston Deschamps, and others have already brought you our true thoughts in the tongue which is the language alike of sentiment and logic, emotion, and reality. And, to say nothing of your President Lowell, we have had from you such professors as Barrett Wendell, author of the admirable "France of Today," and Archibald Coolidge.

Professor Coolidge took advantage of a fortnight's holiday during his term to visit Germany, where he saw so impressive an army that he returned saddened, believing, as he said, that if there should be war, France could not resist. But at Nancy, on his way back, he happened to see a review of our 20th corps. "After that," he said, "I felt that you might hope for success." This 20th corps was what saved the day for General de Castelnau at Verdun, eight years after Professor Coolidge's prophecy.

Another development much to be hoped for after the war is an increase in the exchange of scholarships, for which Professor Grandgent of Harvard and others have such promising plans. Certainly we may hope that your students will hereafter come to the Sorbonne in preference to the universities of Germany.

THE HARVARD TRAINING CORPS

The Harvard Officers' Training Corps, which has now begun its intensive work, is open to members and graduates of other colleges and also to other qualified men who are not, and have never been, connected with any college. On Monday last, when the Corps began devoting 9 1-2 hours a day to its work, the new enrollments numbered 390, bringing the total number, after deducting those who have gone to Plattsburg and elsewhere, to approximately 1,000. Among the new-comers are graduates of Dartmouth, Princeton, Boston University, and Cornell, and men without college affiliations, whose experience has trained

them in the handling of other men. Candidates of this type are discovering how much the Harvard Training Corps has to offer, and how far it is from being merely a "junior" or local encampment. Enlistment is still going on, and it hoped that at least 1,500 and perhaps 2,000 men may be enrolled in the Corps.

A committee of eight Harvard graduates has been appointed by the University authorities to carry on the work of enlistment. The members of the committee are: Professor Theodore Lyman, '97, chairman; Hugh Bancroft, '97, W. A. Green, '04, D. L. Pickman, '07, S. T. Hicks, '10, C. M. Amory, '12, S. M. Felton, '13, and C. E. Brickley, '15. The committee is working in conjunction with Professor C. N. Greenough, '98, whose title is Aid for Assignments.

The committee has issued the following circular in regard to the Training Corps:

Men are wanted to enlist in the Training Corps now. Age limit: 19-35. Physical qualifications: Same as for Plattsburg.

Graduates or students in any college and well qualified men who are not college graduates.

Duration of the camp: About three months.

Special opportunities: Training by the Mission Militaire of six French officers, under the command of Major Azan, sent over by the French Government. Course for Quartermasters.

Place to enlist: Warren House, Quincy street, Cambridge, about three blocks from Harvard Square. Office hours: 9-6. Telephone: Cambridge 1350. Mail address: Aid for Assignments, Warren House.

The training will be substantially the same as at Plattsburg. Three captains of the United States Regular Army are in charge: Captain Constant Cordier, commandant; Captain William S. Bowen, C. A. C.; and Captain James A. Shannon, 11th Cavalry; six sergeants of the Regular Army are detailed as instructors.

New York information bureau: Harvard Club of New York.

In addition to the regular infantry training for the United States Army, members of the Corps will be taught the principles of attack and defense used by the French Army. The French officers

who have fought and been wounded in the present war, will give instruction in bomb-throwing, bayonet-fencing, mine warfare, and other methods of fighting now employed by the allied armies in France. The French officers also will lecture on the characteristics of modern warfare, the different rôles of infantry and artillery, the unity of those two branches of the service, the part played by the aeroplane, etc.

The date on which enlistments for the Corps will be stopped has not been finally fixed, but the rate at which they are coming in makes it evident that the opportunity can not be kept open very much longer.

IN THE RED CROSS WORK

W. R. Castle, Jr., '00, editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, formerly assistant dean of Harvard College, has taken charge of a bureau of the American Red Cross in Washington, which will supply relatives with news of the wounding, imprisonment, or death of men at the front. In England and other countries at war the Red Cross branches have developed this work to a high point of usefulness. The central English Red Cross bureau for gathering information about soldiers and distributing it to relatives employs more than 500 persons. Mr. Castle has been in conference with the director of this work in England, Mr. Ian Malcolm, Parliamentary secretary to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, and begins the American service with the advantage of valuable suggestions from English experience.

HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS

The Harvard Club of Paris gave a dinner on April 16, to which all Harvard graduates and undergraduates in that city were invited. The guests of the club were the American Military and Naval Commission, also M. Jules Cambon, former ambassador to the United States, and General Hallouin. About sixty-five persons were present. It was the first time the members of the American Military and Naval Commission had appeared together in uniform on a public occasion.

James H. Hyde, '98, president of the club, presided, and interesting addresses were made by M. Jules Cambon, General Hallouin, and Professor Sabine.

CIVIC AND SOCIAL WORK

The Committee on Civic and Social Work of the Harvard Club of New York City has issued a timely circular, reprinted herewith:

The Committee on Civic and Social Work of the Harvard Club of New York City was appointed by the Board of Managers at its meeting of June 7, 1916. The purpose of the committee is to facilitate the entrance of Harvard men in New York on voluntary civic and social work of every kind and to help organizations engaged in such work to enlist the services of Harvard men. In other words, the committee is intended to provide, within the field of voluntary activity, facilities analogous to those offered by the Appointments Committee within the field of paid employment.

The Director of the Harvard Club is a member of both committees and the office facilities of the Club are utilized for the purpose of providing a place where the records of available men and available openings can be kept and where inquiries can be received and attended to.

For convenience the different kinds of agencies for voluntary work have been classified as follows: (1) social and charitable organizations, including settlements, boys' clubs, boy scouts, educational classes, entertainments, supervision of athletic sports, recreation centres, etc.; (2) civic and political organizations, including the regular state, city, and district political organizations of each party, and the non-partisan agencies such as the Civil Service Reform Association, the Honest Ballot Association, etc.; (3) military and relief organizations. Owing to the great importance of this last named field of civic duty, and the need of a committee specially organized to deal with it, this field has been relinquished for the time being and has been turned over to the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs which was appointed by the Board of Managers and on which the Committee on Civic and Social Work is duly represented.

It is the intention of the committee to maintain a registry of Harvard men living in and near New York who are available for voluntary work or who are already engaged in it. A circular enclosing a blank form on which the names, addresses, and special interests or aptitudes of Harvard men may be recorded will eventually be sent to all the members of the Club. The committee has decided, however, that in view of the more urgent demands for service connected with the war, and the multiplicity of notices and

appeals having to do with that service, it would be best to defer for the present any active solicitation in the interest of other forms of civic and social work.

In the meantime a canvass of social and charitable organizations has been made and records have been compiled from which inquiries regarding existing openings for voluntary work can be answered. Inquiries may be addressed to any member of the committee in regard to kinds of work with which he may be especially concerned, to the secretary of the committee, or to the Director of the Harvard Club at the Club House, 27 West 44th Street, New York City.

The committee is especially desirous of serving Harvard men who are newly arrived in New York, including those whose recent experience in Cambridge through the Phillips Brooks House Association, the Prospect Union, etc., has given them an interest in civic and social work and a special fitness for it.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Jerome D. Greene, '96, chairman; Edward S. Blagden, '08, secretary; Edward Conway Cullinan, '93, director; Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, Arthur Woods, '92, Charles L. Safford, '94, R. Bayard Cutting, '97, Daniel F. Murphy, '97, Cabot Ward, '98, William M. Chadbourne, '00, Richard Derby, '03, Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., '09, Ralph W. Williams, '09, Johnston L. Redmond, '11.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

The following official announcement is made in regard to tickets for the exercises in the Stadium on June 21:

Members of the alumni may apply, in writing, for two seats for members of their families to the Acting University Marshal, 5 University Hall, Cambridge, on or before May 25. The number of seats available for families of the alumni will, however, depend on the number of tickets assigned to officers of instruction and government, and candidates for degrees who will have first choice. The tickets will be mailed shortly after June 1. Alumni do not need tickets for themselves as they may join the academic procession.

Candidates for degrees, officers of instruction and government and members of the alumni are particularly requested not to apply for more seats than they can reasonably expect to use for members of their families.

No one will be admitted to Soldiers Field or to the Stadium without a ticket except guests, officers of instruction and government, students, and alumni of the University.

In case of rain, the exercises will be held

in Sanders Theatre, and different tickets will be needed as Stadium tickets will not admit to the Theatre. Owing to the small size of Sanders Theatre, a limited number of tickets only will be available. These tickets are to be reserved entirely for the families of candidates for degrees, and no seats will be assigned to officers of instruction and government, or to the alumni, as by this method only will it be possible to provide each candidate for a degree with at least one seat. These rain tickets will be distributed to candidates for degrees at the time the Stadium tickets are assigned. Only officers of instruction and government of the rank of assistant professor and over, and alumni of not less than twenty-five years' standing, may join the academic procession and enter the Theatre. No one will be admitted to the Theatre without a ticket.

THE USE OF LIQUOR

The following communication in regard to the use of liquor at Commencement celebrations has been sent by the officers of the Harvard Alumni Association to the secretaries of the College classes:

Several prominent graduates have expressed to the Harvard Alumni Association, the hope—in view of the nation-wide movement for prohibition in times of war—that no liquor will be paid for out of class funds at the celebration in June; and further that no liquor will be served in the class rooms on Commencement Day.

This is not a matter in which the Alumni Association has authority to act, nor desires to recommend, as the decision must be made by each class. There is, however, so much interest in the subject among Harvard graduates, that we are venturing to suggest it as a matter deserving consideration by each class for such action as they may desire to take.

HOWARD ELLIOTT, *President.*

ROGER PIERCE, *General Secretary.*

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. L. G. Brooks has called attention to a big problem. In regard to prohibition, Harvard, while standing for individual liberty, stands still more for service to one's fellow-men. Not even the threadbare plea of "personal liberty" can hide the fact that individualism in

thought is a far different thing from action which considers one's self alone. The weakest part of the Harvard clubs, as a general proposition, is their attitude of not only tolerating, but even encouraging the use of strong drink. Witness their palatial bars. Shall organized Harvard men, because of their personal amusement, hinder through inaction a movement which aims at nothing less than the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual upbuilding of present and future mankind?

GORDON W. WALLER, '07.
Morrisville, Pa.

THE GREEK ALLEGIANCE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Under the Alumni Notes of last week's BULLETIN, I am mentioned as having presided at a mass meeting held in Faneuil Hall on April 8 under the auspices of the League of Greek Liberals of Boston for the purpose of declaring their allegiance "to the mother country." Inasmuch as every reader would understand by this an allegiance to Greece, I wish to state that the purpose of the meeting was to declare allegiance to the United States. I am enclosing a copy of the resolutions passed in the meeting in order to corroborate my statement.

ARISTIDES E. PHOUTRIDES, '11.
Cambridge.

[The resolutions express "unconditional loyalty to the American flag in this war which the United States of America is forced to wage in furtherance of democratic principles of government and in defense of inalienable human rights", and request the President of the United States to recognize the government of Greece under Venizelos in Salonica, "which is already in war with America's foes and in alliance with her friends."]

GARRISON PRIZE AWARDED

The Lloyd McKim Garrison Prize of \$100, established in memory of Lloyd McKim Garrison, '88, has been awarded to B. D. Allison, '18, of Chicago, for a poem "To Josiah Royce."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM DUANE

The title of William Duane, Ph.D., whose appointment to a full professorship was recently announced, has been changed to Professor of Bio-Physics. This chair is a new one.

Professor Duane received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, and the same degree from Harvard in 1893. Two years later he received the degree of A.M. from Har-



vard, and in 1897 the University of Berlin gave him the degree of Ph.D.

From 1898 to 1907 he was professor of physics at the University of Colorado. He then spent five years in Paris, where he studied radium and radio-active phenomena in the Curie laboratory and held a research position in the University of Paris. In 1913, when he returned to the United States, he was appointed assistant professor of physics and fellow of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University. It has been his duty to supervise the use of radium and X-rays in the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, which the Cancer Commission of Harvard University carries on for the

treatment and study of cancer. Investigations under the direction of Dr. Duane have been conducted also in the laboratories of the Cancer Commission and in

the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, and he has published numerous scientific papers on the results of those investigations.

Harvard Men in the Massachusetts Legislature

AS might be expected, Harvard is well represented in the Massachusetts Legislature. Six of the 40 State Senators hold Harvard degrees, and 28 of the 240 members of the House of Representatives have studied at the University. A list of the Harvard men in each branch of the Great and General Court—the official title of the Massachusetts Legislature—follows:

SENATE.

Henry G. Wells (President) of Haverhill, LL.B. '05, A.B. (Wesleyan) '02.
 Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., of Worcester, '02, LL.B. '04.
 Richard Knowles, of New Bedford, '09, LL.B. '11.
 Edwin T. McKnight, of Medford, LL.B. '97, (University of New Brunswick) '04.
 James E. MacPherson, of Framingham, LL.B. '14, A.B. (Dartmouth) '10.
 Malcolm E. Nichols, of Boston, '99.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Channing H. Cox (Speaker), of Boston, LL.B. '04, A.B. (Dartmouth) '01.
 J. Weston Allen, of Newton, LL.B. '96, A.B. (Yale) '93.
 Philip R. Ammidon, of Cambridge, '05, LL.B. '08.
 Joseph L. Barry, of Lynn, C. '05-06.
 Jay R. Benton, of Belmont, '08.
 Eden K. Bowser, of Wakefield, '06, LL.B. '99.
 Arthur E. Burr, of Boston, '91, LL.B. '94.
 George H. Carrick, of Cambridge, L. '10-11.
 Albert M. Chandler, of Cambridge, '00, LL.B. '03.
 John M. Gibbs, of Waltham, '98.
 Leo S. Hamburger, of Boston, '02, LL.B. '10.
 Kenneth P. Hill, of Cambridge, '11.
 Victor F. Jewett, of Lowell, '05.
 William L. Johnson, of Uxbridge, M.D. '78.
 William W. Kennard, of Somerville, '97, LL.B. '00.
 Daniel W. Lincoln, of Worcester, '04, LL.B. '07.

William H. Mahoney, of Peabody, LL.B. '07, Litt.B. (Dartmouth) '04.
 Wesley E. Monk, of Watertown, LL.B. '99, A.B. (Brown) '96.
 Dennis A. Murphy, of Lowell, L. '99-00, A.B. (Mt. St. Mary's, Md.) '99.
 Harold L. Perrin, of Wellesley, G. '12-13.
 Charles F. Rowley, of Brookline, '05, LL.B. '07.
 John H. Sherburne, of Brookline, '99, LL.B. '01.
 Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., of Boston, '96, LL.B. '99.
 Joseph E. Warner, of Taunton, '06, L. '05-08.
 Thomas Weston, Jr., of Newton, '95, LL.B. '99.
 Waterman L. Williams, of Holden, LL.B. '95, A.B. (Amherst) '91.
 Roger Wolcott, of Milton, '99, LL.B. '02.
 Benjamin Loring Young, of Weston, '07, LL.B. '11.

As the list printed above shows, both the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are graduates of the Harvard Law School. In addition, Harvard men are chairmen of the Senate committees on railroads, municipal finance, banks and banking, military affairs, and taxation, and of the House committees on bills in the third reading, engrossed bills, education, municipal finance, railroads, election laws, legal affairs, taxation, metropolitan affairs, constitutional amendments, agriculture, and commissions.

Messrs. Cox, Jewett, Kennard, Smith, Rowley and Young are members of the House committee on rules, Messrs. Warner, Young and Murphy are members of the House committee on ways and means, and Messrs. Kennard, Barry, Burr, Lincoln, Mahoney, Perry, and Wolcott are members of the House committee on the judiciary. These three committees are regarded as the most important in the Legislature.

Professor John Williams White

EIGHT years ago the BULLETIN recorded the resignation of Professor John Williams White, who retired at the height of his powers in order to devote more time to scholarly research. Since then two college generations have come and gone, but he is still a vivid memory to hundreds of graduates, many of whom never failed to seek him out on their return to Cambridge, to be greeted with the same courtesy and the same kindly interest in their welfare which had marked his bearing toward them when they were under his charge. For some years before his retirement he had reduced his work as teacher, that he might be able to give more attention to his favorite author, Aristophanes. When, in his last year of teaching, he resumed Greek 2, the sophomore course which he had made popular years before, the undergraduates were quick to respond with a redoubled registration in the course at a time when Greek seemed to have fallen on evil days. No teacher has ever shown more skill in persuading the student to attack the external difficulties of Greek in order to pass on to its rich content.

Professor White was born in Cincinnati, March 5, 1849. He graduated from Ohio Wesleyan in 1868, where he also received the degree of A.M. in 1871. After studying three years in Germany he produced an edition of the "Oedipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles which immediately attracted attention and led to his

appointment as Tutor in Greek at Harvard in 1874. At the same time he continued his studies in the newly established Graduate School, receiving the degrees of Ph.D. and A.M. in 1877. He was Assistant Professor from 1877 to 1884, Professor of Greek from 1884 to 1909, and Professor Emeritus from 1911. His numerous honorary degrees testify to his commanding reputation in this country and abroad.



Professor White was actively associated with every reform and improvement in instruction that marked the progress of the University during his thirty-five years of service. He was the first to encourage the reading of Greek at sight, and helpful and convincing in leading students to read widely instead of confining themselves to the narrow stint of a day's lesson. He was among the first to vary the monotony of recitation and hasten

its slow progress by the judicious interspersing of systematic lectures; but he never tolerated the idleness which the lecture system at its worst can produce. He was the first to employ the lantern to illustrate the material of class-room discussion, notably in Greek 10, the general course in Greek life and civilization which he established in 1882. His activity in producing the "Oedipus" of Sophocles, with Professor Paine's music, is still well-remembered. It stimulated the production of Greek plays the world over.

In the midst of engrossing duties as a teacher he set himself to correct the

dearth of good texts of Greek authors, and in 1879 projected the "College Series of Greek Authors" in collaboration with Professors Packard and Seymour of Yale. He often referred to this as the most successful Harvard-Yale combination in existence, and it undoubtedly added greatly to the influence of both universities. Two years later he became one of the promoters of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, which has been successful in carrying on important excavations in Greece and in training many eminent archaeologists, artists, and teachers of the classics. He was the "annual professor" of the School in 1893-94. His unusual executive capacity led to his membership on the first Athletic Committee, established in 1882, and he was its chairman until 1892. He was the first president of the Co-operative Society, and the first chairman of the Appointment Committee, now a bureau of far-reaching importance.

His text-books for the beginner in Greek are perhaps the most widely used in America. To the scholar and college teacher, here and in Europe, he is best known through his numerous studies in Aristophanes, of which two are especially noteworthy. "The Verse of Greek Comedy," published in 1912, and "Scho lia on the Aves," 1914.

Death came to him suddenly and painlessly while he was quietly working on his edition of Aristophanes. He had nearly completed the volume on "The Birds" and had assembled a vast deal of material for other plays. His work will endure so long as Greek studies are cherished, and his distinguished qualities as scholar, teacher, and friend will not soon be forgotten.

CHARLES BURTON GULICK, 90,
Professor of Greek.

E. W. Pavenstedt, Jr., of New York City, has been chosen editor of the Freshman Year Book in place of R. G. Stone, of Brookline, who has been called for service in the Naval Reserve.

"IDYLL" BY C. K. MCKINLEY '17

"A Midsummer Idyll," a musical composition by Carl K. McKinley, '17, of Galesburg, Ill., had its first performance at a concert given by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, George W. Chadwick conductor, in Jordan Hall, Boston, on the evening of May 11.

This production was arranged in accordance with a standing agreement between the University and the Conservatory, under which certain courses at Cambridge are opened to qualified music students of the Conservatory, and the Conservatory orchestra from time to time performs works by advanced students of the Harvard Department of Music.

McKinley, whose piece is highly commended by Mr. Chadwick, recently won the Francis Boot prize at Harvard for an original choral composition.

PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE

The Phillips Brooks House Association announces the following appointments: F. E. Parker, Jr., '18, of Bay City, Mich., chairman of the information bureau; A. D. Weld, '18, of Boston, chairman of the spread committee; A. F. Trebble, '19, of Kansas City, and Royal Little, '19, of Brookline, respectively, editor and advertising manager of the Handbook.

The latest report of the social service secretary at Phillips Brooks House shows that before the activities caused by the war began, 323 students of the University were doing social service work in Boston and Cambridge. About 40 institutions were visited weekly by at least one man. Boys' clubs occupied the attention of 135 men, 125 taught, 20 were at work with the Boy Scouts, 15 taught in Sunday School, seven assisted in juvenile court work, and six were with the Associated Charities of Boston.

HARVARD CLUB OF DALLAS

The regular monthly luncheon of the Harvard Club of Dallas was held at the Southland Hotel in that city on April 28. The following members of the club were present: Charles F. Crowley, '11, George V. Peak, A.M. '68, H. W. Fisher, '04, Elias Finberg, '06, Harry G. Whitmore, G. '11-12, William L. Mann, M.D. '08.

FLY CLUB AMBULANCES

The Fly Club has given two ambulances to the American Ambulance Field Service in France, and is maintaining them for one year.

At the University

Bowdoin prizes of \$200 and \$100 each have been awarded respectively to Selig Hecht, 3G., of New York City for an essay on "The Physiology of the Blood System of *Ascidia atra* Leseur," and to W. C. Green, 3G., of Cambridge for an original essay in Latin entitled "Quid de Postis Plato Censuerit."

Another Red Cross ambulance company, which will be called for service in the army as soon as the enrollment has been completed, is being organized under the auspices of the Harvard Medical School. E. A. Cunningham, M.D. '04, of Belmont, Mass., is in charge of the work.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, minister of the Arlington Street Church, Boston, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. Elwood Worcester, rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, will preach on Sundays, May 20 and May 27.

Captain Philip Jensen, of the Canadian Black Watch Regiment, spoke at the meeting of the Phillips Brooks House Association last Sunday on his experiences in the trenches and on the hut work of the Y. M. C. A. in the British Army during the war.

At the recent competition for the Boylston prizes for excellence in speaking, second prizes of \$20 each were awarded to W. L. Bullock, '17, of Chicago, Lowell Brentano, '18, of Orange, N. J., and V. B. Kellett, '18, of Hopedale, Mass.

The Pi Eta Society has turned over to the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross the sum of \$1,000, which is the entire proceeds of the five performances of "A Medley of Heirs", the play produced by the society this spring.

At the Geological Conference last Tuesday, Assistant Professor P. E. Raymond spoke on "The Trenton of Ontario and Quebec", and D. H. McLaughlin, 3G., of Berkeley, Calif., on "The Ore Deposits of Kennebec, Alaska."

At the meeting of the Zoölogical Club last Monday afternoon, Professor E. L. Rice, of Ohio Wesleyan University, spoke on "The Chondrocranium of the Blue-tailed Skink (*Eumeces*)."

Professor Charles Zuehlbin spoke at a joint meeting of the University and Radcliffe socialist societies last Monday afternoon. His subject was: "Soap-Box and Sawdust Trail."

J. T. Rogers, '18, of Washington, D. C., has been elected editorial chairman of the *Crimson*.

The publication of the Harvard Oriental Series, of which Professor C. R. Lanman is editor, has been seriously delayed by the war. Many of the contributors are scholars in Europe and India, and much of the printing is done at Oxford and Bombay. More than 30 volumes have been issued, and many others are in course of preparation.

Hallowell Davis, '18, whose letter as chairman of the late Harvard Union for American Neutrality was reprinted in the *BULLETIN* of April 26, has volunteered for the American Ambulance Field Service in France, and will sail on or before May 19.

About 20 students in the University have enlisted in the Signal Reserve Corps. Captain C. E. Russell, U. S. S. C., who has charge of the work, expects to organize a company made up wholly of Harvard Men.

The senior baccalaureate hymn will be written by W. M. Horton, of Arlington. The Yard and Stadium tickets will be designed by H. L. Dayton, of Cambridge, and the dance tickets by E. H. Bean of Melrose.

D. E. Dunbar, '13, of Springfield, Mass., and Marion Rushton, '14, of Montgomery, Ala., have been elected, respectively, marshal and secretary of the third-year class of the Law School.

The 47 Workshop gave a performance of "The Stranger" in Agassiz House on May 11. The play was written by Miss Leonore Loveman, formerly a student in English 47.

R. G. Brown, '18, of New York City, and M. A. Shattuck, '18, of Seattle, have been elected, respectively, president and vice-president of the Harvard Musical Clubs.

President Emeritus Eliot and Professor Carver spoke on "Food Production" at a meeting in the Cambridge Latin School on the evening of May 11.

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau has elected C. W. Painter, 2L., of Minneapolis, president, and E. M. Hay, 2L., of Spokane, a member of the board of directors.

The Harvard Athletic Association announces that \$2 will be refunded to the holders of H. A. A. coupon tickets who present them at the office before June 1.

W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, of Stoneham, Mass., has been reelected captain of the wrestling team. Snow played guard on the football eleven last fall.

At the meeting of the Mathematical Club this week, R. M. Foster, '17, of Brooklyn, spoke on "Postulates for Abstract Groups."

H. C. Ward, '20, of Kansas City, has been elected an editor of the *Lampoon*.

Alumni Notes

'63—Henry N. Sheldon was made junior vice-commander of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at a meeting on May 2.

'64—Professor-Emeritus George H. Palmer spoke on "The Poetry of Pope" at Reed College, Portland, Ore., on April 17. It was the fifth lecture in a series on "The Spiritual Epochs in English Poetry."

'69—Henry M. Howe has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

L. '71-72—Charles Greenough Chick died at his home in Hyde Park, Mass., on April 25. He had practised law in Boston since 1871.

M.D. '75—Justus Crosby French died at San Diego, Cal., on March 6.

'82—Edward Valentine MacDonald, M.D. '86, died at his home in Chicago, Ill., on April 28. After his graduation from the Harvard Medical School, he became a member of the staff of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago. In recent years he was on the staff of the Fort Dearborn Hospital and was a member of the faculty of the Chicago College of Medicine.

'83—Louis A. Coolidge has been appointed chairman of the sub-committee on welfare work of the committee on labor of the Council of National Defense.

'83—Andrew G. Weeks has received from France the citation of his son, Kenneth Weeks, who was killed in action in the French Army, June 17, 1915. The citation is dated February 4, 1917, and is of the form which accompanies a Croix de Guerre with palm.

'86—Herbert L. Warren, Professor of Architecture at Harvard, delivered two lectures, on April 19 and 20, under the auspices of the McBride Lecture Fund of Western Reserve University, on "The Parish and Parish Churches in England" and "Rheims Cathedral."

'89—A daughter, Katherine, was born on March 27 to William F. Richards and Leora (Moore) Richards.

'89—Louis F. Snow has been promoted to a full professorship at the University of the Philippines. In 1914 he received the appointment of associate professor of English under the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

'91—Rev. Thomas Chalmers has become director of the Allen School for Boys in West Newton, Mass., and will enter upon his duties next fall.

'96—Edward L. Thorndike, Professor of Educational Psychology in Teachers' College, Columbia, has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

'97—Robert E. Olds, LL.B. '00, is a member of the law firm of Davis, Severance & Olds, formerly Davis, Kellogg & Severance, of St. Paul, Minn.

'98—Henry Kelly Brent has moved his insurance office to 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

'99—John S. Allen, who has been for some time on the staff of the Boston *Herald*, has been made managing editor of that paper.

'99—John A. H. Keith, principal of the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., has been elected principal of the State Normal School, at Indiana, Pa.

Ph.D. '99—E. C. Jeffrey, Professor of Plant Morphology at Harvard, was one of the speakers at the meeting of botanists held in connection with the dedication of the new laboratory building and plant houses of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 20.

M.D. '00—Edward S. Parker died at Pawtucket, R. I., on February 18. He was on the staff of the Memorial Hospital at Pawtucket.

'01—Rev. Samuel S. Drury has been elected a member of the board of trustees of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

A.M. '01—Rufus M. Jones will give next year a lecture course in philosophy at the new Moses Brown Graduate School of Haverford College.

'02—Plumier Wheeler is with the American Cyanamide Co., Elizabeth, N. J. His home address is 759 DeGraw Ave., Newark, N. J.

'03—Otis H. Bramhall died in Cambridge, Mass., on November 21, 1916.

M.D. '03—A daughter was born on April 16 to W. Russell MacAusland and Dorothy (Brayton) MacAusland, of 90 The Fenway, Boston.

'04—H. R. Robbins, who has been associate professor of mining and metallurgy at the State College of Washington, is practising metallurgical engineering at 813 Birks Building, Vancouver, B. C.

'05—A third son, Oliver Payne, was born on February 22 to Chester C. Bolton and Frances P. (Bingham) Bolton. Bolton has resigned his position as assistant treasurer of the Bourne-Fuller Co., Cleveland, O., to become secretary of the General Munitions Board in Washington.

A.M. '05—William T. Hilles has been pro-

moted to an associate professorship at the University of the Philippines, Manila.

'06—Archibald T. Davison was made assistant professor of music at a recent meeting of the Harvard Corporation.

'06—The engagement of H. E. Fleischer to Miss Bessie E. Warren, of Brighton, Mass., has been announced.

'06—Robert Wittington, Ph.D. '13, C. R. B., has resigned his position on the faculty of Indiana University, and accepted an assistant professorship of English at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. He will begin his new duties in September.

'07—Morton S. Kimball, formerly with the Plymouth Cordage Co., is now with the advertising department of the United Drug Co., of Boston.

'07—John P. Lane has resigned his position with Stone & Webster, 147 Milk St., Boston, and has joined the Officers' Reserve Corps at Plattsburg, where he has a commission as 1st lieutenant.

'09—A daughter, Elizabeth Knowlton, was born on May 7 to John T. Beach and Mildred (Knowlton) Beach, at Glen Ridge, N. J.

'09—Samuel Crowell, Jr., formerly with the Huckins & Temple Co., is assistant to the manager of the A. J. Bates Co., shoe manufacturers, Webster, Mass.

'09—A son, Eugene Stephen, Jr., was born on April 15 to Eugene S. Pleasonton and Ethel (Monsarratt) Pleasonton.

'09—Francis M. Rackemann was married in Boston on April 28 to Miss Dorothy Mandell.

A.M. '10—Harry A. Rider, A.B. (Adelbert College) '09, who has been librarian of the Library of Research in Government at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, is assistant general secretary of the Sigma Nu Fraternity, 714 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

'11—Kenneth H. Barnard, S.B. (M. I. T.) '12, is with the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., Hillsboro, Ill.

'11—Philip H. Bunker, LL.B. '14, is in the legal department of the United Shoe Machinery Company. His home address is 90 Corey St., West Roxbury, Mass.

'11—Emerson Houser is studying at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and acting as general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at New York University, Association Hall, University Heights, New York City.

'11—Stanton C. Kelton, LL.B. '14, is with Röhm & Haas, manufacturers of chemicals, 40 North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

'11—Lenthall Wyman, M. F. '14, was married at Missoula, Mont., on April 20 to Miss Josephine F. Cannon, of Dorchester, Mass. Wyman, who is a forest examiner in the Government service, is living at Rozale, Missoula, Mont.

'12—A daughter, Nanette Huston, was born on April 14 to Henry E. Eaton and Hayesel (Huston) Eaton.

'12—A son, James G. Gilkey, Jr., was born at Haverford, Pa., on May 6 to Rev. James G. Gilkey and Calma (Howe) Gilkey.

'12—A son, Lloyd Albert, was born on May 4 to William E. Patrick and Una (Warren) Patrick. Patrick is assistant minister at Grace Church, New Bedford, Mass. His home address in New Bedford is 37 Eighth St.

'13—Clarke Freeman is with the Allied Machinery Co., of France, 19 Rue de Rocroy, Paris.

'13—Ira B. Gorham is with the *Good Furniture Magazine*, the Dean-Hicks Co., publishers, Grand Rapids, Mich.

'14—Talbot O. Freeman is with the New Departure Manufacturing Co., Bristol, Conn.

'16—Paul Aronson is chemist with the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Manville, N. J.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration, otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henty M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingame, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '04,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '80, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

Charles C. Saunders, '67, *Lawrence*.
George Wigglesworth, '74, *Milton*.
Olin Roberts, '80, *Boston*.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, *Brookline*.
Russell Green Pressenden, '90, *Boston*.
Mitchell D. Folianbee, '92, *Chicago*.
Frederick Winsor, '91, *Concord*.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, *Cambridge*.
James H. Perkins, '98, *New York*.
John W. Prentiss, '98, *New York*.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '01, *Boston*.
John Richardson, '08, *Canton*.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917.

NUMBER 33.

News and Views

The Alumni and the Training Corps.

On a later page we are printing a circular which a committee of graduates has prepared for distribution among the alumni at large. It asks for subscriptions to the considerable fund which will be required in lieu of direct government support of the Harvard Officers' Training Corps. There is no complaint whatever against the government for withholding from Harvard what it could not be expected to give to American universities in general. Neither is there the slightest doubt that the Officers' Training Corps at Harvard is in a position to render the country a signal service in the months immediately to come.

It is worth while at this moment to recall what the English universities did for the British Army in the first year of the war. In that year it is reported that at Oxford the O. T. C. trained over 2,500 officers, at Cambridge over 2,300, at three of the smaller northern universities over 1,000. If Harvard is to make a similar record, the alumni must provide the means for so doing, and we are confident that, when they know the opportunity, they will seize it.

At a meeting, last week, of the Association of Class Secretaries of Harvard College—an organization directly representative of the entire body of graduates—the committee in charge of the fund wisely enlisted the interest and coöperation of these officials in the undertaking.

The enterprise is obviously one which should not be left to the comparatively small group of generous donors to Harvard causes, who are found chiefly in Boston and New York, but should be brought to the attention of every Harvard man who wants to bear a part in the immediate contribution of his university to his country, whether he can do it on a large scale or a small. We hope the number of such men is very great; and, whether the circular comes to them first in the BULLETIN or through their class officials, that they will act promptly and as liberally as they may upon its suggestions.

At the very time that financial aid is sought for the Officers' Training Corps, the graduates should realize how much the University is doing without alumni assistance. In many branches of science—chemistry, climatology, seismology, wireless telegraphy, business affairs, surgery, medicine, law, and other fields of learning in which the best of human knowledge may be turned to the account of a country at war—the Harvard experts are already at work for the government; and the University is backing them in it all. This is quite as it should be. But to the intellectual mobilization, the military, both physical and mental in its demands, must be added. The process, admirably begun, should be carried to the most successful issue; and here it is that every son and friend of Harvard can lend a helping hand.

The Board of Overseers. The article on "Harvard and Financiers" which appeared recently in the *New York Evening Post*, and was reprinted in part in *The Nation* of last week, is of more concern to the Harvard public than to any other body of readers. We are therefore giving it in full on a later page. Its analysis of the ruling forces in the management of the University bears the marks of a somewhat intimate, though not unflinching, knowledge of personal and financial relationships in the community of Boston and Harvard. It recognizes the broadened range of choice in the list of candidates for nomination to the Board of Overseers this year, but calls, at least by implication, for a still further broadening in the range of interests with which the Overseers and other representatives of the alumni are identified.

Before the *Evening Post*, a year ago, took up this question, it was freely discussed in the pages of the BULLETIN, which has always believed that a wide diversity of interests should be represented in the governing boards of Harvard College. A preponderance of school-teachers or philanthropists would be just as unfortunate, in our opinion, as a heavy majority of financiers. The nominating committee of the Alumni Association this year, as we suggested when the lists now before the voters was published, and as the *Evening Post* itself perceives, has done its work with the obvious desire to break away from the tendency of recent times. It now remains for the alumni to ratify or reject their effort.

It has never seemed to us that candidates were successful so much because they were identified with finance, or anything else in particular, as because they were well known and, deservedly, well liked as individuals. The men of large

affairs generally are well known, and the best of them are well liked. If the alumni are persuaded, by considerations such as those put forward by the *Evening Post*, that it is more desirable to elect candidates primarily with reference to their special fitness to participate in directing the affairs of an institution of learning, the list of candidates this year affords them an admirable opportunity to strengthen the Board of Overseers in precisely this way.

* * *

The Musical Fitness of Things. Heartily in accord as we are with the prevailing satisfaction in the progress of choral singing at Harvard during the past few years, it may seem ungracious to give currency to a specific criticism of it which has recently come to us. We do so only because we believe a frank expression of opinion on the subject may serve to check a questionable tendency. The case in point was the singing of the "Ave Maria", in the setting by César Franck, at Sanders Theatre when Marshal Joffre was made a Doctor of Laws. This particular selection has been criticized as grotesquely inappropriate, whether from the point of view of good Roman Catholics whose religious association with the words must have made it seem quite out of place at such a moment, or from that of the Harvard descendants of Puritan forefathers, squirming, respectively, in seats and graves.

Without harping on this choice of a piece of music for a single occasion, we would raise a general question of the fitness of things. At an academic ceremony or a religious service, as, for example, in Appleton Chapel, just how far should the words, set to music supposedly embodying their sentiment, express what may be called the "sense of the meeting?" At a concert impassioned love-songs may be sung without any im-

plication that either the singer or the audience is indulging in self-expression. At a gathering for academic or religious purposes, how far is the same principle to be carried? When a substitute for the "Gloria Patri" is employed, with entire propriety, in the congregational singing at a Chapel service, to what extent should the choir give voice, though in Latin, to formulations of theology quite remote from that of the great majority of the attendants?

These are not perfectly simple questions to answer, especially for those who love the ancient music of the Roman church as music, and rejoice in hearing it well sung. If it were merely a matter of art, these difficulties of reconciliation with Puritan inheritances would provoke only impatience. Perhaps, after all, the general question resolves itself into one of extent and emphasis. In the matter of the "Ave Maria" at the ceremonies in honor of Marshal Joffre, when the question of congruity was carried to an extreme point, we feel the adverse criticism to which we have referred to be well-grounded. As Commencement approaches, the true note in academic music is a timely topic for consideration.

* * *

The Lying-In Hospital. More than a year ago the BULLETIN gave some account of the plans then recently formed for placing a new and large building for the Boston Lying-in Hospital in the immediate vicinity of the Harvard Medical School, and hailed the prospect of such an establishment at the corner of Longwood and Louis Pasteur Avenues as the important addition to the teaching facilities which it would manifestly provide.

The recently issued eighty-fourth annual report of the Boston Lying-in Hospital reveals the encouraging fact that this prospect is now brought ap-

preciably nearer. The trustees' sub-committee on funds, of which Dr. J. C. Warren, '63, is chairman, charged with the task of raising the sum of \$400,000, was able to report in March the collection of nearly \$365,000 towards the desired total. Since then the Board of Lady Visitors to the hospital have reported additions to the funds in hand. The building committee, in spite of the times, is faced with the pressing necessity of the new building, and on the completion of the campaign now apparently nearing its end, is expected to consider the beginning of work in the near future. For the sake equally of a local charity of extreme value and of the Medical School, it is greatly to be hoped that these generous plans may soon be fulfilled.

* * *

Joseph H. Choate, '52. Long before Mr. Joseph H. Choate became ambassador to England, he was an accredited ambassador of Harvard to New York. President Eliot, in his survey of the notable career which has just ended, takes full cognizance of this fact. It may well be emphasized in words addressed especially to Harvard readers, for Mr. Choate had the double gift of a good ambassador in that besides taking much with him on his mission he brought much back. Whenever he came to Harvard, or Harvard went to him—as at meetings of the New York Harvard Club, bringing together men of a single allegiance but from many quarters—he stood as the embodiment of the type which all of us must like best to have associated with our university: a man in whom the training of the schools and of far-reaching experience had joined to nourish wisdom, force, and human kindness. With his death a great and distinguished personality is removed from the Harvard circle, and from American life.

Joseph Hodges Choate, '52

BY CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, '53.



Photograph by Press Illustrating Service.

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE was the fourth son in the family of Dr. George Choate of Salem, Massachusetts, a family which consisted of four sons and two daughters. His father was a quiet family physician in a small American community evolved from Puritan stock. Observant neighbors thought that the children were very well brought up. The boys all went to the Salem public schools, and to Harvard College and Harvard professional schools, the oldest to the Medical School, and the others to the Law School. From the fact that all four sons became unusually vigorous and serviceable men it may be safely inferred

that they grew up in a favorable family environment.

Joseph H. Choate was a member of the class of 1852 in Harvard College and the fourth scholar in that class. His older brother, William, a member of the same class, surpassed him as a student, being the first scholar in the class. Public opinion among the undergraduates of that day counted William the abler man of the two; chiefly because he seemed soberer and weightier than his brother Joseph, who had great animation, gaiety and social charm. The two brothers graduated together at the Law School at a time when Joel Parker and Theophilus Parsons were the only professors

in the School, and a third-year law student named Christopher Columbus Langdell was the librarian. In the School of that period no examination and no particular courses of previous study were necessary for admission, and the course of studies was so arranged that it could be completed in two academic years. No examination was required for graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Nevertheless, as Choate pointed out at a dinner of the Law School Association after the old School had been revolutionized, there were some hard students in the School in those days who got a valuable training there, in spite of the extreme laxity of the requirements for admission and graduation.

Joseph Choate was admitted to the Bar in Massachusetts in 1855 and in New York in 1856; and his whole professional career was in New York. During the six years (1899-1905) when he was resident in England as United States Ambassador to Great Britain he was an eminent diplomatist; but on his return to this country he resumed the practice of his profession in New York.

At Harvard College and the Law School he had established a reputation for hard work, clearness and vigor of speech, and a wit which was usually gay and inspiriting, but sometimes sarcastic and formidable. He was tall, handsome, and fresh-complexioned, and a great favorite in society with both men and women. It was a considerable venture then for a young man from eastern Massachusetts to go to New York to begin the practice of the law. There were very few Harvard graduates already well-established there in business or the professions. James C. Carter, another New England Harvard man, who later became the leader of the New York Bar, had preceded William and Joseph Choate by a few years in this venture; but in 1856 he was only laying the foundations of his subsequent distinguished career. Indeed the Harvard men in New York were so few that they did not ven-

ture to start a Harvard club there until 1866. How the representation of graduates of Harvard University in the commercial, industrial, and professional activities of New York and the vicinity has increased in fifty years may be inferred from the fact that the Harvard Club of New York City had 4,589 members on September 1, 1916. The remarkable success of Joseph H. Choate at the New York Bar, accompanying the similar achievements of James C. Carter, Henry W. Bellows, William G. Choate, Charles C. Beaman, and other Harvard New Englanders, contributed largely to this striking change. By the time Choate had been fifteen years in New York, he had become an advocate of great distinction employed in many famous legal cases, and in the service of the public as reformer and effective opponent of official corruption and incapacity. He was not yet forty years old. His success was due to his power of accurate and yet rapid work, to an unusual faculty of making a clear and persuasive statement to judge or jury, and to a quick apprehension of men's real character and motives and a ready sympathy, which made him an eager partisan of any whom he deemed to be oppressed, and a formidable foe of any oppressor. All these qualities were exhibited conspicuously in the case of General Fitz John Porter, who had been unjustly deprived of his army rank through misconstruction of events in the field during the Civil War. Long-delayed justice was secured in this case largely by Choate's acumen, skill, and good feeling.

By the time he was fifty years old, he had become a publicist as well as a lawyer in the view of the New York public. He was consulted about most new charitable or educational undertakings, served on many boards of trustees, spoke at all meetings called to consider matters of serious public interest, and in short illustrated in his life and labors the ideals of professional service and public spirit which Harvard University has held

steadily before its students for two hundred and seventy-nine years.

Choate's principal public offices came to him when he was over sixty years old. He was president of the New York Constitutional Convention in 1894, ambassador to Great Britain from 1899 to 1905, and ambassador and first delegate from the United States to the second Conference at the Hague in 1907. At London he maintained the best traditions of the American Embassy, and at The Hague he spoke cogently and eloquently for the rights of neutrals and for all the humane limitations on the destructiveness of war which could be brought before the Conference. He also advocated arbitration and the creation of a permanent international tribunal. The results of the Conference were disappointing; but none of the delegates had any prevision that within seven years Europe would be involved in a ferocious war in which one party pays no regard to any of those rights and limitations.

He was twice president of the Harvard Club of New York City and a steady promoter of its good work. He was president of the Harvard Alumni Association and of the Harvard Law School Association. Probably the best service he ever did Harvard, except the gain which came to the institution where he was educated from the distinction and serviceableness of his whole career, was his support of the nomination of C. C. Langdell for the Dane Professorship of Law in 1870. Langdell was a wholly new kind of candidate for a law professorship, and lawyers are a very conservative profession. It is doubtful if Langdell could have been elected in either of the governing boards if he had not received the cordial support of James C. Carter and Joseph H. Choate of the New York Bar. They knew his extraordinary learning and the penetrating and illuminating power of his mental processes; and the lawyers in the two boards finally accepted their testimony, though reluctantly.

Within a few weeks of his death, Choate gave a striking example of one of the noblest qualities in human nature — magnanimity. He had been a severe critic of President Wilson — of his patience, deliberation, and submission to diplomatic delays when American rights were being violated, and American lives were being taken. But on April 27, at a luncheon of the members of the Associated Press, Choate said of the President that "he is entitled to the applause and support of every American citizen: man, woman, and child, and I believe he has it." He added: "Now we see what the President was waiting for, and how wisely he waited. He was waiting to see how fast and how far the American people would keep pace with him, and stand up to any action he proposed." He spoke of the President's last address to Congress as one of the greatest state papers since the formation of the government, and of him as "now our chosen leader for this great contest. By no possibility can we have any other, or think of any other." There spoke a good citizen, and a sagacious and magnanimous man. Let all believers in democracy and sound education draw hope and strength from Joseph H. Choate's career. And let the successive generations of Harvard youth take in the lessons of his strenuous, honorable, and happy life.

THE TOMB OF JOHN HARVARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

On last Memorial Day I chanced to visit the Phipps Street Burying Ground, Charlestown, and was surprised to find the tomb of John Harvard devoid of decoration of any kind.

Would it not be a fitting and a proper thing for some Harvard body, for example, the Harvard Club of Boston, to place a wreath on the grave of the man whose name the University now bears?

The memories of many lesser men are so honored on every Memorial Day. Why should John Harvard be neglected?

P. A. HARRISON, '08.

Appeal to the Graduates

Money Needed for Reserve Officers' Training Corps

THE Reserve Officers' Training Corps was established at Harvard University with the approval of the War Department in February, 1917. At that time it was planned that the undergraduates should carry on their regular academic work and their military training at the same time and should later attend a Government camp during the summer.

It was soon evident that the training must be completed in a shorter period and intensive training was inaugurated early in May, when the members of the Corps gave up their academic work, so that they are now devoting nine hours a day to their military training. At the conclusion of the college year (about June 20th) the Corps will go into barracks, utilizing the Freshman Dormitories for the purpose. The number of the original Corps was 850. Many members of the Corps have enlisted in regular Government service, but new enrollments have already brought the numbers up to over 1,000, and before the final enrollments are closed it is expected that the Corps will have a complement of 1,500 men. The Harvard Corps affords military training to men who are at present just under the age limit required for the Federal camps, but whose services are likely soon to be needed. The camp, also, presents opportunity for older men who are unable to offer themselves immediately for the Federal service. Many such have already availed themselves of this opportunity.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT.

Graduates or students in any college, and well qualified men who are not college graduates, are eligible. Men are accepted between the ages of 19 and 35 only, and the physical qualifications are

the same as those demanded by the regular Government training camps, such as Plattsburg.

GRADE OF INSTRUCTION.

The training is substantially the same as that given at the regular Government camps, such as Plattsburg. Three captains of the United States Regular Army are in charge: Captain Constant Cordier, Commandant; Captain William S. Bowen, C.A.C., and Captain James A. Shannon, 11th Cavalry. In addition, six sergeants of the Regular Army are detailed as instructors. Also, a considerable number of the teaching staff of the University are giving instruction on the drill ground and in the class-room, and are contributing their services to the administrative work of the Corps. A special course for quartermasters will also be given. It is hoped that training in this camp will eventually be accepted as the equivalent of that obtained at the Federal camps.

THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

At the request of President Lowell, six French officers have been detailed by the French Government to assist in the instruction at Harvard. This *Mission Militaire* is under the command of Major Azan. The other members are Major de Reviers de Mauny, Captain Dupont, Captain de Jarny, Lieutenant Morize, and Lieutenant Giraudoux. The French officers render invaluable instruction in field and trench work, and their presence affords an unusual and stimulating opportunity for schooling in the novel features of modern warfare.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

The Harvard Training Camp must be supported entirely by contributions. The

United States Government can at this time supply only the necessary rifles. Funds are, therefore, needed to supply each recruit with the standard equipment of an infantryman. Intrenching tools must be purchased, and all the equipment necessary to a field kitchen equipment, when the Corps is encamped away from its barracks. It is essential that in every detail the facilities afforded at the Harvard camp should equal those afforded at the Federal camps. Also, in order to enable all properly qualified men to join the Corps, it will be necessary to pay for the subsistence of a certain number after the time the men are obliged to live in barracks. All men who are financially able to do so will be obliged to pay for their board and will be urged to contribute a sum equal to the cost of their equipment. We must not, however, turn away good men for lack of the necessary funds to pay for their support while at the camp.

WHAT YOU ARE ASKED TO DO.

You are asked to contribute as much as you can so that \$100,000 may be raised in the immediate future. This is the sum which it is estimated will be needed to equip and maintain the Harvard camp at a grade equal to that of a Federal camp.

WHAT JOFFRE SAID.

After seeing the Harvard Regiment in the Harvard Yard during his recent visit to Cambridge, Marshal Joffre said to Major Azan:

You are to be congratulated upon being identified with such a magnificent Corps of future officers of the American army as I saw at Harvard this afternoon. The West Point cadets and they have impressed me most favorably, and I know that the French officers can do much toward helping these magnificent young men to lead their troops victoriously in France. The appearance of the Harvard Corps that I saw today was superb, and I admired their discipline and military carriage.

The undersigned graduates ask for your generous and prompt support of

this Harvard effort to render a service to the nation:

ROBERT F. HERRICK, '90, Chairman.
 WILLIAM A. GASTON, '80.
 E. D. BRANDEGEE, '81.
 WALTER C. BAYLIES, '84.
 WILLIAM S. THAYER, '85.
 WILLIAM C. BOYDEN, '86.
 ODIN ROBERTS, '86.
 CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, '88.
 THOMAS W. SLOCUM, '90.
 W. CAMERON FORBES, '92.
 THEODORE LYMAN, '97.
 LANGDON P. MARVIN, '98.
 DWIGHT F. DAVIS, '00.
 F. L. HIGGINSON, JR., '00.
 JOHN W. HALLOWELL, '01.
 ROGER PIERCE, '04.
 JOHN W. CUTLER, '09.
 CHARLES W. AMORY, '12.

Checks should be made payable to State Street Trust Co., and sent to Robert F. Herrick, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

WORK OF THE TRAINING CORPS

The members of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps are in the field eight hours every weekday except Saturday, when they have leave for the afternoon and evening, and devote about two hours a day to lectures and theoretical work.

Since May 7 there have been 542 enrollments in the Corps, and its total membership is now about 1,100. Many additional applications have been received, and men from several other colleges are expected within the next week or two. The Corps is now larger than it was before so many of its members withdrew in order to go to the Plattsburg Training Camp or to take part in some other kind of military or naval preparation.

About 150 of the new men enrolled in the Harvard Training Corps are members or graduates of other colleges. Dartmouth, Brown, and Boston University are represented each by eleven men, Tufts by 10, Wesleyan by 8, Massachusetts Institute of Technology by 7, Norwich University by 5, Northwestern University by 4, Amherst by 4, Princeton by 3, Yale by 3, Georgetown by 3, Middlebury by 3, and Pennsylvania by 3. The other institutions represented are: Columbia, Cornell, Williams, Colgate, Bowdoin, Boston College, Wisconsin, Maine, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Marietta, George Washington, Lehigh, Stevens Institute, Worcester Polytechnic, St. Lawrence,

Trinity, New Hampshire State College, Rhode Island State College, Haverford, New York University, Colby, Union, Bates, Holy Cross, Purdue, Bryant and Stratton, and Lowell Textile.

"Non-college" men to the number of 88 have enrolled in the Harvard Corps, but it is believed that some of these are college men who neglected to give information to that effect on the registration blanks.

Until the close of the academic year, the men will be quartered as at present. On June 20, or thereabouts, they will be moved in barracks, where they will live until July 16. From that day until August 15 the corps will have a practice march of about 250 miles under war conditions; the route for the "hike" has not been given out, but the understanding is that it will take the corps into Maine. On the return from this march the men will again go into barracks for about one week, during which time practical and theoretical examinations will be held, to assist those men who will then be fit for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. The names of men thus selected will be forwarded to the War Department, with the recommendation that they be commissioned. Men who are not 21 years old at that time, and, therefore, not eligible for commissions, will receive, if otherwise qualified, certificates, and their names will be reported to the War Department with the recommendation that they be commissioned when they reach the required age.

The practical instruction given the members of the Corps will consist of infantry drill, first aid, topography, small arms firing, including target practice at the Wakefield range, intrenching, mine warfare, hand grenades, barbed-wire entanglements, bayonet combat, calisthenics, practice marches, signaling, care and nomenclature of equipment, and guard duty.

The program of theoretical instruction includes infantry drill regulations, small problems for infantry, field service regulations, company administration, rules of land warfare, range-finding, equipping, feeding, clothing, fitting of shoes, military law, psychology of war, and field fortification and tactics.

During the practice march, from July 16 to August 15, instruction will be given in the following additional subjects: Form and preparation of orders, messages oral and written, patrolling, advance, rear, and flank guards, outposts, cooking, camp sanitation, construction of latrines, incinerators, police of camps, care of the feet, fitting of shoes, field exercises, intrenchments, night marches, forced marches, tent pitching, service of supply, and selection of camp sites.

HARVARD AMBULANCE UNITS

The Harvard branch of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau has been requested to recruit from the graduates and members of the University at least two ambulance units for immediate service abroad. These units will become part of the Medical Enlisted Men's Reserve Corps, and will be among the first United States contingents to reach France. They will serve as Harvard units during the duration of the war. Distinctive insignia will be given to the members.

Position with the units are open for mechanics, cooks, clerks, and orderlies, as well as for drivers. Non-commissioned officers will be selected from those accepted by the army recruiting officer who will be sent to enlist the contingent.

Service in these units will be open to men who have been barred from other branches of work by slight physical defects. The federal government will pay salaries and expenses of the members of the units.

The American Ambulance Field Service, which has recruited more than 100 men from Harvard University for ambulance work in France, is coöperating with the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau in the movement to enlist men in the new service.

The enrollment of the new Harvard units has been placed in charge of Carroll Dunham, '10, and an enlistment office has been opened in room 33, 40 State Street, Boston, and another in University 2, Cambridge. The former office will be open on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, from 9 to 12 o'clock, and the latter on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

ANOTHER SURGICAL UNIT

Joel E. Goldthwait, M.D. '90, has sailed for Europe with 20 orthopedic surgeons whom he will place in military hospitals. This unit will be a part of the United States Army. Besides Dr. Goldthwait, the Harvard men in the unit are: C. R. Metcalf, '02, M.D. '06, of Concord, N. H.; A. R. MacAusland, '07, M.D. '10, of Boston; J. C. Graves, M.D. '04, of Spokane; Roades Fayerweather, '99, M.D. (Johns Hopkins) '03, of Baltimore; F. C. Kidner, '00, M.D. '04, of Detroit.

BUSINESS SCHOOL COURSES

The Graduate School of Business Administration will give, beginning June 15, courses in store-keeping and cost-accounting. These will be open to men who are more than 30 years old and also to those who, for other reasons, cannot serve in the army.

Harvard Men in National Service

THE following lists of Harvard men in "Military and Naval Service" and "Relief and Other Service" in connection with the war with Germany is the first assembling of names that have come to the BULLETIN since it called for items of this kind. It is hoped that the publication of this record, which is necessarily far from complete or adequate, will cause many readers of the paper to send in new names and additional or corrected information about the men here listed.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE.

Harcourt Amory, Jr., '16; 1st lieutenant, Cavalry, U. S. R., Fort McPherson, Ga.

Roger Amory, '10; Naval Reserve Flying Corps, Newport News, Va.

J. H. Baker, '15; sergeant, aviation section, U. S. Signal Corps, Mincola, L. I.

Thomas S. Bradlee, '90; major, Quartermasters' Reserve Corps, Governor's Island, N. Y.

B. E. Carter, '16; 2d lieutenant, 5th Field Artillery, Camp Fort Bliss, Tex.

Hayden Channing, '08; captain, Quartermasters' Reserve Corps, doing remount duty in Virginia.

William H. Claflin, Jr., '15; Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Charles K. Cummings, '93; ensign, Naval Reserve Force, 1st Naval Training Station, Marblehead, Mass.

Robert M. Curtis, '16; Mosquito Fleet of U-boat Chasers, New York.

Schuyler Dillon, '16; ensign, U. S. N.

Robert G. Ervin, '13; 2d lieutenant, 21st Infantry, U. S. A.

Erland F. Fish, '05; 1st lieutenant, Battery A, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Lewis Flanders, '11; corporal, C Company, First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts.

Herbert E. Fleishner, '06; captain, Quartermasters' Corps, U. S. Reserves.

Kimball R. Garland, '11; sergeant, C Company, First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts.

Mark L. Gerstle, '89; captain, Reserve Corps, Quartermasters' Department, U. S. A.

Arthur T. Good, '10; sergeant, B Company, First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts.

S. S. Hanks, '12; captain, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Walter N. Hill, '04; captain, 1st Regiment, Fixed Defense Force, U. S. Marines, Philadelphia.

John P. Hogan, '03; captain, 1st Reserve Regiment Engineers.

McKim Hollins, '11; ensign, U. S. N.

Lawrence D. Jenkins, '11; corporal, D Company, First Corps of Cadets, Mass.

Benjamin Joy, '05; Officers' Reserve Corps, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

John W. Keveney, '15; corporal, C Company, First Corps of Cadets, Mass.

John P. Lane, '07; 1st lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps, Plattsburg.

Leon M. Little, '10; ensign, Massachusetts Naval Militia, on board battleship "Nebraska."

Clark R. Mandigo, '06, M.C.E. '07; captain engineers, Officers' Reserve Corps, Fort Riley Training Camp.

Richard Mortimer, Jr., '11; Naval Reserve Flying Corps, Newport News, Va.

Guy Norman, '90; ensign, U. S. N.

Frank C. Page, '10; captain, Signal Corps, stationed in Washington.

John Parkinson, '06; in command of the "Actus," Naval Coast Defense.

Harry C. Parker, '09, M.D. '01; captain, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Edward M. Pickman, '08; on U. S. destroyer "Wainwright."

James O. Porter, '92; lieutenant, commanding Naval Reserve Force, 1st Naval Training Station, Marblehead, Mass.

Eugene S. Pleasonton, '09; captain, cavalry section, Officers' Reserve Corps, on active service at Fort Niagara.

J. Louis Ransohoff, '01; Medical Department, Officers' Reserve Corps, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Lloyd Reilly, '17; Company I, 1st Tennessee Infantry, Nashville, Tenn.

Herbert L. Riker, '03; captain of infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Ralph B. Romaine, '13; ensign, 1st Naval Battalion, N. G., N. Y.

Richard S. Russell, '01; lieutenant, U. S. N., attached to staff of Captain Rush, Commandant of Charlestown Navy Yard.

Robert Sedgwick, Jr., '02; seaman, Naval Reserve.

John B. Shaw, '10; 1st Battalion, New York Naval Militia, now on battleship "Ohio."

Stuart P. Spear, '13; corporal, D Company, First Corps of Cadets, Mass.

Roger D. Swaim, '01; captain, 1st Massa-

chusetts Field Artillery; detailed to organize new battery of field artillery in New Bedford, Mass.

Herman F. Tucker, '01; ensign, Naval Reserve Force, Naval Coast Defense Reserve, in charge of rigging designs for ships at Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Co.

Rufus A. Van Voast, M.D. '06; Medical Department, Officers' Reserve Corps, Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Alexander Wheeler, '11; 1st lieutenant of Cavalry, Officers' Reserve Corps, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Thomas M. Whidden, '16; Naval Reserve, Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Richard S. White, '07; 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

George L. Williams, '16; sergeant, A Company, First Corps of Cadets, Mass.

Leonard M. Wright, '14; assistant paymaster with rank of ensign, Naval Reserve; ordered to Provincetown, Mass., as section supply officer in the Coast Patrol Service.

Lucien Wulsin, '10; lieutenant of engineers, Fort Benjamin Harrison.

RELIEF AND OTHER SERVICE.

Chester C. Bolton, '05; secretary of General Munitions Board, Washington.

William A. Brooks, '87, M.D. '91; chief surgeon of State Guard of Massachusetts, with rank of lieutenant-colonel.

W. R. Castle, Jr., '00; American Red Cross, Washington.

Frederick H. Chatfield, '12; secretary of Cincinnati chapter, American Red Cross.

Harry G. Clemans, '08; managing secretary of St. Paul, Minn., chapter, American Red Cross.

Louis A. Coolidge, '83; chairman of sub-committee on welfare work of committee on labor of Council of National Defense.

Chase H. Davis, '13; on executive committee, Cincinnati chapter, Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Reed B. Dawson, L. '17; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Henry S. Dennison, '99; director in Boston of Red Cross Supply Service.

J. W. Dewis, M.D. '03; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

Paul H. Douglas, G.S. '15-16; secretary, University of Illinois faculty committee to raise fund for Belgian relief.

C. E. Durant, M.D. '85; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

Francis P. Foisie, '12; on bureau of membership extension, American Red Cross, Washington.

Harold G. Giddings, '01, M.D. '07; on staff of the chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

W. S. Gifford, '05; director, advisory commission, Council of National Defense.

Evarts B. Greene, '90; chairman of campaign in Illinois to raise fund for Belgian relief.

C. H. Hand, Jr., L. '17; on Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

T. F. Harrington, M.D. '88; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

G. D. Hough, M.D. '98; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

L. L. Hubbard, '72; on Michigan state committee of the Dollar-a-Month Club for the Relief of Belgian Children.

Edward E. Hunt, '10; director of bureau of publications, American Red Cross, Washington.

Carl T. Keller, '94; American Red Cross, Washington, temporary appointment.

W. J. Keyes, M.B.A. '16; Committee on National Defense.

Curtis E. Lakeman, '04; assistant director of chapters, American Red Cross, Washington.

N. W. Little, L. '17; on Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Herbert E. Miles, '80; chairman of sub-committee on vocational education of committee on labor of Council of National Defense.

G. W. Morse, '05, M.D. '08; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

D. M. Parker, L. '17; on Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

W. Frank Persons, LL.B. '05; director of Red Cross Supply Service, Washington.

Hardy Phippen, '84, M.D. '89; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

Henry L. Sanford, '96, M.D. '00; staff surgeon with rank of captain, Base Hospital No. 4, U. S. A., in France.

Frank M. Sawtell, '02; instrumental in organizing Michigan into "Dollar-a-Month" clubs for Belgian relief.

O. Glenn Saxon, L. '17; on Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Norman Schaff, L. '17; on Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

W. H. Shepardson, L. '17; Shipping Board, Washington.

B. E. Sibley, M.D. '05, on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

Albert A. Sprague, '97; director in Chicago of Red Cross Supply Service.

John L. Stettinius, '04; on executive committee, Cincinnati chapter, Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Henry L. Stimson, A.M. '89; on advisory committee of Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Bellamy Storer, '67; honorary chairman,

Cincinnati Committee, Commission for Relief in Belgium.

James J. Storrow, '85; chairman, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

E. A. Supple, M.D. '07; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

Robert A. Taft, LL.B. '13; on executive committee, Cincinnati chapter, Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Rush Taggart, Jr., '13; on Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

F. H. Thompson, '66, M.D. '70; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

Henry S. Thompson, '99; instrumental in organizing Michigan into "Dollar-a-Month" clubs for Belgian relief.

G. L. Tobey, Jr., M.D. '03; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

P. E. Truesdale, M. D. '98; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

Eliot Wadsworth, '98; vice-chairman and executive head of American Red Cross.

Henry Baldwin Ward, Ph.D. '92; chairman, University of Illinois faculty committee to raise fund for Belgian relief.

Charles F. Weed, LL.B. '98; on Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

J. N. Welch, L. '17; Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Edgar H. Wells, '97; assistant to chairman, and director of chapters, American Red Cross, Washington.

Alexander Whiteside, '95; on Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Armitage Whitman, '09; captain, Base Hospital No. 2, U. S. A., in France.

Robert Withington, '06; Commission for Relief in Belgium, Cincinnati.

L. F. Woodward, '78, M.D. '82; on staff of chief surgeon, Massachusetts State Guard.

WALTER S. GIFFORD, '05

Walter S. Gifford, '05, is director of the Council of National Defense, the body which was recently created by act of Congress to mobilize and unify the industries of the United States. The members of the Council are the secretaries of war, navy, interior, agriculture, commerce, and labor. There is, in addition, an advisory commission consisting of seven men of national reputation. Fifteen sections and boards of the Council report to the director and through him to the members of the cabinet, and each member of the advisory council has industrial commitments to assist him.

Gifford, who is in charge of this great enterprise, graduated from Harvard in 1904, after three years of study, when he was 19 years old. His home at that time was in Salem, Mass. He was by no means con-

spicuous as an undergraduate, but his rank as a student was high; in his last year he won a Harvard College scholarship, and he had a commencement part when he took his degree, a year ahead of most of his classmates.

After his graduation he went to Chicago and entered the employ of the Western Electric Co. as a clerk in the pay-roll department; for several months at that time he lived at Hull House and took a more or less active part in the settlement work done there. In 1906 he was transferred to New York and became assistant treasurer of the Western Electric Co. In 1908 he retired from the service of that company and became statistician of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; his new work brought him closely in touch with the company's system of pensions, accident and sick insurance, and disability benefits. In 1911 he spent six months in the financial reorganization of mine and railroad properties in the West, but he then returned to his former post with the Telephone Co.

Gifford has been chairman of the standard committee on business statistics of the American Statistical Association. In 1915 he rendered valuable volunteer assistance to the mayor's committee on unemployment in New York, and became supervising director of the committee on industrial preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States. With the aid of the engineering societies of America, Gifford and Howard E. Coffin undertook a sweeping, minute inventory of American industries.

When the Council of National Defense was organized, on December 1, 1916, Gifford was chosen director for three months. On March 3, having obtained leave of absence from the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., he was made permanent director of the Council.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

The Athletic Committee voted at a meeting held last week to award the track "H" to H. W. Minot, '17, of Boston, and W. S. Blanchard, '17, of West Acton; the awards were made on the recommendation of the advisory committee on track and field sports.

The Athletic Committee voted to authorize the chairman, Dean Briggs, and the Graduate Treasurer, F. W. Moore, '93, to act on such other recommendations as the graduate advisory committees may make. The Athletic Committee voted also to authorize the graduate advisory committees in the various sports to appoint temporary captains of the athletic teams.

Death of H. M. Suckley, '10

IN a letter written from Greece for private reading, but so illuminating that the BULLETIN gladly takes the opportunity to give it to a wider circle, Gordon Ware, '08, of the American Ambulance Field Service, has described the death of Henry M. Suckley, '10, killed by a bomb near Salonica in March, and the taking of the German aviators who killed him. Portions of the letter are given herewith:

On March 18 came the news that Henry Suckley, our chef, had been hit by an avion, and on the 19th he died in the hospital at K. It took place at Z., our former camp forty kilos from here, where he had gone to see about some supplies, etc. They were in the dining-tent at one o'clock, Henry and R. Outside was W. cleaning his car. At the first explosion Henry went outside to investigate, and the second bomb struck him, shattering his hip. R. threw himself flat and escaped injury. Henry lay there smiling and said in French: "I am hit." "Je suis touché aussi," said the lieutenant's chauffeur, who had received a slight wound. An Albanian and a Frenchman were killed outright, the kitchen was riddled, and the cook wounded in the leg. Pieces of *éclat* went into W.'s car, missing him. D. had his wrist scratched and S. had a hole in his coat. Two more bombs fell near our unoccupied sleeping-tent.

W. cranked up his car and took Henry, smiling and smoking, to K. "If I'm going to pass out, I'll have a cigarette first", he said, the calmest of the lot. The lieutenant's chauffeur, who is the butt of every one, proved himself a real hero and refused aid and transportation until Henry had been attended to. At K. everything possible was done for him, but only his strong constitution enabled him to last the night, an artery having been severed. He suffered little and was always conscious, not realizing until the end that he was going. Bright and cheerful, even the doctor broke down when he went. It gives an idea of the man's charm that he could so grip strangers, and it is difficult to measure our regard for him after three months' close association. As a section-leader he worked like a dog, and asked nothing of anyone which he would not do himself. The hardest thing is that he must go before the section can make or break itself. The Legion of Honor was wired him.

Henry was buried at K. on the 20th. Duty kept me here, and I'm glad. I prefer that my last impression of him should be the short talk we had on the day of his death when I passed him on the road. In the evening I took the parson who conducted the funeral back to the advanced post. He was a thoroughbred. Being the only Protestant hereabouts—a Frenchman—he had come down on horseback from the first line of trenches and offered his services. He described the funeral at which the French accorded our dead every honor. . . .

Early this morning the Boche avion appeared—the one which killed Suckley—and about eleven it was sighted flying low over the mountains to the east. In fact he was very low, and down the road came the snap of rifle-fire as they took pot-shots at him. Nearer and nearer he flew, following the road; so it seemed that it must be his object to *mitrailleuse* the camp. Following orders, we were heading for the *abris*, when it became perfectly evident that he must be in trouble. He was not more than one hundred feet up and descending every minute, as if in search of a landing-place. It could not be otherwise, as he was too good a target for the rifle-fire. Four hundred yards from us he chose a field, swooped down—apparently always in perfect control of his machine—till, at the moment of alighting, a sharp turn of the wheel capsized her and she lay on her side, the black crosses on her belly staring at us. The rush to the *abris* stopped and the race to the machine, which was blazing briskly, began. The recollection of our own tragedy was too fresh to make us wish anything but harm to the occupants, and it was more like a Southern lynching mob than a Red Cross section that streamed over the field in the van of a thousand Frenchmen yelling with joy at the plight of the avion.

It wasn't pretty, but to give what credit can be given; I think we were all relieved to see the two men emerge more frightened than hurt and approach the on-coming mob with raised hands, crying, "Kamerad, Kamerad." They were instantly surrounded by a jostling throng, more curious than ugly, though it was necessary for them to appeal to a French officer to stop the soldiers from cutting off their buttons as souvenirs. As the officers seemed inclined to do little, I'm glad to say it was an American who finally shamed the mob into letting them alone—and I hope this will be scored to the credit of our own memento-seeking tourists. The men were white and frightened, uncertain as to their re-

ception. As their French was not good they could hardly have been re-assured by a lieutenant's threat to shoot them—emphasizing the point with drawn revolver—should their denial that there were bombs in the machine prove false. The officer was a good-looking young chap with a keen, American-like face. His non-com. was of the caricatured Prussian type, bull-necked, bullet-headed and brutal in appearance. The officer had three decorations, including the inevitable Iron Cross. "*Le moteur est—est—en panne*", he said hesitatingly, and claimed that it had been going badly all the morning and at length, catching fire, had forced his descent, accidentally unsuccessful. I think he deliberately capsized it so as to destroy it.

Meanwhile the burning machine was given a wide berth by the crowd, as the fire had reached the ammunition and constant crackling of cartridges resulted. Half a dozen signal-rockets likewise exploded in a half-hearted manner. The camera-fiends were the first to enter the danger-zone, and the ruins were still smouldering when the souvenir-hunters swooped down like Albanians on a dead horse. I found myself in a tug-of-war with a *Chasseur d'Afrique* for a bit of canvas with the black cross on it. He won. In an incredibly short time fire and scavengers had left nothing but the big motor standing. The prisoners were marched off to headquarters. They were the pair who had killed Henry Suckley.

COMMENCEMENT AND CLASS DAY

Recent developments have made it necessary to change the program for Commencement, as the following official announcement shows:

Because of the large number of men who have entered or who are training for service and who will be absent from Cambridge, it has been decided to hold the Commencement exercises this year in Sanders Theatre. The following changes will, therefore, be necessary in the program:

Attention is especially called to the fact that the distribution of tickets will not be on the plan announced in the earlier notices.

Candidates for degrees do not themselves need tickets of admission to Sanders Theatre. A limited number of tickets are available for candidates for the use of their friends. These tickets will be distributed under the direction of the Deans of the various schools on Friday, June 15. No candidate will receive more than one ticket. No tickets will be available for alumni.

No members of the teaching staff other

than members of the various Faculties will be entitled to tickets. Faculty members may apply for one ticket each for a member of their family. Inasmuch as the change in program occurs at a late date, it will not be possible to send out printed application blanks. In order to obtain tickets, however, application should be made immediately in writing by members of the Faculties to the Acting University Marshal, 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

The usual program for Class Day will be carried out as far as possible, but the absence of many of the class officers who are at the training camps, or in other kinds of service, will be noticed. All of the marshals, Richard Harte of Philadelphia, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, and E. A. Teschner, of Lawrence, are at the Plattsburg camp. Westmore Willcox, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., the class poet, is in the aviation school at Newport News, Roland M. Cook, of Worcester, chorister, is at Plattsburg, and Hunt Wentworth, of Chicago, ivy orator, is at one of the western training camps. William H. Meeker, of New York City, a member of the Class Day committee, has joined the French Aviation service, and George C. Caner, of Philadelphia, and J. W. D. Seymour, of New York City, members of the same committee, have gone to France for ambulance service. Edward A. Whitney, of Augusta, Me., secretary of the class, and Graham B. Blaine, of Taunton, a member of the photograph committee, are at Plattsburg. In the absence of the marshals, Harrie H. Dadmun, of Arlington, chairman of the Class Day committee, will be the ranking class officer on Class Day.

The baseball game and the boat races with Yale have been given up. It is proposed to have a parade and review of the Harvard Training Corps in the Stadium on Wednesday, June 20, the day between Class Day and Commencement.

Professor L. B. R. Briggs, '75, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, will make an address at a joint assembly of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Sigma Xi Fraternity at the University of Washington, on June 8.

The Post on "Harvard and Financiers"

ABOUT a year ago we called attention to the nominations for election as Overseers of Harvard, and pointed out the extraordinary preponderance in that list of financiers, railroad men, corporation lawyers, and others of great wealth. The men chosen were J. P. Morgan; Francis Lee Higginson, Jr., of Lee, Higginson & Co.; Eliot Wadsworth, then of Stone & Webster, now of the Red Cross; Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven Railroad, and William Thomas, one of the foremost corporation lawyers of San Francisco. Twenty nominations for this year's election have been made by the nominating committee of the Harvard Alumni Association. Of these candidates, two are with Lee, Higginson & Co., and one with White, Weld & Co. One is a soldier (General Wood), one is the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and one is the Police Commissioner of New York, Arthur Woods. A bishop has strayed in; likewise a clergyman-teacher, a Jewish lawyer (in response to a demand for Jewish representation), a retired surgeon, an architect, a valuable public servant in the person of George Rublee, a leading mining engineer, a carpet manufacturer, and a farmer-bank president. In addition, there is a wool merchant, a famous judge, another corporation lawyer, and an author. Thus it appears that the objections raised last year have had a certain effect in broadening the range of choice.

Taking the six members of the Harvard Corporation (the Fellows, who are life appointees), the thirty Overseers now serving and the twenty candidates just named, together with the nine directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, the nine members of the Association's nominating committee, and the six men who have just been named as candidates for this year's election to the Association directorships, we have a body of eighty Harvard graduates, either connected with the governing boards and the Alumni Association or candidates for positions. Of these eighty alumni, forty live in or near Boston. Of the forty who live in Boston, eleven are physicians, clergymen, and literary men. Of the twenty-nine remaining, nine are, or were, within two years, directors of the Old Colony Trust Company, the great financial institution representing the Lee-Higginson forces among the Boston financial interests. Five are directly connected with Lee, Higginson & Co., four are directors of the Merchants' National Bank, the Boston

bank closest to the Old Colony Trust Company; six are directors of the Provident Institution for Savings, which is closely affiliated with the Old Colony Trust Company, if only because Gordon Abbott, chairman of the Old Colony Board, is one of its leading spirits. Six are directors of the Suffolk Savings Bank, of which Robert F. Herrick, one of the Overseers, is attorney, and four are directors of the closely connected Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company.

In addition, six are attorneys for these banking concerns and insurance companies, being connected either with the three firms, Fish, Richardson & Neave; Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley; or Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins. Of these twenty-nine men, therefore, twenty are directors or attorneys of Lee-Higginson banking corporations, of which Mr. Herrick is a guiding spirit. Besides these men, the First National Bank of Boston, friendly to the Old Colony Trust Company, has, or has had, two directors, while Kidder, Peabody & Co. has one—a director of the Alumni Association, upon which he ranks next to his brother, a school-headmaster. Thus, all but six of these twenty-nine Boston men are connected with three financial institutions. The non-Boston members of the board show a much greater variety of occupation and less close affiliation with the financial powers that be. J. P. Morgan & Co. has only two representatives on the board, while ex-Governor Willson, of Kentucky, Owen Wister, of Philadelphia, and President Hyde, of Bowdoin, represent a distinctly different type.

Now, we repeat what we said last year, that an institution like Harvard is bound to have all classes of alumni represented, and therefore there must necessarily be many representatives of the financier class. The tendency to select successful men of affairs of large means is only natural when one considers the enormous sums that must be raised for running expenses and endowment. But the facts set forth above will again raise the question whether the representation of alumni is not so one-sided as to lead to flagrant misunderstanding and misinterpretation, to say nothing of giving the Board of Overseers entirely too much of a class or group point of view. Can such a condition continue without injuring the University throughout the country, where the assertion that Harvard is a rich man's college persists, despite the figures as to the number of men who work their way through on small means?

A graduate in Boston writes us as follows: "Harvard has assets to be invested of about \$34,000,000. Is that the reason why practically five-sixths of the Boston business representation is affiliated with investment banking concerns, or is it because they wish to use Harvard as a knighthood for their friends?"

The *Evening Post* does not believe this. The condition of affairs outlined above is not the result of design. It is rather a case of inbreeding, due to the fact that the nominating committee of the Alumni Association takes its duties easily, is overlooked by

the body of the alumni, and chooses the men most prominent, whoever they may happen to be. The masters of business life, like other people, naturally turn to their own friends and associates for their confrères in Harvard. If the alumni are satisfied with this, it is, we presume, no one else's business; but there must be inevitable regret that conditions at Harvard should, on their face, seem to lend color to the allegation that our private universities are now in the hands of Wall Street and State Street.—*New York Evening Post*, May 12, 1917.

Letters to the Bulletin

DOCTORS AND ALCOHOL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A controversy with the doctors over the drinking propensities of their profession during the last century is an outcome of my recent communication on Harvard and Prohibition neither expected nor intended. I regret this development because it is not at all germane to the issue, and because it shows that I have aroused the resentment of good friends, members of a profession for which I have a high regard and respect. But respecting the profession as I do, I believe it strong enough to stand criticism.

It is fair criticism in my opinion to charge the medical profession, first, with having been too addicted to drink—whether it stood first or second on the list of consumers is unimportant—though I quite agree that "drunken" was an unhappy word, as unnecessarily as it was unwittingly offensive; second, with having played a sorry part in the great temperance movement of the last fifty years. Here are some facts and statements in support of that opinion:

The twenty-ninth annual report of Dalrymple House, the oldest home for inebriates in London, shows that of all the professions treated since 1883 the doctors were the most numerous. The *British Medical Journal*, attributing this condition of affairs to the nature of the

physician's life, expresses the hope that the medical profession "is not providing so great a proportion of inebriates as it did a quarter of a century ago." A close parallel is found in a leading institution for inebriates in Boston, where again physicians head the list of professional men. But, whereas they now constitute but slightly over one per cent. of the total, nine years ago the proportion was six per cent.

Dr. C. W. Earle, president of the Illinois State Medical Society, in an address in 1889, after referring to his long connection with a reformatory institution, during which a large number and variety of persons had come under his observation for alcoholic and opium inebriety, said: "I have noted with great anxiety that a number of our profession, somewhat out of proportion to other professions, are obliged to visit our institution for relief." Dr. Partlow, addressing the Alabama State Medical Association in 1914, said substantially the same. Dr. Harvey, president of the Virginia State Medical Society, writing in the *British Journal of Inebriety*, says: "The fatigue of long working hours, loss of sleep, mental stress, worry and hunger, invite the tired physician especially to their [alcohol and drug] seductive use." Statistics compiled by Doctors Bowditch, Chittendon, and others, some years ago, show that there is a smaller percentage

of total abstainers and a larger percentage of occasional drinkers among physicians than among other professional men. Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., writes, in reply to an inquiry: "The medical profession as a whole have been up to within five or ten years the greatest consumers of alcohol, not that they were drunken in the broad sense of that word, but they were moderate, occasional, and excessive users of spirits."

The point about these statistics is not that they represent a few bald facts collected by a layman, but that doctors have noted and been disturbed by them, and that by careful investigation they doubtless could be multiplied.

Now with regard to the doctors' attitude toward the temperance movement. Ten years ago sixteen eminent English physicians joined in a manifesto to the London *Lancet*, in which they recommended alcohol as a trustworthy restorative and a beneficial article of diet in moderate doses. Alcohol is now known to be a poison, not a food, a depressive, not a stimulant, and except in very unusual cases, not beneficial in any dose. The last number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* declares the evidence against alcohol to be "overwhelming," and that "it lessens all forms of efficiency, physical, intellectual, and moral." In 1867 prohibition was repealed in Massachusetts largely with the assistance of doctors from the Harvard Medical School, one professor asserting that alcohol acted just like beef tea, another that the proposition of total abstinence was as preposterous as to advise universal celibacy.

There were, however, doctors in those days ahead of their time, and, like most pioneers, they were regarded as freaks. Dr. B. W. Richardson, in a lecture in 1881, said: "The profession of medicine has lost sufficient already by its attitude toward this vital question. Remaining as it does a few years longer, it will lose beyond recall the confidence it still possesses." Dr. Rembagh, of Philadelphia,

in a letter to Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, in 1887 wrote: "Doctors as a class are on the wrong side of the alcohol question." Dr. G. E. Halstead as late as 1910 wrote: "The attitude of our profession toward the use of alcohol is little less than a disgrace."

The New York *Medical Times* in the same year, however, notes a change. "An example of a lot of half-drunk older physicians to the younger men has come to be something to be avoided. Almost suddenly it has become possible for one at a medical banquet to enjoy a soft drink without being regarded as a freak."

But whether the foregoing criticisms are fair or unfair, there is at this crisis in our history just one thing for the doctors, with their present knowledge of alcohol, to do — practice as well as preach. follow the advice of Dr. Haven Emerson to stop drinking cocktails and shut up the wine-closet. Dr. Forel, a noted Swiss physician, once asked a friend to tell him why he (Forel) did not have success in getting inebriate patients to give up alcohol. His friend replied: "You cannot teach others convincingly that which you do not do yourself."

The medical profession is showing such a splendid spirit of service in this hour that I know it will perceive and perform this not least serviceable and patriotic of duties.

LAWRENCE G. BROOKS, '02.

A HARVARD DEGREE IN POLITICS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have just read your editorial about the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention delegates, and your explanation of the defeat of several Harvard candidates for delegates-at-large. When you say that "the Harvard candidates for delegates-at-large [were] chiefly on the conservative side" you have explained a good deal. As you know, over 30 districts of the State voted last autumn on the initiative and referendum, and a strong majority sentiment in favor of

this reform was plainly indicated—2 to 1 in some instances. It so happens that the average voter doesn't read the society items in the *Boston Transcript* (which always states a man's college and class), and is tolerably indifferent to such matters. But he does have a vague, general idea of what he wants for himself—which is more democratic control.

If, however, a voter chances to investigate the college affiliations of candidates, a Harvard degree too often rouses his immediate suspicion. If you want to know why (or one reason why), take a last or a recent editorial in the *New York Evening Post*, which set forth at length the financial affiliations of the Overseers, alumni officers, etc., of the University. As long as Harvard is content to remain in the control of this type of men almost exclusively, its graduates will go before the masses of voters with a heavy handicap. Active, daring, and especially democratically inclined political thought does not come from the type of men identified with Harvard control. The body of voters know this perfectly well. I haven't much doubt that one of the reasons why President Lowell was defeated (and I have lived in Massachusetts the greater part of my life and mixed in her campaigns), was because he is President of Harvard. This may seem ridiculous—even a trifle pathetic. But it is entirely our own fault.

Of course, the fact that President Lowell was supposedly opposed to a reform two-thirds of the voters wanted may conceivably have had something to do with his defeat!

WALTER PRICHARD EATON, '00.

WHO SHOULD GO TO HARVARD?

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A recent correspondent from Minneapolis referred to the complexity of the high school and state university instruction, the two fitting together hand-in-glove. I have before me the year books of a high school in a small city of the Middle West. This high school has 21

departments of instruction, and offers eight plans of study—general, classical, scientific, manual training, home arts, agricultural, commercial, and stenographic. All of the studies—not counting music and gymnastics—are counted for entrance at some state universities, except those peculiar to the stenographic plan.

Turning to the state universities we find in one of them undergraduate colleges of agriculture, arts and science, commerce, and engineering, each with its own set of entrance requirements, but all admitting on a Latin-scientific preparation. If we count departments of instruction we find practically every subject taught at Harvard; also strong departments in every physical science where Harvard teaches them in an elementary way, five departments for what Harvard lists under economics, 12 departments for "engineering sciences" in the Harvard list, and 17 departments for instruction which Harvard does not try to give.

This comparative showing makes Harvard seem but a small college in its instruction offered, so would tend to make Harvard draw the same type as the small colleges. The report of numbers "majoring" in the different groups of studies at Harvard shows an increasing proportion specializing in the kind of subjects which can be well taught at a small college. Therefore, I would suggest that the missionaries for Harvard should present her as a superior sort of small college, and go after the boys with preparation of the general and classical type, rather than as a universal provider of education, and try to reach all the male students. Some who go beyond high school studies belong at an agricultural college or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and should give Harvard a wide berth, for if we bring to Harvard a young man who should be learning floriculture or ceramics engineering, we make a misfit and do both him and Harvard harm.

R. D. LYMAN '09.

Alumni Notes

'59—L. H. Bailey has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

M.D. '74—Flavel S. Thomas, physician to Gordon Rest and to Maquan Sanitarium, Hanson, Mass., has been appointed physician of that town.

'78—Charles Moore was elected a member of the board of governors of the American Institute of City Planning, which was organized at Kansas City on May 11.

L. '78-79—Joseph G. Minot is chairman of the citizens' committee organized by the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission to assist in the campaign against infantile paralysis.

'86—President P. L. Campbell, of the University of Oregon, is vice-president of the National Association of State University Presidents.

'91—Francis G. Caffey has been nominated by President Wilson to be United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Caffey has been for some time solicitor of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

'93—Walton B. McDaniel has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society.

'94—John M. Minton died at his home in Forest Hills, Mass., on May 6. He received the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1896, and was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for three terms. At the time of his death, and for many years previous, he was chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners of Boston.

'95—Sumner R. Hooper is making plans for the thirteenth season at Camp Wildwood, his summer camp for boys at Sandbar Point, Moosehead Lake, Me.

A.M. '95—Frederick C. Ferry, who is dean of Williams College and professor of mathematics at that institution, has been elected president of Hamilton College.

'97—Samuel Scoville Paschal died on January 17, 1917, at Chevy Chase, Md.

'98—W. Banks Meacham has been elected president of the American Osteopathic Association.

'99—Thomas Wood Clarke, M.D. (Johns Hopkins) '02, of Utica, N. Y., has been elected chairman of the section on diseases of children of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

'00—Frederic C. Kidner was married in Detroit, Mich., on April 28 to Miss Marjorie Butler.

'01—Horace F. Baker, LL.B. '03, is prac-

tising law at 1710 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'01—Francis M. Endicott has returned to Boston from Costa Rica, where he was secretary of the American Legation.

'01—John W. Hallowell is chairman, and Eliot Putnam is a member, of the committee on supplementary rations for children in Belgium, which is attempting to provide one extra meal a day for Belgian children.

'02—A. S. Dewing, Ph.D. '05, who was at one time assistant in philosophy at Harvard, and later assistant and instructor in economics, is now assistant professor at Yale. Dewing is the author of a book on "Corporate Promotions and Reorganizations," which has been published by the Harvard University Press.

'03—John M. Adams, Ph.D. '07, who was from 1912 to 1916 assistant professor of physics at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., is assistant professor of physics at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

'04—R. H. Gardiner, Jr., is with the 13th Company, New England Division, R. O. T. C., at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'04—William K. Gunn has resigned his position as assistant principal of University School, Cleveland, Ohio, and joined the Officers' Reserve Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

'05—P. P. Crosbie is with the 4th Company, R. O. T. C., at Fort Meyer, Va.

Ph.D. '05—William H. Price, who was assistant professor of economics at Yale from 1911 to 1916, is professor of economics in the Imperial University Law School, Tokyo, Japan. His address is 13A Reinanzaka, Machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

'08—W. W. Faunce has left the employ of Brooks & Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and joined the bond department of the Equitable Trust Co., 37 Wall St., New York City.

'08—Griswold Lorillard was married on December 14, 1916, to Miss Mary Victoria Green, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Ph.D. '08—W. W. McLaren, who was professor of economics at Keio University, Tokyo, Japan, is acting professor of economics at Williams College. While in Japan he collated and published a series of documents bearing on the constitutional history of that country from 1867 to 1889.

'10—Thomas W. Barrington was married in San Francisco on April 13 to Miss Elizabeth Jenkins Hitt. They are living at Hotel Shattuck, Berkeley, Calif.

'11—The engagement of H. S. Hoyt to

Miss Marian F. Barker, of Chicago, is announced.

'12—Frederick W. Hill, a member of the third-year class in the Harvard Law School, is in the 6th Company, New England Division, at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'12—Harold C. Kimball was killed in action on April 9, while serving in the 24th Canadians.

'12—Clifford S. Parker has entered the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kan. His engagement to Miss Mary E. Landreth, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Olin H. Landreth, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., has been announced.

'12—Thorvald S. Ross is acting as secretary and treasurer of his class in the places of R. B. Wigglesworth and Ralph Lowell, who are enrolled in Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

'13—Dana H. Bigelow is with F. S. Moseley & Co., note brokers, 50 Congress St., Boston. His home address is 80 Winter St., Norwood, Mass.

'13—Alfred P. Gradolph, M. M. E. '15, is with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

'13—Gerald L. Wendt, Ph.D. '16, has resigned his position at the Rice Institute, Houston, Tex., and accepted an instructorship in chemistry at the University of Chicago, beginning with the summer quarter of this year. His address will be the Kent Chemical Laboratory, University of Chicago.

A.M. '13—Lester R. Ford, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Harvard at the mid-years, has been appointed instructor in actuarial mathematics at Harvard for the year 1917-18.

'14—The engagement of Floyd H. Blackman to Miss Helen M. Lewis, of Cambridge, Mass., has been announced. Blackman is a member of the R. O. T. C. at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'14—Gordon Curtis is enrolled in the R. O. T. C. at Harvard.

'14—Ernest L. Fuller is draftsman and designer for the W. H. McElwain Co., shoe manufacturers, Manchester, N. H.

'14—Donald R. Hanson, who has been a financial reporter for the *Boston Financial News*, is financial editor of the *Boston Journal*. His home address is 25 East St., Melrose, Mass.

'14—Frederick W. Hunter is in the advertising department of the *Boston Evening Record*. His address is 7 Elm St., Brookline, Mass.

'14—The engagement of R. L. Whitman to Miss Adelaide Flint of New York is announced.

LL.B. '14—L. W. Feezer is assistant to the secretary of the American Public Health Association, 755 Boylston St., Boston.

'15—William H. Claflin, Jr., was married on April 21 to Miss Helen Atkins of Belmont, Mass.

'15—Paul C. Fahrney is with the Stafford Co., weaving machinery, Readville, Mass. His address remains 45 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass.

M.M.E. '15—William C. Atwater, S.B. (Bellevue College) '10, formerly in the engineering department of the Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., is in the production department of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

'16—A daughter, Margaret, was born on May 14 to Karl H. Peltz and Beatrice Margaret (Langford) Peltz.

'16—Joseph L. Walsh, who has a Frederick Sheldon Travelling Fellowship from Harvard this year, has been appointed an instructor in mathematics at Harvard for 1917-18.

Ph.D. '16—Charles Wadsworth, 3d, A.B. (Haverford) '11, is research chemist with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Ellery Sedgwick, '94,
E. M. Grossman, '94,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, First President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

Charles G. Saunders, '07, Lawrence.
George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917.

NUMBER 34.

News and Views

Looking Ahead. For several months past our pages have been filled with records of the military activity of Harvard University, and its present and former members. This has inevitably been the paramount matter of news. We have endeavored none the less to keep our readers aware of the fact that the University is still an institution of learning, and will continue its functions as such. President Lowell's statement on a later page is a timely word on this subject, and should exert a salutary influence in bringing home to parents, teachers, and young men who would normally enter college next September, the truth that the great majority of Americans are now in what should really be a temporary state of mind, that, whether we are in for a short war or a long, the need for trained minds is bound to be greater than ever, and that it would be a positive calamity for our higher education to suffer any greater check than is absolutely unavoidable.

President Lowell has referred to the example of France. What has happened there? A distinguished professor of the Sorbonne, who was in Cambridge last week, was good enough to give the BULLETIN some information on conditions at the University of Paris. At the very beginning of the war, with a hard fight in view, the young men of France below military age began seeking military service. When it

became evident that the war would not be short, they settled down to their work of education, as the Government wished them to do. A minority kept on enlisting at eighteen, but the great majority, knowing that they would be called to the colors at nineteen or twenty, quietly went about their regular studies. All lectures for the first-year students were continued, to numbers but slightly diminished. The other classes in the university were, of course, greatly reduced, and have been attended chiefly by the physically unfit, by women, foreigners, and the wounded. The higher degrees, leading to university careers, were withheld for the first two years, but are now again to be offered. Everything has gone forward without hysteria, but with that genuine desire to do what is best for France, which constitutes the highest patriotism.

If we are profiting in some respects from the mistakes of the belligerent countries of Europe, it behooves us no less to profit by what they have done best. Harvard may profit also from its own example during the Civil War. What its young graduates and maturer students did on the field of battle is beyond praise. But it should not be forgotten that a larger number of men graduated at Harvard College in the five classes from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, than in either of the preceding periods of five years; that the Class of 1863 was the largest class through all the fifties and sixties, and that Presi-

dent Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, was himself a member of the Class of 1864, with which he graduated.

The valuable men who pursued their studies at Harvard during the Civil War must have their successors in the period on which we have entered unless, indeed, the country is to be considerably poorer in the best citizenship than there is any need of its becoming. Now that the nation has adopted the principle of universal service, and made it selective in order that the human material best adapted to military duty may be employed in that field of usefulness, young men under the military age need have no fear that they will be overlooked when the time of their highest physical value to the state shall arrive. The age of twenty-one has been fixed not by any haphazard process, but because the wisdom of experience has justified it. What the selective draft will do with students over twenty-one who are preparing themselves, for example, to be physicians, is yet to be made known; but it can hardly be thought that the government will fail to recognize the need of an unbroken succession of well-trained professional men.

Altogether it is desirable to remind one another at this time that although the successful and, if possible, speedy, termination of the war is the prime business of the nation and its citizens, we are now in the very first stages of it, that good citizens are going to be needed for many years to come, and that one of the best means to produce them is, as it always has been, through the education of our universities.

* * *

**The New York
Secretaryship.**

The secretaryship of the Harvard Club of New York City is virtually a national Harvard office. Any local club with a non-resident membership of

2,688, more than half its total list, is far more than a local institution. At the annual meeting of the New York Harvard Club last Friday night, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, brought to an end his incumbency of the office of its secretary. He has held the post for ten years, a longer term than that of any other officer in the history of the club, and in all that time has not missed a single meeting of the club or its board of managers. During his time as the executive officer on whom the responsibility for the activities of the club chiefly rests, its membership has grown from 2,899 to 4,780, its enlarged building has been occupied, and its innumerable provisions for the benefit of Harvard men have been carried out as such things can be done only when they are well directed. Through all this time Mr. Marvin has devoted himself, in many other ways, to the interest of Harvard. Mr. Choate called him "the inevitable Marvin", and, now that he is no longer secretary of the New York Harvard Club, it is inevitable that he will go on adding to the gratitude he has already won from a multitude of Harvard men.

His successor in the national office he has vacated is Jerome D. Greene, '96. Nobody outside of Cambridge knows Harvard better than this former secretary to President Eliot and the Corporation, or, through experience in these and other fields, is better qualified to maintain fruitful relations between the University and a body of its graduates.

* * *

**"Harvard
War Records."**

Four weeks ago the BULLETIN invited information about Harvard men engaged in war service and related activities. Many readers have responded with items which we have begun to print. Now the officers of the Alumni Association have carried the matter an important step further, as a letter on a later page

will show, by appointing a committee of graduates to deal with the entire subject of "Harvard War Records."

The sources of information, its preservation, and its publication have been considered in the composition of this committee. The editor of the Records, Alfred Johnson, '95, to whom all data should be sent, brings to his task an experience based upon much work of a similar nature. The value of the proposed undertaking as a permanent register of the contribution of Harvard to the service of the country is obvious. Similar records have been compiled by the chief universities of Canada. We are informed that their task has been doubly difficult for the reason that it was not taken up at the very beginning of the war. Our men are already going overseas. Now is the time to start the systematic collection of facts about them all. Every Harvard man can contribute an item about somebody—himself, a son, a brother, a friend. Through wide-spread and hearty personal coöperation of this sort, the "Harvard War Records" may become a vital contribution to the historical material of the University. To the unborn descendants of the men whose service is to be recorded, the present war may well seem of even greater moment than the Revolution or the Civil War to us. Thus for future generations the enterprise holds an incalculable value. The readers of these pages can do much to make it a success.

* * *

The Suspension of the Monthly.

Instead of bearing the usual designation of a month, the last issue of the *Harvard Monthly* appeared some weeks ago merely as the "Spring Number, 1917." We have used the word "last" advisedly, for this number contains an editorial note, ominous in its paucity of capital letters: "The edi-

tors of the monthly regret that existing circumstances compel the suspension of publication during the immediate future." No further word of explanation accompanies this brief farewell.

Through its thirty-two years of existence the *Monthly* has made so honorable a record that there are others beside its recent editors to regret what must seem its somewhat casual snuffing out. Like most undergraduate periodicals it has had its ups and downs, but from its infancy, when George Santayana, '86, was one of its editors, down to the decade, when Alan Seeger, '10, was associated with it, and found its pages a natural medium of expression, it has stood in general for the more original and independent thought and writing in Harvard College. Its first breath was drawn in dissent from the *Advocate*, and throughout its career—towards the end of which unavailing efforts were several times made to reunite it with the older periodical—it has been hospitable to the extreme and the "queer." Extravagances have sometimes resulted from this tendency; but on the whole the more thoughtful element in the undergraduate community has benefited greatly from the existence of so liberal and stimulating an "organ."

College journals before this have risen from the graves they have dug for themselves. The principle which the *Monthly* embodied ought to have enough vitality to ensure the revival of the magazine some day, whether under its old name or a new. Of late it has seemed out of touch with the times on which Harvard College and all the rest of the world have fallen. We should be sorry to think that when the new time, still confused in aspect, takes its form, there will be lacking at Harvard a group of young men eager to deal with it in the old spirit of the *Monthly*.

Studies in War-Time

A Statement by President Lowell

RUMORS seem to have got abroad in some places that Harvard College will shut its gates next year, or at least will not devote itself to the ordinary process of education. If such rumors merit contradiction they may not only be contradicted, but repudiated, for the College would be unworthy of its traditions and its endowment if it ceased to carry on its proper work at a crisis like the present. The Freshman Halls, like all the other dormitories and academic buildings, will be open as usual, and the activities, especially of the freshman class, will go on without change.

This country will need educated men no less during and after this war than it has needed them before. If education, not specifically directed to military use, is a mere luxury, enabling men to find a source of relaxation and enjoyment, but not essential to the welfare of the community as a whole, then the College had better close its doors permanently. But if, on the other hand, education, in the manifold forms in which it is given by the various institutions of learning, is essential to modern civilization and to the United States, then the College certainly cannot cease to impart it.

France, which, on the side of the Allies, has borne by far the heaviest part in the war, has insisted that her young men should pursue their ordinary courses of study until they came to the age for beginning military instruction. We cannot do better than follow that example.

Our young people are a little too prone to mistake excitement for duty. The outbreak of the war naturally makes people a little excited, but this is a time when every man and boy should have a more than usually keen sense of duty, should not allow excitement or exuberance of patriotism to deter him from performing to the best of his ability the obligations that lie before him; and until the age or the opportunity of rendering real military or other service arrives, the duty of the boy or young man is to train himself to clear thought, to steady application, and to persistent purpose. The college course is designed to furnish these things; and the only difference in the feeling that a young man should have about college in these days is a stronger determination to make the most of the opportunities it affords, to take his studies at school or college more seriously, and more with the object, as a citizen, of making them ultimately profitable to the nation.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

Memorial Day Exercises in Sanders Theatre

THE Harvard Memorial Society has carried on this year its good practice of arranging for the observance of Memorial Day in Sanders Theatre. It was a happy thought to secure, as the speakers to an audience made up largely of the Harvard Officers' Training Corps, a veteran soldier in the person of Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, and an active member of the teaching staff of the Corps, Professor Ralph Barton Perry, Ph.D. '99. Their addresses are given herewith:

Major Higginson.

It is pleasant to greet you, comrades of days long past, and to remember the trials and the successes of that time. Most of our comrades have passed on and are at rest, and our time comes very soon. Meanwhile, let us say a word of cheer to our young friends, our countrymen and women who have heard of the great national struggles and turmoil of 1861, but have not been able to realize the full measure of these troubles.

For years before 1861 our nation had been arguing with great heat about the questions of Slavery and State's Rights. Men had not known how much new territory could be taken by slave-holders. Friends and relatives were on both sides of the question, and were loath to quarrel outright, but at last high-minded men rent our land in two, and defied the authority of the Federal Government. And then the men of both sides sprang to arms, and the Civil War had begun. We Northerners would not let our country be broken in two, and the Southerners would not yield their point of State's Rights. From beginning to end of that war men fought fiercely in the field and on the water, and women supported them loyally. But the sick and the wounded were treated carefully and kindly by the other side, whether the sufferers wore gray or blue. At last the end came; peace was made, and the country bloomed again.

Now, after fifty years, the nation needs once more soldiers who will fight for freedom and justice and true democracy, for men's rights, for the principles on which we have been brought up. And that is your task, young friends.

For nearly three years our shores have been guarded by the English navy, and our beliefs and principles have been upheld by

the Allies—French, English, Russian, Italian, Belgian. In spirit we have been troubled, but physically we have been safe, and often humiliated. What a strange position for a strong nation which wishes to be great and good! At last our men and women had suffered such injuries and insults that they could bear them no longer; and they have taken up arms for the great cause of freedom and justice to all. They have seen clearly that this is a world-struggle, and that we must bear our share.

There lies your task, your duty, your honor, your home; and without all these things, life is not worth living. To eat, to sleep, to study, to work, to play except at our own free will and within reason, is not real life.

If you had been forced to submit to the rules and customs which for years have obtained in some parts of Europe, you would recognize this fact. Laws within reason we must have, and customs also, but that one class of men and women should think themselves so far removed from their fellows that an argument as to their rights and standing could not exist, is impossible. Therefore, you go out to fight for the great cause of humanity; and you have our best wishes and help.

It is to be a hard trial of your strength and health and patience. In the Civil War we often wondered why we were ordered into ranks and told to wait, and waited hours, to be told at last to break ranks and go to bed. Hours of the day or the night do not exist for the soldier. He goes and comes without apparent reason, and he simply knows "that is the order." You have no idea how simple and free from doubt the life of a soldier is. He obeys, and is content.

Among many instances of obedience at the Battle of Gettysburg were the following: After a severe attack by the Confederates, General Hancock, galloping along an interval between our left and the rest of the Army on Cemetery Ridge, saw Wilcox's Confederate brigade advancing through this interval. To check this advance, he ordered Colonel Colwell,—who was just then approaching at the head of the "First Minnesota",—to take the colors of the Confederate regiment. Colonel Colwell, without stopping to form his regiment into line, charged in column of fours at the double quick, stopped the enemy, and took the colors, as ordered. In making this charge, the regiment lost 215 men (including 11 officers) killed and wounded, out of 262 engaged. Colonel Colwell had obeyed orders without a question, and won.

At another spot a Massachusetts regiment was well placed and holding an important position. By some mistake this regiment was ordered to move into a very dangerous place, where it could do no good. The Colonel's words were: "Men, it's murder, but it's orders!" He jumped forward, and was shot dead. The next officer (who sits in this room) reformed the regiment and brought it back into safety, leaving behind half his men dead or wounded. You see the moral and physical effect of instant obedience,—*"It's murder, but it's orders!"*

To move together and promptly, to handle your weapons well, and to keep them clean and serviceable, to cook properly, to eat and drink with judgment, thinking always that your duty is to keep yourself in training and to be ready for anything at a minute's notice, to obey without question (indeed, as your eyelids close at a threatened blow), to keep as dry and as clean as possible, to acquire the habit of sleep at will—for it can be done, and sleep is the great restorer, and almost as good as food—to do all these things is essential for a good soldier. If you are to be officers, these points are the more important, for you must teach them to your men;—and it is your duty always to take great care of your men as to health, rest, shelter, and to expect of them everything to the full. You cannot learn too well, or think too clearly, about your duties beyond all these points. We used to be asked by our commanding officer: "What would you do on this or that occasion? A sudden attack comes; how would you meet it?"

Lately I read an account of General Nivelle, until recently at the head of the French Armies. At a savage fight just before the Battle of the Marne, one large division of French troops had been badly shaken by the terrible German artillery fire, and was wavering. Nivelle, who was then Colonel of an Artillery Regiment, saw the trouble, called out: "The Infantry charge with the Artillery!" and dashed out with his six batteries in front of the Infantry and opened on the Germans with his 75's. His fire was so terrific and so prompt that it shook the Germans. The French infantry wondered at his daring, for he risked everything, re-formed, and pushed the enemy back.

To return to our text: such care brings devotion of your men, and heroism also. It is the give and take of life, for they are human beings who recognize thoughtfulness, kindness, and pay for it in kind. Keep in mind the name of every private soldier of your command, and speak pleasantly to each man as occasion offers. It is a real tool in your hands, for we all wish our identity to

be remembered. Constant inspection of quarters, food, clothing and equipment is essential, and if you fail, I hope your superior officer will rebuke you as I have been rebuked for neglect. This is all housekeeping.

Beware of liquor—the soldier's constant danger and temptation when he is cold and wet. Tea and coffee are cheering and harmless; whiskey and rum injure the physical and moral fibre of men, and, however pleasant, are needless. In our Civil War rum played a disgraceful part, lost us at least one battle, and risked the outcome of other battles. Let it alone!

You will meet heat, cold, mud, dust, hunger, thirst, and will suffer from them. What of it? You are men. Some of you will die from disease or wounds. What of it? You enter the Army to serve, and will take all the chances. If you do not come back, your parents will grieve, and be content, and even proud; and perhaps some girl will rejoice in tears for her lover. She may remember the old lines:

"I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more."

It is all right. If you come home an invalid, you will be cosseted no end, and it will not hurt you much. It is all in the day's work.

But whatever your fate may be, you will have fought for your ideal, your country's ideal, freedom, justice to your fellow-men and women, civilization, and will have done your best to prove that democracy is the best known form of government. All forms have defects, but we Americans believe in democracy, and are sure that we can supply its needs and overcome its faults. Very good, let us do it, and never mind the cost. Every young man or woman who has thought of life in its full meaning longs for the means to prove the value, the true inwardness of life. Only the eternal principles, full service, thoughtful service to others, and love of our fellows can satisfy us in our quiet hours when we commune with ourselves.

If you wish to be remembered with satisfaction, with pride, with joy, go into the transept out there and read those names, and read the "Harvard Memorial Biographies"; and do not leave out the men whose names are on the tablet on Soldiers Field. Think of the bas-relief opposite the State House. These men asked no questions, made no criticism, went at once, giving up all they had or hoped for in this life; and they came back in spirit and are with us now. They were beautiful boys who had high hopes and would have done much if they had lived. Whether you come home or not, let our comrades of the

transept live in your lives as they have lived in ours.

I ask you to join with us old people in our passionate feeling of loyalty and love for our native land—God's last great gift to mankind, and the hope of countless men and women. See how the liberty-loving peoples hail with joy our going with them in defense of freedom. This war is not a question of nations, but of ground principles. Daily it is borne in on me more and more strongly that this struggle will still be terrible and long. The Allies have poured out their blood, their strength, their treasure, without stint, and now it rests with us—the late-comers to the fray—to end the war; and end it with victory we must, for on victory rests civilization, righteousness, and peace for all the world. Only on these terms can life be worth living, and yet we must live. The man or woman who does not seize the chance to help in some way the good cause will always regret it. Let each choose the work which he or she can do, and not be left out of the ranks. A better, happier world looms up before us, and we can reach it if we will. Then you can sing with full heart Mrs. Howe's beautiful hymn: "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," which means as much today as it did in Civil War times.

Young men of the Harvard Regiment, present and elsewhere on duty,—you are ready to stand up in church and testify to the faith that is in you. The old soldiers salute you! Harvard University salutes you! Your State salutes you! Your fellow-citizens salute you! And we all bid you Godspeed.

Professor Perry.

Since entering the war we are looking upon it from a new angle. To a spectator, war is merely havoc and waste, aggravated by what seems to be its utter wantonness and cruelty. But when a people is itself at war it thinks less of taking and of killing, more of giving and of dying. In a remarkable editorial, written at the close of the Civil War, E. L. Godkin wrote: "To the peace advocates the soldier is always a man going to slaughter his neighbors; to his countrymen he is a man going to lose his life for their sake—that is, to perform the loftiest act of devotion of which a human being is capable. . . . To the great majority of Europeans our Civil War was a shocking spectacle, and the persistence of the North in carrying it on a sad proof of ferocity and lust of dominion. To the great majority of those engaged in carrying it on, the struggle was a holy one in which it was a blessing to perish."

I do not say that the external aspect of war should be ignored; nor am I unconscious of the grim irony by which one holy cause is pitted against another. But we are here today to acknowledge the great soldierly qualities; to remember those who have proved them, and to create or renew them in ourselves. If we are troubled at the larger tragedy of war, we can at least be sure that when the final peace is made, it will be owing not to slackness, selfishness, or timidity, but to the same moral force that ennobles war—the willingness of men to die for what posterity will enjoy.

Pain is an evil thing, but the power to bear it is good. Poverty that hampers and starves is evil; the patient and sweet-tempered endurance of it is good. Death, which extinguishes the fire in men's hearts and devours their bodies, is evil; to face death gallantly, to be ready when the hour comes, not from the emptiness of despair, but from the fullness of loyalty, is a great and compensating good. Death is evil; but the fear of it, the love of personal safety when great principles are at stake is a worse evil. I have read these words in a circular, recently issued in Rhode Island: "Conscription may mean death to you. . . . Come, thousands strong, and protest against this un-American measure." The men who issued this circular and the men, if there be any, who responded to it are losing the best thing which the tragedy of this day can give them. They are losing the opportunity to make something of death. The prospect of death awaits every man; but only a few are fortunate enough to make it significant, as a means of service and of moral regeneration.

Bereavement, the unhappy lot of mothers and wives, who must live on in the midst of vacancy and haunting memories, is the most poignant evil of all; but the heroic woman, who rears her children and holds up her head when she, too, would rather die, makes it seem worth while to live. War is the sum of all these evils, as pain, poverty, death, and bereavement intensified and spread abroad among the nations, is a stupendous calamity; but the stout-hearted and devoted men and women who go to war bravely and high-mindedly, who give all, and endure all, and dare all, afford the chief proof that man and his works are worth fighting for.

There is the tragic paradox. When a man's way is easy, he seems ignoble. When he is safe, we doubt if he is worth saving. It is only when his crimes and blunders and misfortunes have made us despair of his surviving, that we are convinced that he deserves to survive. Then he reveals unexpected spiritual gifts, he blossoms overnight into

something new and strange and rare that moves us even to reverence. The whole race reaches new heights in the breast of some simple-hearted soldier, who so loves life that he has much to give, but so loves his country and his cause that he freely gives it all. Such is the moral alchemy by which, in the heat and strain of a great emergency, the baser elements of appetite and habit are transmuted into the precious metal of character.

This quality of martial heroism is not quixotic; it is suited to this world. For in this world no good thing can be left to take care of itself. It must be achieved by effort; and once achieved it is perpetually threatened with decay and beset with enemies. There is this much in the old doctrine of original sin, that evil is the easy and natural downward direction in which men gravitate when their moral muscles are relaxed. Those who love the good must be bold, staunch, long-suffering; they must take the initiative and force the issue. Life stagnates if it is not stirred and freshened by great purposes. Society is corrupted by luxury, vulgarity, and covetousness; politics by factionalism, private self-seeking, and public indifference. The family descends to irritability and quarrelsomeness; and the individual to petty grievances and self-indulgence. We commonly live far below our best and are easily wearied by our little well-doing. A great national and human alarm such as this heightens the pitch of devotion and lifts the whole scale of values. Only the big things count. Fleeting and private satisfactions sink into indifference, while at the upper level there emerge the greater goods of country and mankind.

Country and mankind! These are noble

words. To many Americans in this last half-century they have been little more. But today they are realities, vivified by old memories and new resolves. The men of the Civil War, the living and the dead, have given us national memories to shame us out of our little-mindedness and easy complacency. Their great deeds will not permit us to do less. The nation, like the individual, remembers its heroic moments in the after-time. They make it both glad to have lived, and resolved to live again. William James thus concludes the essay in which he discusses the worth of living: "These, then, are my last words to you: Be not afraid of life. . . . The 'scientific proof' that you are right may not be clear before the day of judgment . . . is reached. But the faithful fighters of this hour . . . may then turn to the faint-hearted, who here decline to go on, with words like these with which Henry IV greeted the tardy Crillon after a great victory had been gained: 'Hang yourself, brave Crillon! We fought at Arques, and you were not there.'"

Men of '61, you fought for the preservation of this Union, and we were not there. Two years ago, when the *Lusitania* was sunk by a defiant enemy, you remembered that other challenge at Fort Sumter, and some of you despaired, thinking that the sons of your flesh were not the sons of your spirit. But now our time, too, has come. Henceforth we shall understand one another. The members of this Training Corps, and all loyal men, salute you. Please God, and with your example and counsel to guide us, we shall create new national memories and make a new heroic age to which our children will look back with envious pride.

Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps

THE intensive work of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps has now gone on for more than three weeks. It is no easy task which the members of the corps have undertaken. They are busy every day, except Saturday, from 8 A. M. to 5.30 P. M., with an intermission of an hour and a half for lunch; the hours on Saturday are from 8 to 12. Lectures, at which attendance is required, are given on two or three evenings of the week by the United States or French officers who are instructing the Corps. In addition,

some time must be given in the early morning, at noon, or at night to study in preparation for the work of the next day. Thus the program is divided between mental and physical exercise.

The members of the corps are, as it were, separated into different classes, some of which are composed of the men who have been in the organization ever since it was formed, while others include the new recruits who have joined from day to day in the past three weeks; as soon as the inexperienced men become familiar with the drill they are assembled



A CONSULTATION OF OFFICERS—CAPTAIN CORDIER THE CENTRAL FIGURE OF THE FIVE.

into companies and pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

A fixed program for each day in the week is published in advance, so that every member of the Corps may know exactly what is expected of him. The following schedule for companies A and B for the current week, the routine of which was considerably lightened by Memorial Day, shows how the members of those companies are employing their time:

Monday: 8-9 (section rooms) Infantry Drill Regulations pp. 7-14. 9.15-5.30, practical work, military topography, 7.45, lecture by an officer of the French Mission.

Tuesday: 8-9 (section rooms) Infantry Drill Regulations, pp. 15-22. 9.15-10, physical training by battalions; Koehler, pp. 72-85. 10-12, gallery practice; bayonet fencing under master of fencing. 1.30-2.30 (section rooms) minor tactics; text, Bjornstad, pp. 36-38. 2.45-3.15, signalling, wig-wag code. 3.15-4.15, squad drill, close and extended order. 4.15-5.30, company drill, close and extended order.

Thursday: 8-9 (section rooms) Infantry drill regulations, pp. 23-30. 9.15-10, physical training by battalions; Koehler, pp. 72-85. 10-12, gallery practice; fencing under the master of fencing. 1.30-2.30, (section

rooms) minor tactics; text, Bjornstad, pp. 39-42. 2.45-3.15, signalling, semaphore code. 3.15-4.15, platoon drill, close and extended order. 4.15-5.30, battalion combat exercises.

Friday: 8-9 (section rooms) Infantry Drill Regulations, pp. 31-38. 9-5.30, practical work, field fortifications under an officer of the French Mission. 7.45, lecture by an officer of the French Mission.

Saturday: 8-9 (section rooms) Infantry Drill Regulations, pp. 39-46, 9.30-10.30, inspection under arms. 11-12, examination on subject matter of lectures given during week.

On Memorial Day, companies will assemble at 11.30, battalions form at 11.40, and the regiment form at 11.45 in column of squads facing north, head at Upper Massachusetts, to attend services in Memorial Hall. Side arms only will be worn.

Companies will assemble under arms for a review by the Commanding General of the Northeastern Department at 3.30 P. M. Battalions form at 3.40 and march to Soldiers Field.

Each of the experienced companies spent a whole day last week in the practical work of laying out and constructing trenches under the direction of the French Army officers. In a tract of land near Fresh Pond the members of the French Mission had outlined a system of defences, which included first-line



TRENCH WORK NEAR FRESH POND FOR THE R. O. T. C.

trenches, communication trenches, bomb-proofs, bombing posts, and machine-gun positions, all covering several hundred yards. The problems connected with that phase of modern warfare were explained by the French officers, while the members of the Training Corps, throwing aside their rifles, used the pick, shovel, and other implements of peace in digging the trenches. This work lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5.30 in the afternoon, with a short recess for lunch, which was eaten in the field. On Friday evening, Major Azan lectured on "Practical Application of the Principles of Trench Construction." In order that the men may thoroughly understand the technical lectures like the one just mentioned, the addresses of the French officers are translated by some member of the Harvard Faculty or other

person who is familiar with the military vocabulary.

The special work of this week has been an example in military topography. The companies, after listening to an early lecture on that subject, again went into the field and received practical instruction in map-making and the related subjects. Firing on the rifle range at Wakefield will begin next Monday; the first battalion of the Corps, four companies, will camp there during the whole week. The motor-cycle detachment of the Corps takes an occasional practice trip which lasts twenty-four hours and gives the members practice in map-reading and the other duties devolving on that branch of the service; tents, blankets, and other necessary equipment are carried in automobiles.

The Corps has received from Benjamin



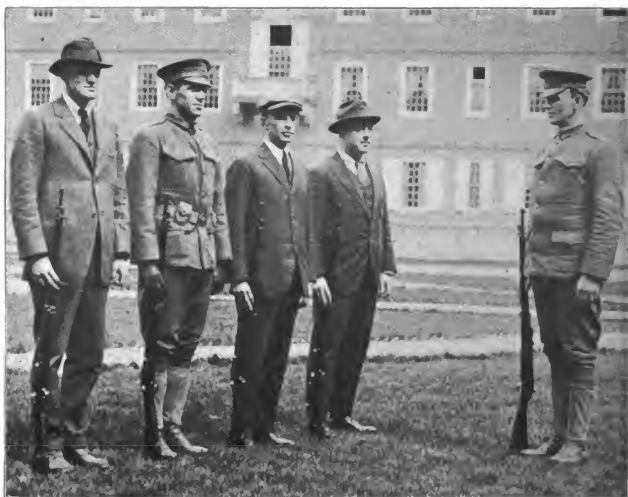
MAJOR DE REVIERS DE MAUNY TALKING TO LIEUTENANT GIRAUDOUX IN THE STADIUM—
LIEUTENANT MORIZE STANDS NEAR THE MIDDLE OF THE RUNNING TRACK.

Joy, '05, the gift of a field kitchen, which has capacity enough to provide a canteen cup of hot soup for every man in the Corps; this soup, combined with cold rations carried in the haversacks, will make the mid-day meal of the troops during their manoeuvres in the field.

Soldiers Field is the centre of the outdoor work of the Corps; there at almost any time of day from 9 o'clock until 4.30, with the exception of the lunch hour, about 1,000 men can be seen at grill under the supervision and instruction of the army sergeants, who are thus thrown closely in touch with the members of the Corps.

For half an hour, usually in the morning, everybody on the field engages in signal practice with flags or with his

hands, so that he may become proficient in sending or receiving messages; on the seats, the football field, the running-track, the baseball diamond, and in the open spaces beyond are groups of uniformed men, "wig-wagging" to one another. Then they have bayonet practice, fencing, "setting-up" drill, squad drill in close and extended order, and company, platoon, and battalion drill. In regular assignment they take target practice, with sub-calibre ammunition, at the short ranges which have been set up under the Stadium seats. Off in the space where automobiles are parked for the football and baseball games, are the awkward squads; some of these new men are in uniform, but others have joined the Corps so recently that they have not had



K. B. G. Parson, '16, S. M. Felton, '13, S. T. Hicks, '10, and C. E. Brickley, '15,
Under Instruction by Sergeant Lynch.

SOME WELL-KNOWN ATHLETES IN THE AWKWARD SQUAD.

time to get their equipment and so are wearing citizen's dress. During those hours Soldiers Field is a busy place.

The members of the Corps are already looking forward to the practice march, which has been fixed for the month from July 16 to August 15, inclusive; during that time the Harvard troops will cover about 250 miles under war conditions. The understanding is that the route will take the men into Maine; they will sleep in tents, and, in every way, live as they would if they were at, or on their way to, the front.

During the rest of the academic year the members of the Corps will live in their college rooms, or, if they are not connected with the University, in their usual places of abode. Late in June they will be moved to the Freshman Dormi-

tories, which will serve as barracks, and will stay there until the "hike" begins. On their return from the practice march, the men will go into barracks for about a week, during which time practical and theoretical examinations will be held.

The members of the Corps are beginning to find time, in spite of all their regular duties, for a little sport. Last Saturday, for instance, Companies I and K made up baseball nines which played a game on Soldiers Field. Co. I won, 5 runs to 4. The feature of the game was the work of the Co. I battery, which consisted of W. G. Cummings, '17, pitcher, and S. W. Johnson, Dartmouth, '20, catcher. The other companies are organizing teams, and it looks now as though Hugh Duffy, the professional baseball coach, would have enough to

keep him busy in spite of the fact that there is no organized baseball at Harvard.

Up to last Saturday afternoon, 1,156 men had enrolled in the Training Corps; of that number, 536 enlisted when it was expected that service in the Corps would qualify for an officer's commission in the army, and 620 have enlisted since the formation of the military training camps at Plattsburg and other places. The Corps, on Saturday, was made up of 872 Harvard graduates and undergraduates, 155 men from other colleges, and 129 men who have never been connected with any college.

The delegations from other colleges are: Boston University, 14; Dartmouth, 13; Tufts, 13; Brown, 11; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 11; Wesleyan, 8; Bowdoin, Middlebury, Northeastern, and Norwich, 5 each; Amherst, Pennsylvania, and Yale, 4 each; Boston College, Colby, Cornell, Georgetown, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Princeton, and Maine, 3 each; Colgate, Columbia, Holy Cross, New Hampshire State, Trinity, Wisconsin, Williams, and

Worcester Polytechnic, 2 each; Bates, Clark, Dalhousie, George Washington, Irberville, Marietta, Michigan, New York University, Oxford, Rhode Island State, St. Lawrence, and Stevens, 1 each. In addition, Exeter, Andover, and the Salem Normal School are represented by one man each, and the Lowell Textile School and Bryant & Stratton's School by two men each. Two registered as members of extension courses, and 120 as business or professional men.

The ages of the men in the Corps are:

AGE.	NO. OF MEN.	AGE.	NO. OF MEN.
17	30	28	20
18	89	29	14
19	321	30	13
20	45	31	4
21	173	32	5
22	135	33	5
23	133	35	2
24	73	36	1
25	37	39	1
26	44	40	1
27	24	46	1

There are 48 men, whose ages are between 19 and 21, not counted in the table printed above. Almost all of those who are older than 24 are recent recruits.

“Harvard War Records”

Committee to Record Services of Harvard Men in the Present War

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Realizing that Harvard men are enlisting in constantly increasing numbers in the service of the country, and that the part played by them in the present war is likely to be an important one, the Harvard Alumni Association is taking steps toward keeping as complete a record as possible of the service performed by each throughout the war. Not only is service in any branch of the Army and Navy and in training-camps to be included, but also service of any nature which may properly be termed “war work”, such as that performed on nation-

al, state, and municipal committees, in the Red Cross, and the like.

To collect and preserve this information a Committee on Harvard War Records has been appointed, as follows:

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, chairman; Alfred Johnson, '95, editor; Carroll Dunham, '3d, '10, secretary-treasurer; William C. Lane, '81, Cambridge, George D. Markham, '81, St. Louis, Abbot L. Mills, '81, Portland, Ore., William Roscoe Thayer, '81, Cambridge, Owen Wister, '82, Philadelphia, Daniel Kelleher, '85, Seattle, Philip K. Brown, '90, San Francisco, Frederick W. Dewart, '90, Spokane, Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, Chicago, Karl DeLaittre, '97, Minneapolis, Edgar H. Wells, '97, Washington, D. C., Charles

Jackson, '98, Boston, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, New York, G. Cook Kimball, '00, Pittsburgh, C. Chester Lane, '04, Cambridge, Roger Pierce, '04, Milton, Bronson M. Cutting, '10, Santa Fé, N. M.

Alfred Johnson, '95, will receive and edit the records, and it is requested that all men who have ever been enrolled in any department of the University, either as students or as members of the teaching staff, and who are now in any of the various branches of service outlined above, notify him in care of the Committee on Harvard War Records, Quinquennial Office, Widener Library, Cambridge, Mass.

HOWARD ELLIOTT, '81,
President.

ROGER PIERCE, '04,
General Secretary.

Boston, May 28, 1917.

[The BULLETIN is asked to say that the data to be sent to Mr. Johnson should include: name, class, and address; nature and location of service, with rank and date of entry; address of nearest relative or friend.]

WITH THE ENGLISH ARMY IN EGYPT

THE following is a copy of a portion of a letter written by Robert Cumming, '82, to the class secretary, Henry W. Cunningham. Cumming is a resident of Glasgow, Scotland, where he has been the successful manager of a large insurance company. Earlier in life he was interested in military affairs, and served as Captain and Hon. Major in the Fourth Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment):

Feb. 20, 1917.

My dear Cunningham:

During all the time since I received your letter, previous to that of Nov. 14, 1916, which has been forwarded to me here, I have been intending to write you, but putting off from day to day until, as you see, more than two years have passed.

My present address, which is "Captain Cumming, 19th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, E. E. F. Egypt", will to a certain extent answer your question as to whether I have taken an active part in the war, but it is not nearly so active as I could wish.

As early as October 1914, I wrote an old friend of mine, the Colonel of the 1st Royal Scots, and asked him if I could be of any use in his battalion, offering to go to him in France in any capacity. He was kind enough to write to our War Office, asking for me to be sent out as a temporary captain, but the War Office would have none of me—why, I do not exactly know—but partly, at all events, because the 1st Royal Scots is a regular battalion, and my old commission was in a territorial battalion, and partly, also, on account of my age. Later my name was on the list of a Kitchener's Army Service Battalion, also as a captain, but there, too, I was disappointed.

I received a commission as captain at last, however, on July 10, 1915, and started to recruit a supernumerary company of the 5th Scottish Rifles for some special purpose, not then disclosed. The company was complete in about ten days, and then I set to work to drill it, along with a company previously formed, until October 26, 1915. On the night of that day, my entire company and myself left Glasgow, and on the following morning arrived at Halton Concentration Camp in Oxfordshire. After a few days' delay we were all finally transferred to my present battalion, and set to work to train with it for duty as a garrison battalion for foreign service. We had terribly wet weather and oceans of mud, so that our work was confined mainly to marches along the higher roads of the Chiltern Hills, which kept in fair order in spite of the rain, but we were finally passed as fit for the duties we were intended for, and left Halton on December 29, 1915. We went straight to Devonport, but, on account of stormy weather, did not leave there till January 2, 1916. As the weather was still pretty heavy, we got a good deal of a toss in the Bay, and there was a good deal of sickness. I got off very lightly. We duly got to Gibraltar, where we only lay off the harbour for an hour or so, but did not go in, and then went on our way East. We had an uneventful and very fair run to Alexandria, calling at Malta on the way (a very interesting spot, but we were only two hours there), but we had to steer a zig-zag course on account of the submarine menace, and at night all ports were closed and tightly screened and no lights were shown. This made the ship very stuffy at night, the worst feature of the journey.

When we arrived at Alexandria, on the morning of January 13, 1916, we still had no idea as to our ultimate destination, and it was only on the following morning that we received orders to disembark and proceed that night by train to some place in Egypt. We travelled by train all night on the 14th and 15th of January, and on the latter day we

found ourselves encamped at Ismalia, where we remained with a few local changes of camp, until November 9 last, when we came to our present camp, the exact whereabouts of which I am not permitted to disclose.

My own quarters are a mile or so from the battalion, as I have been for the last two months in command of a prisoners-of-war camp, and have a separate little establishment of my own. I mess with the battalion, however. I have not only prisoners-of-war, but refugees and native suspects and prisoners of all sorts sent to me to look after, and have had some quite interesting charges, especially some of the Bedouin and Arab children, from mere babies to well grown boys and girls—some of the boys especially strikingly fine-looking. In one or two cases we have had live stock to

look after as well; camels, sheep, goats, and a donkey have passed through my hands, and altogether the experience has been quite interesting, though, of course, I had rather be in the fighting line. Still, the work I am doing must be done by somebody, and I am glad to be of even a little use.

My oldest boy was only seventeen on September 22, last, so he is too young for regular fighting, but as soon as he left school last June, where he was "Gold Medallist" as head boy, he set to work to learn motor driving, and is now driving a Red Cross ambulance in France, and, I believe, doing well. My second boy, two years younger than his brother, has also left school, and is employed in a range-finder factory, so he is doing his bit toward the war, too.

Some Economic Phases of War Prohibition

BY T. N. CARVER, DAVID A. WELLS PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY,

THE argument for war prohibition rests partly on economic and partly on moral grounds. The argument on economic grounds is an argument against the waste of food stuffs and of man power. This is much more convincing than the argument based upon sentimental morality. The waste of foodstuffs is, in itself, a large item, though a small percentage of our total food production. According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1916, (page 138) there were used during that year in the manufacture of distilled spirits over 32 million bushels of corn, over 3 million bushels of rye, over 4 million bushels of malt, and over 152 million gallons of molasses, besides small quantities of wheat, oats, and other materials.

Some of the molasses is inedible, but it could still be used in manufacturing denatured alcohol even under war prohibition, so that it would not be wasted. In fact, increasing quantities of alcohol are likely to be needed in the manufacture of ammunition.

The reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue do not publish figures

showing the materials which enter into the production of beer. The United States Department of Agriculture, however, from records in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, gives the following figures for the year ended June 30, 1916:

Malt, (expressed in terms of barley),	52,439,973 bushels
Corn,	13,573,521 bushels
Rice,	2,354,000 bushels
Grape sugar or maltose,	54,934,621 pounds
Glucose or sirup,	2,742,854 pounds
besides other materials.	

The refuse from the breweries and distilleries has some feeding value for cattle. It is variously estimated as 35 per cent. of that of the whole grain. Even for stock-feeding purposes there is therefore a loss of about 65 per cent. of the grain. The loss is somewhat greater, however, because some of these grains, particularly corn, rye, and rice, are consumed directly by human beings, whereas the refuse from the breweries and distilleries is unfit for such use. Barley is not largely used for direct consumption though it is to some extent and is capable of a much larger use. Hulled barley is used in soups, and it is, in the

opinion of those who have tried it, including the writer of this article, one of the best and most agreeable of all cereal breakfast foods.

It is true, however, that all the grain used in brewing and distilling forms a small percentage of the total grain production of the United States,—a little less than two per cent., in fact. It is not claimed that this would go very far toward feeding the nation, neither will all the produce of all the new gardens that are being started, nor will the saving of that which is wasted in the garbage cans; but each of these items is worth considering in a time of threatened food shortage. To save in all these other ways, and yet allow the largest item of all to continue going to waste, is like saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole.

The waste of man power may be regarded as a moral problem, but it is in the strictest possible sense an economic problem. There are few vices which more speedily and certainly destroy a man's dependableness than alcoholic indulgence. In our interlocking civilization, where we are all so completely dependent upon one another, the most valuable of all virtues are those which make us dependable, and the most destructive of all vices are those which make us undependable.

If I were compelled to choose between a locomotive engineer who was addicted to alcohol and one who was addicted to any other vice which is common in America, I should not choose the one who was given to alcoholic indulgence. If I were compelled to exercise the same choice with respect to a chauffeur, a motorman, a switch-tender, a train dispatcher, a bank cashier, a physician or anyone else in a position of responsibility, I should choose in the same way.

In time of war we are peculiarly dependent on one another. If I had to choose between fighting under an officer who was addicted to drink and one

who was addicted to any other vice to which soldiers are addicted, I should certainly not choose the drinker. This choice would not be based upon moral repugnance, but wholly on efficiency. I do not know of any vice in my superior officers or my comrades which would give me so little confidence in them as alcoholic indulgence. For every muddled brain and beclouded judgment on the field of battle, we shall pay in the blood of our young soldiers. It would be a gruesome study, but a useful one, to find out how many blunders like that which sent the Light Brigade into the Valley of Death were due to the effects of alcohol on the clearness of the human judgment. This is a much more important question than that of its effects upon loquacity.

If these young fellows whom we see drilling are to be sent to the firing-line, we have a right to ask that they be officered by men who will keep sober. We who remain at home would do well to put ourselves in a position to make that request by keeping sober ourselves and helping to keep everybody else sober. By keeping sober, I do not mean simply keeping in a condition to walk a stripe in the carpet, or to touch unerringly the tip of our noses with the tips of our fingers. I mean keeping our minds in the clearest possible condition, and our judgments on a knife edge.

As to the revenue which is derived from the excise taxes on beer and spirits, that bears about the same ratio to the total revenue which the Government will need as does the grain used in the manufacture of liquor to the total grain grown. It is an item worth considering, but the advantages of prohibition are so great in comparison as to make it seem like a mere bagatelle.

As to the men who may be thrown out of employment, they will be needed ten times over before this war is ended, to man the necessary industries. We must count on putting as many as five million men in the field,—it would be silly to

count on fewer than that,—and it may be necessary to put ten million in the army and navy. It will take another five or ten million to produce supplies and ships for them. It will take other millions to increase our farm production, our coal, and iron production. Many unnecessary industries must absolutely cease to be in order that those necessary for our salvation may be kept going. The industries which produce alcoholic drinks are about the most unnecessary of all our industries.

As to the capital which is invested in these industries, I have no objection to compensation, twice over, if that is the easiest way to get rid of them. It would be a cheap riddance at that. But since it is a certainty that many industries must come to an end in the natural course of events, if the war lasts as long as seems probable, it is difficult to see where we are to stop if we start in compensating all those whose businesses are destroyed by the necessities of war economy.

The moral phases of the question I am willing to leave to others.

HARVARD CLUB OF CINCINNATI

The annual spring dinner of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati was held at the University Club in that city on May 11. More than sixty members were present. All the Harvard men in Cincinnati, more than 20 in number, who had entered, or were about to enter, the service of the United States were invited as guests of the club. Murray Seansgood, '00, president of the club, presided.

Hon. Julian W. Mack, LL.B. '87, of Chicago, United States Circuit Court Judge, now sitting in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit, at Cincinnati, spoke of the approaching centennial celebration of the Law School and the need of an endowment fund for the school. Robert Withington, '06, of Bloomington, Ind., related some of his experiences while serving in Belgium on the Belgian Relief Commission. Dr. J. L. Ransohoff, '01, Medical Department, Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, gave an account of what is going on there. Captain C. F. Cist, LL.B. '12, Company E, Cavalry, O. N. G., lately returned from the Mexican border, told of the

improved soldierly qualities of the National Guard. Abbott A. Thayer, '04, spoke of his recent travels through Russia, and expressed the opinion that that country would not make a separate peace with Germany. Fred H. Chatfield, '12, who represented the Belgian Relief Commission in Belgium, and, since his return has represented it in Cincinnati, and has taken the place of Lucien Wulsin, '10, as secretary of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Red Cross, (Wulsin having gone to Fort Benjamin Harrison as a lieutenant of engineers), made an appeal for the Red Cross. Lient. Rufus Van Voast, M.D. '06, Medical Department, Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Thomas, showed on a screen photographs which he had taken while in the trenches in Europe as a member of the French Foreign Legion. J. J. Rowe, '07, sang the national airs of the Allies.

NEW YORK HARVARD CLUB

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City was held on May 25. The following officers were elected: President, F. R. Appleton, '75; vice-president, E. J. Wendell, '82; secretary, J. D. Greene, '96; treasurer, H. B. Clark, '01; members of the board of managers, to serve until 1920, R. P. Perkins, '84, T. W. Slocum, '90, F. R. Martin, '93, L. P. Marvin, '98, Richard Whitney, '11; members of the committee on admissions, to serve until 1920, F. R. Outerbridge, '96, M. F. Sullivan, '00, Charles Gilman, '04, Guy Emerson, '08, Paul Cushman, '13, J. K. Hodges, '14, Theodore Sizer, '16.

After the election, the club adopted resolutions expressing its appreciation of the services of Langdon P. Marvin, '98, and John W. Prentiss, '98, who have been, respectively, secretary of the club for ten years, and treasurer for four years.

Austen G. Fox, '69, in behalf of the committee appointed to draft resolutions commemorating the life and services of Joseph H. Choate, '52, read an eloquent tribute, which was adopted by a rising vote.

Captain Constant Cordier, commandant of the Harvard R. O. T. C., gave an interesting account of the formation of the Harvard Corps and the course in military science. Major-General Bell, commander of the Eastern Division, U. S. A., spoke in the warmest terms of his predecessor, General Leonard Wood, and of the work which Bishop Brent is doing in the Philippines. Bishop Brent was the last speaker; the subject of his address was "The Responsibility of America in the Great War", and it was one of the most memorable ever given in the clubhouse.

At the University

Captain William Storrs Bowen and Captain James Andrew Shannon, the two U. S. Army officers who are assisting Captain Cordier in training the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps, together with Major Paul J. L. Azan, Major Jean deReviere de Mauny, Captain Adolphe Dupont, Captain Marcel de Jarny, Lieutenant André Morize, and Second Lieutenant Jean Marie Giraudoux, have been appointed members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for the rest of the current academic year.

Captain William R. Rush, Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, paid a visit, with his staff, to the Cruft Laboratory on Thursday, May 24. Captain Rush and his staff inspected the radio school which has been established in the Laboratory and has about 110 students. H. B. Kent and B. J. Leonard, respectively, commander and executive officer of the school, are attached to the Navy Yard, and the school is listed as a branch station of the Yard.

The Harvard Dental School will celebrate next November its 50th anniversary. The arrangements are in charge of a committee consisting of Dean Smith, the Administrative Board of the School, twenty members of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association, five members of the Harvard Odontological Society, and three members at-large.

Professor Raoul Blanchard, of the University of Grenoble, finished last week his term of service as exchange professor at Harvard. Before returning to France, he will take a trip through the West.

Rev. Elwood Worcester, rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. D. C. Gardner, chaplain of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, will preach next Sunday.

The Francis H. Burr, 1909, Fund Scholarship for the current academic year has been awarded to William Brackett Snow, Jr., '18, of Stoneham, Mass. Snow played guard on the football eleven last fall and was captain of the wrestling team.

G. A. Percy, '18, of Arlington, J. M. Franklin, '18, of New York City, and Hampton Robb, '18, of Cleveland, have been chosen as the undergraduate members of the Athletic Committee for the academic year 1917-18.

Captain Dupont, of the French Mission, is lecturing at Dartmouth College one or two evenings a week, on modern warfare.

The Ricardo Prize Scholarship for the academic year 1917-18 has been awarded to R. L. Wolff, 1G., of Cleveland.

Three scholarships of \$200 each have been offered in the School of Architecture. They will be awarded to the candidates who stand highest in a competition in architectural design to be conducted by the University. The competition is in charge of Professor H. L. Warren, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture.

An ambulance unit, made up almost wholly of students in the University, will sail for France on or about June 2. It will be known as "The Harvard Unit." Among the members are Captain Dadmun and E. L. Casey of last year's football eleven.

Robert W. Sayles, '01, of Brookline, has given to the University, in memory of his sister, Caroline M. Sayles, a model of Kilauea, the Hawaiian volcano. The model, which is about 15 feet across, was made by George C. Curtis, '06.

The Debating Council has elected the following officers: President, C. E. Fraser, '18, of Champaign, Ill.; vice-president, E. R. Roberts, 1L., of Cape Girardeau, Mo.; secretary, Lawrence Dennis, '19, of Washington, D. C.

The William H. Baldwin prize of \$100, offered by the National Municipal League for the best essay on "Tendencies in Municipal Budget-Making", has been awarded to Albert E. Marks, '17, of Youngstown, O.

Leave of absence for the next academic year has been granted to Robert W. Willson, Ph.D., Professor of Astronomy, and William H. Schofield, Ph.D., Professor of Comparative Literature.

Arrangements have been made for registering those members of the University who come within the age-limits fixed by the Federal act in regard to compulsory enlistment for the war.

President Lowell will deliver the baccalaureate address to the members of the class of 1917, in Appleton Chapel at 4 P. M. on Sunday, June 17.

A committee of six undergraduates has been appointed to rouse interest among Harvard students in the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

Dr. G. M. Allen spoke on "Bats" at the meeting of the Zoölogical Club last Monday.

1914 AMBULANCE

It is proposed that the class of 1914 raise a fund for equipping and maintaining an ambulance during the war. Members of the class who wish to contribute to the fund are asked to make their checks payable to Leverett Saltonstall and to send them to him at 50 State St., Boston.

Alumni Notes

M.D. '66—Newton Ramsey Colter died on April 7 in Fredericton, N. B.

'69—Professor Francis G. Peabody, at a Baptist meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, on May 21, gave an address on the war.

'81—Ezra H. Baker has been elected president of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital, to succeed Edward H. Mason, '69, who died on March 21.

'87—A. T. Dudley will be on sabbatical leave of absence from Noble and Greenough School, Boston, next year.

'92—Charles A. Winter has become a member of the law firm of Rockwood & Lark, 60 Broadway, New York City.

'94—Carl T. Keller has gone to Washington on a brief appointment with the American Red Cross. He is still manager of Lybrand Bros. & Montgomery, certified public accountants, 50 Congress St., Boston.

'94—Frederick L. Olmsted was elected the first president of the American Institute of City Planning, which was organized at Kansas City on May 11.

'97—Theodore Lyman, Assistant Professor of Physics and Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory at Harvard, has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

'99—Edwin B. Wilson, Professor of Mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has become head of the department of physics at that institution, in place of Professor Charles R. Cross, who has retired.

D.M.D. '00—Frank W. Snow was married in Brookline, Mass., on May 21, to Miss Rosamond Dean. Snow is a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve, and was a member of the first contingent of the Harvard Surgical Unit which went to France.

'01—Arthur H. Morse is with the Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation, Ithaca, N. Y. His address in Ithaca is 123 Hudson St.

'02—Joseph C. Grew, who was first secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin before the breaking off of relations between the United States and Germany, spoke before the Commercial Club in Boston on May 22.

'04—Charles W. Harris, first sergeant, C Company, of the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts, is at the training camp at Plattsburg.

A.M. '04—Henry J. Cadbury will be next year a member of the faculty of the new Moses Brown Graduate School of Haverford College.

'05—Ralph W. Dennen, M.D. '09, was married in East Boston, Mass., on May 16 to Miss Margaret May Alexander.

'05—A daughter, Jane Darby, was born on May 14 to Guilford Darby Scholl and Emma (Bullock) Scholl, at Brookline, Mass. Scholl resigned the position of construction superintendent with the Walter E. Lummus Co., to become superintendent of the electrolytic zinc plant of the River Smelting and Refining Co., at Keokuk, Ia.

A.M. '05—James E. Winston published an article on "Robert J. Walker, Annexationist," in the April number of the *Texas Review*.

Ph.D. '05—James B. Pratt, A.B. (Williams) '08, has been appointed Mark Hopkins Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy at Williams.

'06—O. A. Mather, a member of the staff of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, is at the Fort Sheridan Training Camp.

A.M. '06—Stanley King, of the W. H. McElwain Co., Boston, has been elected a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'07—W. Power Blodget was married on September 15, 1916, to Miss Ellen Putnam Andrews, of Brookline, Mass. They are living at 5 Brimmer St., Boston.

'07—Henry H. Fay, Jr., is at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'07—Arthur E. Gilman, who had been secretary to A. E. Filene of Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston, died in Boston on March 9.

'08—Candler Cobb has become a member of the law firm of Rockwood & Lark, 60 Broadway, New York.

'09—Howard M. Parshley, who is a graduate student at the Bussey Institution, will next year be assistant professor of zoölogy at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

'09—Robert E. Rogers has been appointed assistant professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'09—Thompson S. Sampson has been elected vice-president and a director of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., of Boston. His address remains 18 East 41st St., New York.

'09—Fitch A. Winchester, LL.B. '13, has moved his law office to 85 Devonshire St., Boston, where he will also look after the practice of Weston B. Flint, '03, LL.B. '07, who is a corporal at the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'10—Walter Lippmann was married in New York on May 24 to Miss Faye Albertson.

'11—Oliver M. Chadwick, on his return from the Mexican border last fall with Bat-

tery A. Massachusetts Artillery, took the training course in aviation at Newport News; he has now finished his training in France, and become a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps. His address is 23 Avenue de Bois de Bologne, Paris.

'11—A second daughter, Helen Clark, was born on April 26 to James P. Long and Frances (Chadwick) Long, of Naples, N. Y.

'12—Lewis J. Catheron has given up his position as chief clerk of the accounting department of the El Paso Electric Railway Co., and joined the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Tex.

'12—James G. McNeil was married in Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., on May 9 to Miss Miriam Speers.

'12—Morton S. Robbins, who has been since his graduation with the Churchill & Alden Co., shoe manufacturers, Brockton, Mass., is with the American Writing Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass. His address in Holyoke is 243 Linden St.

'12—H. W. Smith will next year be head of the English department at the Ethical Culture School, New York City.

A.M. '12—George S. Dickinson, who was last year assistant professor of the history of music at Oberlin College, is assistant professor of the history and theory of music at Vassar College.

'13—The engagement of Hamilton V. Bail to Miss Virginia Sutherland, Wilson College, '12, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. H. Sutherland, has been announced.

'13—W. Vernon Booth, Jr., has joined the Lafayette Flying Corps in France.

'13—L. B. Duff is with the American Sheet & Tinplate Co. as assistant resident engineer in charge of the construction of an addition to the Farrell works of the company. His temporary address is 52 South Oakland Ave., Sharon, Pa.

'13—The engagement of Ira B. Gorham to

Miss Ruth Gertrude Purple, Minnesota, '13, of Minneapolis, Minn., has been announced.

'13—Nathaniel E. Paine, Jr., is with Company 10, Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Fort Myer, Va.

A.M. '13—Charles S. Crow, a member of the faculty of West Virginia University, will exchange work during the summer with Professor Edwin A. Lee, of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

'14—Elmore Theodore Cohen died in Boston on April 2.

'14—Harry D. Kroll is with the Boston Paper Board Co. His home address is 9 Wales St., Dorchester, Mass.

'15—Edwin F. Cahill is with the National India Rubber Co., Bristol, R. I.

'15—R. Walston Chubb is a member of the Officers' Reserve Training Corps at Fort Riley, Kan.

'15—Edwin S. Smith, who has been dramatic editor of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, is now assistant city editor of the Hartford, Conn., *Times*.

D.M.D. '15—Frank H. Cushman was married on May 16 to Miss Ida May Buckley, of Exeter, N. H. Dr. Cushman served with the first two contingents of the Harvard Surgical Unit in France, and is now dental surgeon to the base hospital unit organized at the Boston City Hospital.

'16—Laurence Curtis, 2d, was badly injured while taking a lesson in a flying-boat recently at the Atlantic Coast Aeronautical Station at Newport News, Va.

'16—Franklin H. Pike, who has been studying this year in the Harvard Graduate School, is with E. A. Shaw & Co., cotton buyers, Boston. His home address is 5 Meacham Road, North Cambridge, Mass.

'16—A. W. Vinal is in Company 14 of the New England Division at Plattsburg, N. Y.

A.M. '16—William G. Bean is assistant in history at Harvard.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 10 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81.
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87.
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingame, '91.
Ellery Sedgwick, '04.
E. M. Grossman, '04.
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

Charles G. Saunders, '67, *Lawrence*.
George Wigglesworth, '74, *Milton*.
Odin Roberts, '80, *Boston*.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, *Brookline*.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, *Boston*.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, *Chicago*.
Frederick Winsor, '91, *Concord*.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, *Cambridge*.
James H. Perkins, '98, *New York*.
John W. Prentiss, '98, *New York*.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, *Boston*.
John Richardson, '08, *Canton*.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917.

NUMBER 35.

News and Views

"Use Hospitality." The figures representing the composition of the Harvard Reserve Officers'

Training Corps show that in addition to the 899 Harvard graduates and undergraduates in the Corps there are 213 men from fifty-four other colleges than Harvard, and 156 without college affiliations. Here are 369 men to whom Harvard College should extend the positive hospitality due to strangers within our gates. Apart from the human considerations which dictate so obvious a course, it may well be looked upon as an opportunity to place Harvard where it should stand in the eyes of many outside its immediate circle.

There is no disguising the fact that Harvard has a reputation—no matter whether deservedly or not—for a certain self-sufficiency and aloofness with regard to the rest of the world. There was never a better opportunity either to correct this impression or to remove the grounds for it. The incoming freshman is welcomed with "bibles" and receptions. Attempts are also made to give the Summer School students some sense of being at home. Surely no less should be done for the visiting members of the Officers' Training Corps. To extend to them the hospitality of the Union would be no less than fitting. There must be in the Harvard faculties many teachers from colleges represented in the R. O. T. C. A faculty reception affording an opportuni-

ty for some social intercourse between the new and the older comers to Harvard from these colleges should certainly be possible. Overcrowded as these final days of the college year are for everybody, it is hard to believe that no cranny of time could be found for some such acts of hospitality as these words are intended to suggest.

It may even be questioned whether the Harvard flag should be one of the two banners carried in a corps which has far outgrown its local origin and now bears primarily a national aspect. If any flag but that of the United States is to be borne, should it not be the flag of France? This recognition of the French officers to whom the whole corps owes so much would express a spirit which pervades the University perhaps more completely than that embodied in the marching of men from fifty-five American colleges under the banner of Harvard.

* * *

Captain Cordier's Departure.

When it was made known last week that the War Department had ordered Captain Cordier's withdrawal from the command of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, probably at the end of the academic year, to become a member of the General Staff of the Army, it could only be recognized that the government, which had promised Harvard its three captains merely so long as they could be spared from direct army service, was

giving to the national service that prime consideration which is its due. It would be ungracious indeed, however, if Harvard men should fail to realize and express at this time their obligation to Captain Cordier. To his energy and ability as a commanding officer the success of the Harvard Regiment of last year was primarily due. This year, since the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was established, and through all the mutations in its plans attending the confused state of a country suddenly at war, he has had many difficulties to overcome, and has already brought the corps to a state of high efficiency. The heartiest good wishes of the Harvard community will go with him to his new field of labor, the importance of which is to be measured by the fact that the General Staff is the body of officers to whom the whole military conduct of the war is entrusted.

* * *

**The Defense
of the Classics.**

The perennial question of the place of the classics in the ideal scheme of modern education has been brought again into the foreground of academic discussion by a conference held last Saturday at Princeton under the auspices of the classical department of Princeton University. This would probably never have been but for the widely heralded plans for a "modern school", embodying the ideas of practical education made familiar chiefly through the writings of Dr. Abraham Flexner, and soon to take form at Columbia as the "Lincoln School of Teachers College", maintained by the Rockefeller General Education Board. A spokesman for the conference has been quoted as saying in advance that it was "not intended as an attack on the General Education Board, but merely to voice opposition to the system of teaching suggested by it."

The case for the classics has rarely been stated with more authority than on this occasion. It was evidently with astute design that the voice of the professor of Latin or Greek was heard, if at all, far less clearly than that of such men of varied learning as the President of the United States, who wrote a letter containing the apposite sentence, "there is no sanity comparable with that which is schooled in the thoughts that will keep"; the presidents of several associations of scientists, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and the Southern Railway; editors of commanding newspapers in New York; and Senator Lodge, who touched upon some of the results of practical education as seen in Europe today, and made an appeal of characteristic eloquence on behalf of the imagination as an object of special nurture in the processes of teaching. All these men, and others, experienced in life through widely varied contacts with it, spoke for classical learning as its warmest friends would have it defended.

It is greatly to be hoped that these addresses, even if there is no General Education Board to disseminate them, will meet with as liberal an opportunity to make their impression upon the American public as the arguments in favor of the "modern school" have received. The world in which we live is obviously no longer a place in which the classics can, or should, hold the relative position assigned to them in the education of our grandfathers. Neither is it a place which would not suffer grievously if their influence were to disappear as completely as some of the extremists seem bent upon banishing it. Before the modern school bears its perfect fruit, it is well for the whole fraternity of "educators" to consider some of the fruits of what has gone before, to give serious heed, for example, to such testimony as

the Princeton conference brought forth, and to lay restraining hands on a pendulum too violently swinging in one direction.

The article contributed to this issue of the BULLETIN by a recent graduate of Harvard, who is teaching Latin at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., has a timely value, while the classics are under discussion, for the evidence it offers that our younger generation of scholars still has something in common with the older.

* * *

Intercollegiate Athletics.

Although the newspapers have recently printed optimistic articles about

the early renewal of intercollegiate athletics, there are no indications that conditions at Harvard next fall will be essentially different from those which now exist.

Much will depend, of course, on the amount of attention which the undergraduates wish to give to military training; the intensive work now carried on by the Reserve Officers' Training Corps takes practically the whole time of all its members, and such a schedule next year will make it impossible for the students to participate in intercollegiate athletics, or even in competition which might be confined to the members of the University. Moreover, the undergraduates, in their present state of mind are not greatly interested in anything but military matters.

If, however, military training is reduced next year to a minimum, the interest in athletics may revive sufficiently to bring about informal contests with other colleges. The development of teams, under such circumstances, must begin from the very bottom. Almost all of the prominent athletes have gone away from Cambridge and are in the training camps, the aviation squads, the naval

reserve, the ambulance corps, or some other branch of service in preparation for, or participation in, the war; few, if any, of them will return to College in the autumn, and their places on the football eleven and the other teams must be filled by new and inexperienced men. Such a condition of things would not be wholly disadvantageous, for it might tend to change the atmosphere in which intercollegiate athletics have been fostered. There has been no peace in the minds of many enthusiasts "without victory." This is the professional rather than the amateur attitude towards competitive sport. The loss of it would be a positive gain.

* * *

Commencement Plans.

Graduates who are accustomed to look at the annual list of class reunions with an eye directed only to the arrangements made for their own classes will do well this year to give it a more careful scrutiny. They will find it a suggestive index of the marked difference between the Commencement of 1917 and the celebrations of other years. The omission of class dinners, the devotion of class funds to the support of the R. O. T. C. and other patriotic causes, the absence of the ball game and boat race are suggestive reminders of the great change. Were it possible to give the program in more detail, we have no doubt that many other tokens of this time of seriousness would appear. Among them, and still more in the personal plans of individuals, we believe that the general sympathy of Harvard men with the movement for war-time prohibition would find expression. Were the country not manifestly uppermost in all this prospect, there would be small reason to look forward to Commencement this year. As it is, we anticipate a memorable festival.

Morituri Salutamus

A Latin Teacher's Apologia pro Vita Sua

BY H. C. KITTREDGE, '12

THE recitation in beginning Latin was going badly; the youngsters were "all balled up", and I was getting excited myself—so for the sake of clearing the atmosphere I asked: "What are you fellows studying Latin for anyway?" Goodness knows what sort of an answer I expected, but it is always safe to expect something from boys of this age. As I listened to their ideas on the subject, it was easy to sympathize with the missionary who is told by an amiable cannibal that he believes implicitly in God, the Ten Commandments, and the Resurrection. One little chap with an excited eye and his black hair all towed from a recent encounter with the declension of *hic*, decided it was "so he could read the mottoes in the chapel, sir." There was a revelation! I hadn't known there were any mottoes in the chapel. The next believed that the study of Latin helped him to spell English words; nobody could deny that. Another sheepishly confessed that his mind was benefiting from the constant strain it underwent in memorizing forms. This raised the inevitable laugh, but truth had again been hoisted from the bottom of the well. A twelve-year-old philologist was convinced that Latin was the basis of all modern languages, such as French and English, and that many of the words were just the same.

There is no need to give any more — there were enough to send me home in a profoundly thoughtful state of mind — for the time has come when a Latin teacher must justify his profession, if it can be justified. We are drowning and gladly clutch at even such slim straws as are offered by our classes with obvious intent to please. But the most

enthusiastic optimism must hesitate to accept these verdicts as sincere declarations of opinion, because young boys do not think enough to have any opinions. There is, of course, truth in each of them: it is pleasant to be able to read mottoes, but not vital. Our young friend's mind was benefiting from the memorizing of *amavero, amaveris*; the philologist was backed in his declaration by no less austere a figure than Grimm, and a boy who knows the words *de* and *scribo* will not write "*discribe*." But are these somewhat isolated benefits worth the five or six laborious years that conduct a boy from Collar and Daniell to the Aeneid? Much of the time seems barren and many of the years are toil. Latin mottoes are scarcer than they were. Spelling is still taught from spelling books, and six years is a long time. Grudgingly we must admit, at the peril of our salaries, that unless Latin does more than this it is failing to justify its continued existence in secondary school curricula.

So we walk thoughtfully home, wondering vaguely whether Culture, that solace of the cornered Latin teacher, will not save us now as it has comforted thousands before us, and we pick up the current *Atlantic Monthly*. There we read Dr. Flexner's interesting essay on "Education and Mental Discipline." By the time we have finished, our vague anxiety has become panic. What chance have we before these onslaughts of relentless logic launched at us by an alert and scientific educational theorist? Because we are forced to agree, step by step, with much of his argument, and one of his most telling points gave the death blow to our refuge of Culture when it said that boys do not study Latin long enough

or learn it well enough to derive any cultural benefit from it. But there must be some escape! We have been jolted out of our easy-going and thoughtless existence, and have been put on our mettle. And I wonder whether in such a situation it is Egotism to resort to autobiography. I think not; consciously or unconsciously nearly all of us establish ourselves as criteria for all sorts of questions, and it is fair enough here, because most of us school teachers are not nowadays wearers of the Phi Beta Kappa key and in our youth were quite ordinary specimens of Young America.

So we look back—and it is not so very far back—to the days when we too were groaning under the lash of the second periphrastic and perspiring mildly to the tune of dactylic hexameters; and we try to decide whether we derived any positive good therefrom. We studied Latin no longer and learned it no better than our contemporaries. We took what was required for entrance to college, and no more; and Dr. Flexner has told us that we received no cultural benefit. Ah! We see a glimmer of hope—almost excitedly we light a second pipe and thank Dr. Flexner for having startled us into a realization of our blessings, for we never knew till now that they were blessings at all.

From a chaotic welter of arbitrary paradigms emerges radiant a line of poetry, dust-covered and almost forgotten—and that line is one of the eternal verities: "Forsitan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit." But this is rank sentimentality. We are here to justify if possible our job of teaching Latin. We didn't know until now that it had benefited us culturally, but we see it plainer all the time.

No duller book was ever written than Caesar's "Gallic War,"—we believed so when we read it first, and our opinion has not changed. But in it we made the immediate, the intimate, and, in spite of ourselves, the permanent acquaintance of a general of the calibre of Joffre. We detested

him at the time because he seemed to be unaware of the existence of direct discourse. But we knew him, and through our detestation, respected his indomitable will and stoic optimism;—through his character (we didn't know it until just now) we learned the meaning of Power and what it meant to be a Roman. Has this knowledge no claim to a place in the shade of the tree of Culture?

And next came Cicero, the bland egotist and the relentless annihilator of Catiline, who gave us a glimpse of what internal enemies Rome was combatting while Caesar was beating back the Gauls among the marshes of Belgium. Him, too, we found a bit dull, enlivened here and there by the "17 cuss words", but more nearly to be endured than the stereotyped formulae of Caesar. He taught us the invaluable lesson that the world, even politically, is improving, when he showed us that a Catiline could sit in the Roman Senate, and that perfectly outrageous epithets in no way sullied the lips of the most perfect gentleman of Rome. Perhaps we may cater to the existing mania for system so far as to label this beneficial knowledge, "Optimism as Political Science." Must it be scorched by the sun of savagery—or may it too be given a seat in Culture's shade?

And Virgil? Why, I have heard school boys themselves admit that they enjoyed Virgil—corruption, you see, has begun at the centre! Who, indeed, can accompany unmoved the luckless Aeneas from the flaming Towers of Troy through storms and whirlpools and shipwreck to the uncharted coast of Africa; who can witness the "pangs of dispris'd love" that pierce the heart of the unhappy Dido, and accompany the Great Wanderer across the Mediterranean to the tune of stunning hexameters until at length he reaches the shores of Alba Longa and peace! Who, I say, can follow him through all

these adventures, and end as he began, unmoved?

But here our opposing theorist ceases to be a theorist and drops a terribly practical bomb into the midst of our air castle. He asks us how many of the boys who are painfully extracting uncertain meanings from Caesar, from Cicero, and from Virgil ever stop to be impressed with Caesar's greatness of character, to be thankful that New York is not so corrupt as Rome, or to realize that the *Aeneid* is written in hexameters at all? It is a very fair question, and rare pedagogical veracity forces us to answer "about one in every hundred." But that need not—it does not—discourage us. Boys are of course kept too busy and too strenuously happy to give any thought to anything. Boyhood is the one glorious time of life when thought does not exist, and for our answer to the bomb of the theorizer we again resort to the one thing on which we are the greatest living authority—autobiography, reminding our friends again that our watch-chain is unadorned.

We did not dream any dreams or see any visions arising through the Mediterranean fog of the *Aeneid*—we saw only a huge pencilled mark at the end of forty lines or so, and our only exultation came as we watched that mark "creeping like snail unwillingly" nearer. That—we admit with all candor—was our own experience and the experience of thousands of our contemporaries. But afterward—two, four, perhaps ten—years later comes the appreciation. We can hold up our heads with the best of them at the mention of Cassandra and the Wooden Horse: Laocoön is more than a name: Caesar is an intimate, if intensely dull, associate, and when somebody says "Catiline" we do not ask if it is the name of a new brand of automobile. So far as I am aware nobody outside Webster has had courage enough to define Culture, but we have no qualms,—the rigidest lexicographer would hardly exclude these benefits from its shelter.

And so does not our job justify itself after all? Is not a seed being sown which will flourish by and by? And can we not face our class in beginning Latin tomorrow morning at nine o'clock feeling sure that our doctrine is good doctrine?

And so we would settle back in contentment to enjoy peace and the balm of a clear conscience. But, alas, there is no peace. Our theorist has a mind like a razor and the energy of a Builder of Carthage. And it is well that he has, else we of the old guard should fossilize, ensnared in the mesh of our own gerundives. He tells us that we still are wrong; that we are not justified in setting ourselves up as criteria for the whole world of boyhood, that times have changed and that the atmosphere of our own youth is not the atmosphere of the youth of our sons, who prefer Rivets and Railroads and Subways to Violets and Sunsets and Sonnets. He admits the beauty of Latin literature, but insists that it is pearls before the swine (God save the mark!) of Young America, and that no forced diet of pearls ever turned swine into fauns.

You see we are given no rest,—hardly have we caught our breath after the first onslaught before we are attacked with equal vigor from another angle. But even school-teachers are human, and as we grow desperate our tempers quite humanly show signs of strain. That is why we say—purely to gratify our dying love for repartee—that we are not anxious to have faun-like sons who would rather memorize "She Walks in Beauty" than knock a home run. We are not disturbed because their diet does not change them from Jack the Giant-Killer to Little Lord Faudleroy. We are even inclined to endorse the diet the more on that account. But let us not forget that this is a solemn subject; it really is hard to answer the objection that the rising generation is a terribly materialistic one,—and certainly we cannot deny it. But when a man's bread and butter is attacked he

becomes a creature of infinite resource. Let us see then what we can do to repel this new assault.

We are hampered at the outset by an unfortunate habit of telling the truth. As we look around among our boys we see many who would spend their time far better than in trying to quench their thirst at the waterless spring of Latin Literature. But we are tired of forever being on the defensive, so will retaliate, and assert boldly that if we are hampered by the truth, so is our theorist hampered by a fatal error of generalization. Boys are not, like cartridges, cast by millions from the same mould, and it is not sense to work on that hypothesis. Merely because we find, as we run over the boys in our classes, some who are manifestly beating their heads in vain against a wall

of stone and pining for courses on bridge-building, shall we immediately conclude that all of them are similarly occupied? For if we are honest in admitting the misfits, we are equally honest in the assertion that there are plenty who are not misfits, who actually are benefiting visibly from being forced to read the Lives of Nepos and the Campaigns of Caesar. These we would keep in our classes, the others we would entrust (vain desire!) to the department of Engineering.

But we talk at such length! Long ago we had said all that we had to say—long ago our conscience became clear! If we have done nothing else we have convinced ourselves that Latin is not yet an evil. We are glad, and gladly we return to our life of cloistered unreality.

The Philosophy of Waldo Emerson Forbes,'02

BY WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING, '01, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

MOST books of original scripture are small: the tones into which their commentators have expanded them testify to the pregnancy of that prior thinking. This is one of the original books,* searching, tight-woven, full of compressed light. It is original not in the sense that it cries out on each page the contrasts between new and old, but in the better sense that its contact with things real and lasting is unbroken: it comes of an authentic and firsthand experience. It deals with the elementary and ultimate things,—belief, nature, the soul, necessity and fate, good and evil, immortality. On all these matters it has something to say which has been hitherto unsaid; and many things to say which have never been so well said. But the main thing about it is that it is the record of a true and competent vision.

The ground plan of the book is simple and is one of its elements of power. It follows the outline of the universal biography of belief,—illusion, disillusion, reillusion. This plan might fairly be called the argument; for it becomes a claim upon the assent of the

reader through its coincidence with the history of his own thinking. It descends with him into the plain of hard fact, the world of physical law and fate; it understands and does honor to the spirit of realism, objectivity, mechanism, in which man appears to himself as simply a "tree of nerves"; and then it points out what the mechanistic view omits, namely the only realities that count, including the mind that has devised the mechanistic scheme of things.

The word reillusion suggests that the author may be taking refuge in subjectivity, re-adopting early fancies because he prefers them to the facts or, like a good pragmatist, wishing to superimpose them upon the facts. Some of his language might easily bear this interpretation: "We cannot afford to scorn dreams". . . . "We cannot afford to ignore the unknown or mystic side of facts." There is a touch of audacity and challenge in this choice of words. But the meaning here is the reverse of the cherishing of myth for myth's sake. It is an assertion that the solidest truth lies in the same quarter with our best presentiment; and it is our sterner, not our laxer, thinking that renews our hold upon it. "There comes a time when the most exact truth appears like a fairy story, gives us the same wonder that a miracle would

*"Cycles of Personal Belief", by Waldo Emerson Forbes. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York, 1917. pp. ix, 151.

have given us before. And as the daylight of ideas shines brighter, the witchery is not dispelled, but rather we recognize that it also is reasonable. The state of reillusion is not the fostering of old illusions, but the return of fulness and wonder to every impression."

The truth is that it is impossible to get at any of the deeper truth of the world except by the medium of ideas, and the work of ideas always introduces us more completely into our own minds. There is thus a subjective element in all knowledge of reality; and what we call genius is in direct proportion to the degree of subjectivity which can be brought to bear upon the major facts. Hence every thinker who gets beyond the elements is impressed by the central position of consciousness in the world of truth; and it is no accident that this becomes a primary article of faith in the book before us. "Consciousness is primary. Its objects are secondary." "All reality is seated in the present." "The feeling that you are free is real. The facts, the events of the world stream away from this core of existence in all directions. As we begin to treat our own consciousness with the reverence which is its due, romance begins to steal into the world, now here and now there, until one day we discover that the poetic element which we thought we had analyzed and explained, had in reality eluded us."

There is a tradition in philosophy which looks upon all imagination as the tempter, when one is seeking truth; and on the other hand, our greater prose-poets and prophets, men like Emerson, Maeterlinck, Carlyle, have seldom cared deeply for the mathematics of ideas. When there appears a mind so tempered as to trust the poetry and the logic of the world alike, not for their own sakes but as ways of getting at reality, we have hope that a profounder justice will be done. It is this temper which seems to me most distinctive in this book. Bergson saw as clearly that the artist is a metaphysician, and that the metaphysician must be an artist; but it has seemed necessary to Bergson to discount the co-operative work of reason. In the work before us nothing is carried very far; but the true principle is understood and avowed. There is no flinching from the requirements of reason nor from its final object, "the absolute." "if we believe in ideas at all, we believe in them as absolute criteria." And believing in them, it is our right and duty to make the beginning of possessing them in speech, of foreshadowing those "axiomatic propositions of consciousness back of which we cannot go." These perceptions of the absolute are what we must live by; but our grasp of them is gradual, and this fact designates the rôle of poetry.

"The poetic or deeper truths have always come in fragments; we must take them and be thankful for them, trusting that the cumulative intellectual effort of mankind will gradually outline and portray the greater unity of truth."

A creed of this kind must lend to a document a quality of wealth and austerity strangely mingled. One is first impressed, perhaps, by the power of the language, vivid, aphoristic, full of apt symbols. The literary merit is uneven. There are many memorable expressions, such as this,—"Faith departs from reason only in so far as it acts as a sort of momentum which carries us across unreasoned abysses." And there are not a few passages of marked beauty. In others, condensation, and especially the elision of threads of sequence, make the matter difficult. But the power of the thinking is sustained. If any ingredient of things is likely to be slighted in such a world-view, it is "the particular": for reason and poetry alike tend to subordinate the detail and the single fact to the universal. One is conscious at times of a Stoical trait in the outlook on individual destiny, and on the "lower sphere of being" where accident and error have permission to trouble mankind. But the Stoical trait is indispensable, and never more needed among us than at this moment. And the corrective is here also. "At last some hint tells us the slow combustion of mortality was lighted, even as the gleams of heaven are lighted, at Love's original fire, and the whole Universe burns."

C'est magnifique, et c'est la guerre!

F. G. PEABODY PROFESSORSHIP

The University has received a sum amounting to more than \$25,000, which has been raised to establish the Francis Greenwood Peabody Professorship in the Divinity School.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, says in a letter sent to President Lowell in behalf of the contributors to the fund:

"It is our wish that this foundation should be for a Professorship of Social Ethics and Pastoral Care, and we should like the income from the fund to be used at the present time in so far as the needs of the School require. Our hope is that the fund may receive accretions in the days to come so that eventually it may be of sufficient dimensions to support a full professorship. Until this end is reached, it would seem to our committee most fitting that the income should be used for someone of less rank than a professor. It is not our desire, however, to impose severe restrictions, but to promote so far as possible the general interests of the School."

Additions to the Gay Collection

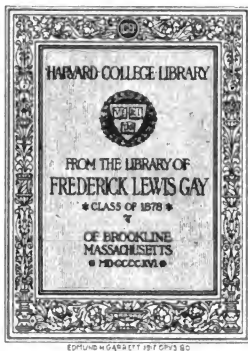
BY GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP, '93, WIDENER LIBRARIAN.

A SUPPLEMENTARY gift of selected volumes from the collection of the late Frederick Lewis Gay, fully equal in importance and value to that described in the BULLETIN of October 26, 1916, has been received by the College Library from Mrs. Josephine Spencer Gay, of Brookline. The library officials made a careful examination of Mr. Gay's books, and chose some 1500 volumes which were not in the Harvard

tracts gathered by that collector. Mr. Gay followed the same line, and bought books chiefly because they contained some information relating to this part of the country. He had a very keen appreciation of the value of incidental evidence. The story that might be revealed by a passing allusion or a variant imprint had a strong attraction for him, and he sought persistently, and with extraordinary success, for the clue which should explain it.

The individual volumes in this gift cover a wide range. There are such famous works as Hubbard's "History of New England" (an unrecorded variation), Wigglesworth's "Day of Doom" (the earliest complete copy extant of an American edition), and the first edition of Nathaniel Ward's "Simple Cobbler of Aggawam." Other titles are familiar, but merely as names because the books themselves, such as William Coddington's "Demonstration of True Love" or the John Eliot portion of the tract "Of the Conversion of 5900 East Indians", are very hard to find. Others, like Thomas Maule's letter to George Keith, or his "New England Persecutors Mauld", and "The Yankees War Hoop, or the Lord North's Te Deum for the Victorious Defeat at Boston", are so scarce as to be virtually unknown even to the professional historians.

An incidental benefit from this gift is that it has brought a more general realization of the strength of Harvard's "Americana." Many of the most precious books in the collection have been there for a century or more, and it is only when some special occasion arises that the value which time has given to them is realized. Widely scattered under various subjects, many works which have the greatest sentimental or accidental value are apt to be lost sight of. The Harvard Library possesses what would



BOOKPLATE FOR THE GAY COLLECTION.

Library or were for some special reason desirable additions to it. There are a few examples of beautiful printing, some bibliographical works, a little English literature; but nearly all of these books will be placed upon the already richly stored American history shelves at Harvard. All of the volumes will be marked by a special book plate, which Mrs. Gay has had engraved by Edmund H. Garrett.

Mr. Gay inherited a part of the library of his grandfather, Dr. Winslow Lewis, and Harvard now obtains over 50 volumes made up of early New England

stand among the first dozen collections of Americana, if these books were to be segregated or classified, as would be highly undesirable, according to the standards of the book collectors. It is, however, most desirable that Harvard men should know that the College has such a library. The gift of Mr. Gay's books has placed it appreciably higher in the scale of comparison with its rivals and nearer the rank it ought to hold.

HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

The *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, with its June Number, completes twenty-five years of existence and of service to the University. During all this period it has been independent of control by any single organization, but open to any and all Harvard men, and with the sole aim of service to the College in all its varied interests, and of preserving in permanent form its current history. It has aimed to maintain a high literary standard and has been fortunate in the ability and scholarship of its editors, who have been given a free hand, and to whose editorial skill much of the success of the *Magazine* is due.

For twenty-three years William Roscoe Thayer, '81, guided its destinies, and for the last two years William Richards Castle, Jr., '00, and now Mr. Castle, having been called to a high position under the Red Cross, where he can be of service to his country, has removed to Washington and been obliged to retire from the editorship. The Council of the *Magazine* on May 31 unanimously elected as editor Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, '87, the present editor of the BULLETIN, who will combine the editorial work of both publications. They welcome Mr. Howe and feel sure that in his joint editorship he will be of material advantage to these publications, which through him can work together for the good of the College.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, '82,
President of the Harvard Graduates'
Magazine Association.

APPROPRIATE MUSIC

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

While the choice of an "Ave Maria" to be sung at Sanders Theatre when Marshal Joffre was given a degree may be fairly criticized as an inappropriate one, may not a reason for its performance be found in the fact that it was composed by the great Belgian, César Franck, born at Liège?

As to the use in the Sunday services at Appleton Chapel of music, in itself appropriate as to character and feeling but with Latin words not (theologically speaking) congruous with the traditions of the place or with the beliefs of most of the attendants, the question is not simple. It must be remembered that the repertory of (so-called) sacred music for men's voices is very limited, among the finest examples being those old motets and choruses with Latin words, of which we are speaking. There are the alternatives of doing without this beautiful music altogether, of retaining the original words (never mind what doctrinal points they may express), or of making a new set of innocuous English words. As these motets are singularly devotional in character (therein differing from most anthems to English words which we hear) I believe that the listener is conscious of that side almost exclusively, not paying attention to the exact meaning of the words to which the music is set.

ARTHUR FOOTE, '74.

THE HARVARD CONSERVATIVES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read with interest the letter of my classmate, Walter Prichard Eaton, in your issue of May 24, in which he suggests that President Lowell was defeated because he was President of Harvard and because he was supposedly opposed to the initiative and referendum. As one who, although a Harvard graduate and supposedly opposed to the initiative and referendum, has been elected for three years to the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, I venture to suggest that the very light vote, the position of his name on the ballot, and the great lack of interest among those who did take the trouble to vote, were far more potent causes of President Lowell's defeat than these mentioned by Mr. Eaton. While it is true that in some sections there is a prejudice against candidates who may be college graduates, a careful analysis of the situation will usually disclose the fact that it is the personality of the candidate which repels the voter and not the fact that he may have a college degree.

The letter also suggests that it is unfortunate that the majority of the Harvard graduates should be on the conservative side. In the recent election in Massachusetts, as in all elections, there may be found Harvard graduates who represent the varying political beliefs, and we should all be proud that such is the case. But my experience has been that it does not require activity or daring to vote for the initiative and referendum, old-age pension, recall of judges, or any other measure which may for the time being seem to meet the desires of the people, (and, if Mr. Eaton is conversant with Massachusetts politics, he knows that in nearly every case a vote of 2 to 1 or 4 to 1 means a minority and, in many cases, a small minority of the total electorate), but that it does require both activity and daring for any member of the Legislature or any other representative body to take the stand that any and all such proposed changes should be fully and carefully considered and that the whole truth should be known in regard to them before they are adopted. If a majority of the Harvard men who are interested in politics believe that our political progress should be slow and sure rather than hasty and ill-advised and believe in a steadily-advancing conservatism rather than in a radicalism which adopts every passing whim of the populace, I for one am proud of it.

ALBERT MINOT CHANDLER, '00.

CANDIDATES FOR OVERSEERS

The postal ballot for the nomination of Overseers, closed June 1, resulted in the following nominations:

Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, of Charleston, S. C.
 Arthur Woods, '92, of New York.
 Franklin Delano Roosevelt, '04, of New York.
 Francis Joseph Swayze, '79, of Newark, N. J.
 Jerome Davis Greene, '96, of New York.
 Charles Allerton Coolidge, '81, of Boston.
 Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02, of Boston.
 John Wheelock Elliot, '74, of Boston.
 Philip Mercer Rhineland, '91, of Philadelphia.
 Henry Wilder Keyes, '87, of North Haverhill, N. H.

These ten names are arranged in the order of the number of votes received by the respective candidates, and will stand in the same order on the official ballot of Commencement Day. There were in all twenty candidates for nomination. The remaining ten candidates stood in the following order in the number of votes polled in the postal ballot: Samuel Smith Drury, '01, Charles Pelham Curtis, '83, Benjamin Bowditch Thayer, '85, Henry Osborn Taylor, '78, Henry Smith Thompson, '99, David Abram Ellis, '94, George Rublee, '90, Robert Patterson Perkins, '84, Robert Hooper Stevenson, Jr., '97, and John Lord O'Brian, '96.

The total number of votes cast was 5,580 which is four less than the number recorded in the vote of last year, when for the first time all holders of Harvard degrees were included in the electorate. In the preceding year, 1915, there were 4,662 votes. The number of defective ballots has increased from 104 to 114.

COLLECTION OF COINS

The College Library has recently received from the executors of the estate of the late George Willett Van Nest, '74, of New York, a representative collection of gold coins of all nations, consisting of 220 pieces, valued at about \$1,500.

The Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps—a Photograph



WHEN the time for enrolling in the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps expired last week, the command consisted of 1,268 men; of these, 798 were students in the University at the time of their enlistment, 101 were alumni, 214 were graduates or undergraduates of other colleges or universities, and 156 had never been to college. Fifty-five institutions are now represented in the Corps.

The Corps was inspected in the Stadium on the afternoon of Memorial Day by General Edwards, U. S. A., commanding the Northeastern Department; he complimented the men on their appearance. About 8,000 people saw the review.

On Friday and Saturday of last week a more formal inspection was made by Lieutenant F. K. Ross, U. S. A., who had been detailed by the War Department to make a report on the work of the Corps. Lieutenant Ross said in an interview in the *Crimson* after he had completed his task:

I was greatly impressed with the Military Department of Harvard University in every respect, and I believe that the work that is going on in the Regiment is of the utmost importance. The intensive training is being carried on with the greatest keenness; the close order work and marching of the Regiment at the review was of the highest order and could be surpassed only by the cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

I sincerely congratulate Captains Cordier, Bowen and Shannon, the French Mission, the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army, the Faculty, and the entire personnel of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps for the great service they have rendered at this time.

The first battalion of the Corps is spending the whole of the present week at Wakefield, Mass., where the men are practising shooting on the rifle range; they are camping in tents. The second and third battalions are devoting about half of the week to topographical work on the grounds of the Oakley Country Club and to the construction of trenches and other fortifications in a tract of land near Fresh Pond; the latter operations

men in Front of the Widener Library on Memorial Day



are carried on under the supervision of the French officers. The second battalion will go to the rifle range next week, and the third battalion will follow in the week of June 18.

The members of the Corps were distressed last week by the news that Captain Cordier, the commandant, has been appointed to the General Staff of the Army and will soon have to abandon his work here. It is understood, however, that he will remain in Cambridge until the end of the college year. He will then turn over the command of the Corps to Captain Bowen, one of the two company officers of the army who have assisted Captain Cordier in training the Corps. Captain Bowen will have the aid of Captain Shannon and the six French officers, and the program of the Corps will be carried out as it was planned.

Captain Cordier came to Harvard University early in 1916, when he organized and drilled the Harvard Regiment. He was made Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and at Com-

mencement in 1916 received the honorary degree of A.M. He has given all his time during the current academic year to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

HARVARD AMBULANCE UNIT

The members of the Harvard Unit of the American Ambulance Field Service sailed last week for France. All but one of the men in the unit are either members or recent graduates of Harvard. The personnel is as follows:

J. O. Beebe, '16, W. J. Bingham, '16, J. J. Frenning, '16, E. A. Manning, '16, H. H. Dadmun, '17, H. H. Davis, '17, C. W. Adams, '18, R. vanW. Buel, '18, K. S. Gaston, '18, G. deL. Harris, '18, A. E. MacDougall, '18, Paul Squibb, '18, J. R. Stuart, '18, H. C. Wiswell, '18, J. D. Hutchinson, '19, H. W. Shepard, '19, H. B. Curry, '20, R. A. Curtis, '20, A. B. Frenning, '20, J. L. Bigelow, '1L, G. G. Emmons, '1L, Hayden Goodspeed, '1L, D. C. Wendell, '1G, John Wooldredge, '1G.B., and O. H. Burdon.

Bingham was first marshal of his class last year. Dadmun was captain of the 1916 football eleven, and most of the other undergraduates in the unit are, well known.

Harvard Men in National Service

THE following items have been received since the BULLETIN's publication of a similar list in its issue of May 24. Neither then nor now have we attempted to include all the men serving at Plattsburg and in similar camps as privates.

Military and Naval Service.

Arthur Adams, '99; ensign, U. S. N., on U. S. S. "Nebraska."

Frederic S. Allen, '16; ensign, aviation service, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Francis I. Amory, '17; ensign, aviation service, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Hamilton V. Bail, '13; 1st lieutenant of engineers, Reserve Corps.

John H. Baker, '15; sergeant, aviation service, Mineola, L. I.

W. L. Barnard, '99; ensign, U. S. N., on U. S. S. "DuPont."

Perry Belmont, '72; captain, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.

Nicholas Biddle, '00; captain, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army Reserve.

Norman W. Cabot, '98; ensign, aviation service, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Training Camp, Marblehead, Mass.

Benjamin Carpenter, '88; captain, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

J. M. Carter, Jr., '17; 2d lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps; now at the training camp at Fort Logan.

George I. Cross, '09; 1st lieutenant, 16th U. S. Infantry, Camp Fort Bliss, Tex.

J. A. Edgarton, '15; 2d lieutenant, U. S. A. Samuel Eliot, '11; U. S. Coast Patrol.

Edward W. Ellis, '11; captain, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army Reserve, ordered to active service at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

George R. Fearing, Jr., '93; ensign, aviation service, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Squantum Flying School.

T. J. Duncan Fuller, Jr., '15; sergeant, aviation service, Mineola, L. I.

Augustus P. Gardner, '86; colonel, Army Reserve.

Alfred Greenough, '08; ensign, Patrol Scout boat, "Harvard."

A. S. Harrington, '13; 2d lieutenant, U. S. A.

J. Amory Jeffries, '16; 1st lieutenant, Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, N. Y.

A. F. Kingman, '16; 2d lieutenant, U. S. A.

Junius S. Morgan, '14; ensign, Patrol Scout boat, "Corsair."

William G. Morse, '99; in command of the Scout Patrol boat 371, Naval Coast Defense Reserve.

Phillips W. Page, '09; ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force; instructor in aviation at the Naval Air Station, Squantum, Mass.

James P. Parker, '96; captain, National Naval Volunteers, Navy Yard, Boston.

E. M. Peters, Jr., '16; 2d lieutenant, U. S. A.

William McN. Rand, '09; ensign, Coast Patrol Service; on duty at Charlestown Navy Yard.

Floyd O. Reed, M.D. '11; assistant surgeon, U. S. S. "Wasp."

John P. Reynolds, Jr., '09; assistant paymaster, U. S. Naval Reserve Force; on duty at Naval Air Station, Squantum, Mass.

Junius A. Richards, '15; sergeant, aviation service, Mineola, L. I.

William L. Robinson, '16; private, U. S. Infantry; detailed on recruiting, 3 Tremont Row, Boston.

Archibald B. Roosevelt, '17; 2d lieutenant, Infantry, Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Joseph Sargent, '95; 2d lieutenant, 1st Provisional Regiment, Officers' Reserve Corps, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Philip H. Sherwood, '15; lieutenant, 17th Cavalry, U. S. A.

Thomas M. Sloane, Jr., '15; on the U. S. S. "Malay" of the Patrol Fleet.

Marshal Stearns, '99; captain, assigned to training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

William N. Taylor, '03; captain, 1st Battery Field Artillery, Officers' Reserve Corps, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Flavel S. Thomas, M.D. '74; Massachusetts Sanitary Reserve Corps.

Richard S. Townsend, '07; aviation service, Naval Reserve, Newport News, Va.

Roderick Tower, '15; sergeant, aviation service, Mineola, L. I.

H. Potter Trainer, '15; sergeant, aviation service, Mineola, L. I.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, '07; ensign, U. S. Navy.

James C. White, '17; ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, on board the "Birmingham."

E. E. Wise, '09; seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve Force; stationed at Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

Relief and Other Service.

Rodolphe L. Agassiz, '92; member of subcommittee on copper of the Council of National Defense.

John C. Brinsmade, '74; chairman of auxilli-

ary committee of Litchfield County of the Connecticut State Council of Defense.

J. D. Dole, '99; chairman of territorial committee on food supply, Hawaiian Islands.

William Endicott, '87; Red Cross Commission to France for relief and rehabilitation.

Walter Fischel, '02; director of medical service of Base Hospital No. 21, U. S. A., in Europe.

Rolfe Floyd, '95; major, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps; appointed chief of medical service of Base Hospital Unit 15, organized at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City.

Felix Frankfurter, LL.B. '06; assistant to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Percy Musgrave, '04, M.D. '08; lieutenant, Army Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, in Europe.

Frederick L. Olmsted, '94; member of Federal Engineering Committee.

James H. Perkins, '08; Red Cross Commission to France for relief and rehabilitation.

Benjamin M. Vance, '08; lieutenant, Army Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, in Europe.

Additional and Corrected Information.

H. S. Thompson, '99; director of military relief, Red Cross Supply Office, Washington, D. C.

Robert Withington, '06; Commission for Relief in Belgium, Bloomington, Ind. (not Cincinnati).

ANOTHER HOSPITAL UNIT CALLED

The medical and surgical unit, recruited under the auspices of the Massachusetts General Hospital and officially known as Base Hospital No. 6, has been called to the colors and will probably sail for France within ten days at the most.

A special service for the members of the Unit was held in Trinity Church, Boston, last Sunday. The church was crowded. The speakers were Bishop Lawrence, Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity, and Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, G.'11-12, one of the assistant ministers at Trinity, and chaplain of the Unit.

Almost all of the surgeons and physicians in the unit are Harvard men. Frederic A. Washburn, M.D. '06, is in charge; Richard C. Cabot, '80, M.D. '92, is at the head of the medical staff, and Lincoln Davis, '94, M.D. '08, is chief surgeon. Their military rank is that of major. The following rank as captains: H. C. Marble, M.D. '11, Beth Vincent, '08, M.D. '02, Z. B. Adams, M.D. '03, R. F. O'Neil, M.D. '97, W. J. Mixer, M.D. '06, Roger Kinnicut, '02, M.D. '06, F. C. Irving, '06, M.D. '10. The lieutenants are: R. A. Hatch, '03, M.D. '06, DeW. S. Clark, M.D.

'13, G. A. Leland, Jr., '07, M.D. '11, H. G. Tobey, M.D. '11, J. H. Means, '07, M.D. '11, George Clymer, '05, M.D. '11, P. D. White, '08, M.D. '11, W. S. Wright, M.D. '14, J. C. Aub, '11, M.D. '14, E. L. Oliver, '99, M.D. '04, C. A. L. Binger, '10, M.D. '14, W. H. Gullifer, D.M.D. '16, W. H. Sherburne, D.M.D. '16.

CLASS DAY TICKETS

Graduates will have this year the usual opportunity to obtain tickets for the various exercises on Class Day, Tuesday, June 19. Not more than six tickets of each kind will be sold to any graduate. The prices are: Yard tickets, 35 cents each; Memorial tickets, \$1 each; Stadium tickets, \$1.50 each.

Graduates may apply on blanks which can be obtained in Boston at the office of the Alumni Association and the Harvard Club, and in Cambridge at the Union, the Co-operative, and Leavitt & Peirce's. Applications should be sent, with a check and an addressed envelope stamped for 12 cents, to the 1917 Class Day Committee, H. A. A. office, Cambridge. These applications will not be received after June 9.

A special sale of tickets for the benefit of the graduates will be held at the office of the Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston, on June 16, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and another at the '77 Gate in Cambridge on Class Day, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

In addition to the tickets which a graduate may buy, he will receive free, when he files his application, one Yard ticket and one special Stadium ticket; the latter must not be transferred to any other person and will be good only if the holder marches with his class to the exercises in the Stadium.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS IN PROGRESS

Daily exercises in all the regular College courses ended last week, and the final examinations began immediately. Students, not now in residence at the University, who have entered some form of military service or other national service approved by the Administrative Boards, are not required to take the examinations, but students in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps must take the final examinations in courses in which they did not take the special final examinations held from April 28 to May 5, and students who have regularly pursued since that time any of the courses scheduled in the revised list of final examinations, even if they have previously taken some or all of the special final examinations, must take the regular final examinations in those courses.

Program for Commencement Week

THE program for the general events of Commencement week is as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 17.

11.00 A. M. Morning service in Appleton Chapel. Sermon by Rev. Earl Morse Wilbur, D.D.

4.00 P. M. Baccalaureate service in Appleton Chapel. Address by President Lowell.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, PHI BETA KAPPA DAY.

10.00 A. M. Business meeting of Phi Beta Kappa in Harvard Hall.

11.15 Procession will start for Sanders Theatre.

11.30 Phi Beta Kappa oration by President Alexander Meiklejohn, of Amherst College; poem by Hermann Hagedorn, '07.

1.00 P. M. Phi Beta Kappa dinner in the Harvard Union.

8.00 Senior spread and dance in Memorial Hall.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, CLASS DAY.

Plans to be announced.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, REUNION DAY.

Review of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the Stadium, hour to be announced.

11.30 A. M. Radcliffe Commencement at Sanders Theatre.

See below for meetings of Alumni Associations of professional schools.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, COMMENCEMENT DAY.

10.00 A. M. Assembly of the Governing Boards, the Faculties, alumni, and guests at Harvard Hall.

10.15. Academic procession to

10.45 the Commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre.

12.00-1.30. Buffet luncheon in the College Yard, open to the alumni and guests of the University.

1.30 P. M. Assembly of the alumni and guests at Massachusetts Hall.

1.45. Procession to the meeting of the alumni in Sever Quadrangle.

Alumni Associations.

The meetings of the alumni associations of the various graduate schools will be held at the following times and places:

BUSINESS SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

June 20. 7.30 P. M., meeting in Lawrence 3.

DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

June 20. All-day outing at the Pemberton Inn, Pemberton. 6.30 P. M., dinner at the Boston City Club.

DIVINITY SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

June 20. Annual meeting in Divinity Chapel and Common Room; 10.00 A. M., devotional service, led by Professor F. G. Peabody; necrology will be read by Rev. Charles T. Billings; business meeting; 11.00 A. M., address by Professor Kirsopp Lake, "Methods of Theological Education in England, Holland, and America"; luncheon at close of meeting in Divinity Common Room, where Dean Fenn, Rev. F. R. Griffin of Montreal, and others will speak.

MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

As the Association held its triennial meeting and dinner on May 12, there will be no special meeting, but the members of the Association will join in the general alumni spread.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

June 21. 12.00, annual meeting in University 16. Instead of having a dinner this year, the Association is planning to use the money which it is customary to receive for this purpose in buying Liberty Bonds.

Class Gatherings.

In so far as reports have been received from the class secretaries, the College classes have made arrangements as follows for reunions and celebrations:

1860.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 2.

1862.

June 21. 11.30 A. M., meeting in Holworthy 5. The class supper which had been proposed will not take place.

1863.

June 21. 11.30 A. M., business meeting in Holworthy 10, which will be open from 10.00 A. M. to 2.00 P. M.

1864.

June 20. 6.30 P. M., annual meeting at Young's Hotel, Boston; 7.00, dinner.

1865.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 10.

1867.

June 20. 6.30 P. M., Class Supper at Young's Hotel, Boston. It is expected 30 of the 45 living members will attend.

June 21. It is expected that those attending the Class Supper will also be present at Commencement. Usual luncheon of the 50th Anniversary Class in Phillips Brooks House.

1868.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 3.

1869.

June 21. Luncheon and business meeting at Thayer 5. The class has omitted its annu-

al dinner on the night before Commencement, and sent \$500 to the fund for the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

1870.

June 21. 12.00 M., luncheon at Thayer 45.

1871.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 12.

1872.

June 20. At 11.30 A. M., the class will meet with Edward W. Hutchins, 168 Beacon St., Boston, for an automobile ride and luncheon.

June 21. Headquarters, Thayer 3.

1873.

June 20. Dinner at the University Club, Boston.

June 21. Meeting, Holworthy 6.

1874.

June 20. Dinner at the Harvard Club, Boston, paid for by each one attending. The class has decided to give \$50 each to the Belgian Relief Fund, the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, and the Surgical Dressings Fund.

June 21. Luncheon, Holworthy 4.

1875.

June 20. Dinner at the Harvard Club, Boston, at which Dr. Morton Prince will preside.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 17.

1876.

June 21. Headquarters, Hollis 19.

1877.

June 20. 7.30 P. M., dinner at the Union Club, Boston.

June 21. Meeting in Holworthy 14.

1878.

June 20. 7.00 P. M., dinner at the Parker House, Boston.

June 21. 12.00 M., business meeting at Stoughton 4.

1879.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 18. The annual dinner usually held on the evening before Commencement will be omitted this year, and the amount which it would have cost will be contributed toward the expenses of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

1880.

June 20. 7.00 P. M., informal dinner at the Union Club, Boston.

June 21. Headquarters, Hollis 8.

1881.

June 20. Dinner at the University Club, Boston.

June 21. 12.00 M., meeting in Holworthy 21.

1882.

June 20. A simple class dinner at the Algonquin Club.

1883.

June 21. Headquarters, Stoughton 11.

1884.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 22.

1885.

June 21. 12.30 P. M., meeting and lunch at Hollis 23.

1886.

June 20. 7.00 P. M., subscription dinner at the St. Botolph Club, Boston.

June 21. Headquarters, Hollis 4, where light refreshments will be served.

1887.

June 20. 6.30 P. M., subscription dinner at the Union Club, Boston.

June 21. Headquarters, Hollis 7.

1888.

June 21. 12.30 P. M., meeting at Holworthy 1.

1889.

June 20. 7.00 P. M., informal dinner at the University Club, Boston.

June 21. Spread and class meeting in Hollis 12.

1890.

June 21. Spread in Stoughton 19.

1891.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 9. No refreshments will be served.

1892.

"Owing to the fact that the country is seriously preparing for war it has seemed to the class committee inappropriate to hold an elaborate or expensive celebration of their 25th Anniversary. Therefore, the program originally announced has been greatly modified. The present plans, subject to later revision, are as follows":

June 19. Tuesday evening, a gathering at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, followed by an informal supper.

June 20. The class will be the guests of W. Cameron Forbes, at his home in Westwood. In the evening the class dinner will be held at the Algonquin Club, Boston.

June 21. The class will attend Commencement in a body.

1893.

June 21. Headquarters, Hollis 27.

1894.

June 21. Headquarters, Stoughton 23; 7.00 P. M., a simple dinner at the Harvard Club. It is planned to raise a fund for some patriotic purpose; \$250 of the sum contributed will be placed at the disposal of Hugh Cabot for some object connected with his mission in France.

1895.

June 14. 7.00 P. M., an informal dinner at the Harvard Club, Boston.

June 21. Headquarters, Hollis 20.

1896.

June 21. Headquarters, Stoughton 20.

1897.

June 20. 8.00 P. M., dinner at the Engineers' Club, Boston.

June 21. Headquarters, Stoughton 28; no spread will be served there, as the class expects to have lunch in one of the tents, under the auspices of the College. Although this is the 20th Anniversary, the class has no other plans under consideration. A fund for the American Red Cross is being raised.

1898.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 23.

1899.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 20; informal dinner in the evening at the Harvard Club, Boston.

1900.

June 21. Headquarters, Stoughton 7, where light refreshments will be served from 11.00 A. M. to 2.00 P. M.; 6.45 P. M., dinner at the Union Boat Club, Boston.

1901.

June 21. Headquarters, Hollis 28.

1902.

June 21. 12.00 M., the class will meet for luncheon in the Yard; in the evening there will be a subscription dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

1903.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 7; there will be no spread. All outside plans have been given up.

1904.

June 21. 1.00 P. M., reunion at Thayer 1.

1905.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 16.

1906.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 24.

1907.

"The decennial celebration of the class has been very considerably abridged and will be as follows":

June 20. 7.00 P. M., dinner at the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

June 21. The class will attend the alumni spread with the other celebrating classes.

1908.

June 20. 7.00 P. M., dinner at the Hotel Victoria, Boston.

June 21. 12.00 M., light refreshments in Stoughton 8; 12.45 P. M., the class will adjourn to the general alumni spread.

1909.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 8.

1910.

June 21. Headquarters, Holworthy 31.

1911.

June 21. Headquarters, Stoughton 31. "All plans for the sexennial celebration have been cancelled, owing to conditions arising from the declaration of war."

1912.

June 21. Headquarters, Hollis 32. "The class will have no regular dinner or other gathering during Commencement week."

1913.

June 21. Headquarters, Thayer 51.

1914.

June 21. Headquarters, Stoughton 27, where light refreshments probably will be served. The class has given up its plans for a triennial celebration, and is raising a fund for an ambulance.

1915.

June 21. Headquarters, Thayer 57.

1916.

June 21. Headquarters, Stoughton 32. Owing to the fact that so many members are away at Plattsburg or on military duty elsewhere, the class will not have any kind of a reunion.

COMMENCEMENT AFTERNOON

The Harvard Alumni Association will hold its annual exercises on the afternoon of Commencement Day. The plans are in charge of Howard Elliott, '81, president of the Association, and Thomas W. Lamont, '92, Chief Marshal for Commencement. Following the custom established last year, the spreads in the class-rooms at noon-time will be given up very generally by the classes, who are joining in a single alumni spread. To this are invited, without charge, all graduates of the University, including, in addition to the graduates of the College, the holders of any degree granted by the graduate and professional schools. The spread is to be held in the Widener Library Quadrangle, between University and Sever Halls, from 12 noon until 1.30. The College classes have been assigned their usual rooms in the Yard as headquarters.

The class of 1892, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary will have a class spread in a separate pavilion, adjacent to the Alumni Spread. The Chief Marshal has abandoned his individual spread and will, instead, invite his marshals and the distinguished guests of the Association to the spread of the class of 1892.

The Chief Marshal will assemble the dignitaries and classes at 1.30 and lead them in procession to the Sever Quadrangle. Howard Elliott, '81, will preside at the formal exercises, where brief addresses will be made by President Lowell, Governor McCall, and other distinguished guests. The Alumni Chorus will render a number of selections and the graduates will join in singing patriotic songs.

Charles A. Coolidge, '81, is arranging speci-

al decorations for the Sever Quadrangle, the Harvard R. O. T. C. will be in evidence, and the members of the graduating class will be especially invited to the exercises.

This is the first annual meeting of the Alumni Association since the United States declared war, and taken with the facts that the

meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs has been postponed and that the anniversary classes have greatly curtailed, if not entirely abandoned, their celebrations, the annual meeting will have an added and unusual significance for Harvard men at this time of national crisis.

A Teacher's Impressions of Harvard Today

[This article is written by a Harvard graduate, a schoolmaster on a sabbatical leave of absence, who has returned to Cambridge as a student in the Division of Education, after many years of teaching outside New England. His contacts through the winter with students, instructors, and graduates, have afforded him some definite impressions of present conditions at Harvard. It is his wish that his friendly criticisms and any comment called forth by them may be of service to the University. The Editors.]

MAY I venture to ask, through the BULLETIN, the privilege of considering, with some of the graduates, and "powers that be", certain features of the life and work at our University which have come under my observation during the present college year?

Harvard misunderstood. The first problem to be solved has to do with "prospective" Harvard men. I know that much good work is being done by members of Harvard clubs, and by visiting professors and instructors, in correcting false notions about Harvard, especially in the West. But I believe that much more remains to be done by enlightening boys, parents, and teachers, out West and down South, concerning Harvard life and standards. Many worthy boys could be attracted to Harvard, who otherwise would stay away owing to persistent rumors about "the rich man's college", the "moral dangers", the "lack of religious life", the "unfair methods in choosing athletic teams", and "snobbishness" in the social life of the College. Many principals of schools do not even understand the Harvard entrance requirements, much less the financial aids in the College, or the opportunities offered by residence in Cam-

bridge and Boston. Much good missionary work could be done by means of personal visits, lectures, talks to individuals and groups, and by articles about Harvard in school publications. This is a large country and Harvard is quite unknown, or what is worse, falsely known in many sections of it.

The Freshman Halls. Successful as are these freshman dormitories in many respects, much more can be done with them: I mean in the direction of humanizing and civilizing the lives of boys who come there from well-ordered homes or boarding-schools. The change is too great from these conditions to those of being left almost entirely to themselves without any adequate system of student government.

Something of the atmosphere and life of an English college would help amazingly in our freshman year. The association, example, and guidance of older men, the broad-minded men who understand boys and like them, would launch the freshmen upon their college careers much more successfully. I believe the ideal plan is to group the students so that men of different ages and classes will live together after the freshman year and remain together, rather than to break up their new associations, and move to new surroundings several times during their college course.

The right influences brought to bear on the freshmen are of vast importance. A "head" or "high" table in the dining halls, companionship with congenial men in the common rooms, and a general meeting of some sort in the morning, are desirable. The importance of the

latter is very great. This would insure, in one group at least, proper hours for rising, a real breakfast, and some spiritual uplift, at the beginning of the day. Too many students at present begin the day badly by rising only when their first lecture requires it, and reach it without having really breakfasted or having properly prepared for the day—and morning prayers are practically unknown to the students. As a general morning chapel service seems unattainable at present, except possibly for freshmen, there are other ways of starting the day right, namely through a system of military or physical training, or by requiring the attendance of all students at an early-morning recitation. Such a system would also react favorably upon the retiring hours. Men will go to bed earlier if they see a definite duty in the early morning.

If the three upper classes could be more permanently grouped and quartered, not necessarily by classes, something of the regularity and system introduced in the freshman year might well be continued.

Coöperation with Parents and Schools. Officers who would make it their whole business to keep in touch with parents and schools—acting somewhat *in loco parentis*—could be of inestimable service. If Harvard College once secured the reputation of caring for its students in this way, especially the freshmen, and in systematically and sympathetically co-operating with the homes and schools, it would enjoy an advantage over any other college, large or small. Nothing appeals to parents so much as this. Such service would supplement effectively the excellent work of the dean and the regent, whose hands are so fully occupied at present with questions of scholarship and discipline. These officers, as suggested, would have to do with the whole college life of the students and in a most sympathetic way. The parents would greatly appreciate and welcome such co-operation, and would consider

Harvard indeed the safest place for their boys.

An Intellectual Ambition. The problem of preventing waste in college life, and of improving the standards of work is always before us. The fact remains that the work done in college does not compare favorably in quantity or quality with that in the graduate schools, or with that of a technical school such as the Institute of Technology. This is partly because of a less definite aim, or because of the lack of an intellectual ambition, or both. How can an incentive to better work in college be fostered?

A decided effort on the part of the instructor toward creating in the boy an intellectual ambition should be made. Such an ambition will be one of the great satisfactions of life, and may often be the cause of contentment through a successful life-career. The work of the regular instructors should be supplemented by specialists who could give information about, and courses in, the professions and occupations. An "educational adviser", or counsellor, in the College, notably working among the freshmen, could be of untold service in interesting young men to understand themselves and their natural aptitudes, and in studying with them the occupations of life in such a way as to put them into a position to think more wisely, and to choose more wisely, their various life-careers. As a result, the record of successful careers of college men would be greatly improved. Too many men now reach their graduation day without having put any serious thought or study upon the work of life.

Spiritual Life. One of the most forward-looking features of Harvard life is its freedom of thought and liberal views in religious matters. Its Sunday morning service is the ideal service for any community of liberal Christians. The selections for the order of service could not offend any reasonable worshipper, the responsive readings are hearty and in unison, the choir singing done by a

trained group of students is good to hear, and the preaching is the finest which the country affords. Still, the opportunities offered by this service, and especially by the daily morning chapel services, are not taken advantage of by the College at large, and the religious life of the undergraduates cannot be considered to be rich or even adequate.

It is the old question of lost opportunities in college life, and it remains unsolved. Compulsory prayers should, in all probability, never be restored, and still, by that system, the writer came under the lasting influence of such men as Phillips Brooks and Edward Everett Hale. (The "compulsory" attendance of 1,200 students at those impressive Memorial Day exercises in Sanders Theatre was a triumph. They must have made a lasting impression on many of the young men).

Physical Training. Twelve hundred students marching and drilling in the Stadium (what a good and unexpected use for that structure!) rather than two football elevens exercising there with the whole College looking on, is significant. The permanent benefit resulting from this exercise, improved carriage, respect for appropriate authority, discipline, and subordination of pleasure-seeking, and the development of a sense of reverence, is a substantial gain over competitive and intensive athletic sports, although the latter should have their proper place. (I know whereof I speak, as I have had experience in both).

A new spirit has been born in on the undergraduates since they put on their uniforms. Their personal appearance has improved markedly. Besides the improved carriage and evidence of improved health there is a better expression of countenance — an added self-respect and dignity. This change is not due wholly to the uniforms and training. It is psychological. Indeed, it is a spiritual change in their attitude towards life and its real meaning — and it shows itself in the whole personality of the stu-

dent body. We can be positive that these young men are now thinking in terms of service.

This training will solve many problems now existing in the development and character of our youth. It might well be organized on the basis of the remarkably successful "Swiss System," which is truly most appropriate for adoption in our whole United States. In order to understand this system and what it has done for a country with many problems similar to our own, I recommend the reading of "Right and Duty, or Citizen and Soldier; Switzerland Prepared and at Peace—A Model for the United States", by Frederick A. Kuenzli.

A Graduate School of Education. Harvard will never be a real national university until it sends out all over the country well-equipped high school and private school teachers who can inspire boys with the ambitions to enter Harvard, and give them accurate information about the entrance requirements, and the life and standards here. But this cannot be accomplished until Harvard fully recognizes the competition of the State universities, which require a full year's graduate study in courses in education as a requirement for certification for teaching in any high school.

Many members of the Harvard Faculty still indulge in the old excuse for unscientific preparation for teaching — that "teachers are born and not made", etc. — and, furthermore, they judge the requirements for secondary-school teaching by conditions in Massachusetts, which is one of the few states having no standard for certifying teachers. They judge also by the lack of standards for teachers in private schools, which require no certificate of any sort. At present a Harvard graduate, well equipped in mathematics, but not at all equipped through courses in education, can teach in a New England high school, or in a private school in any part of the country, but he is barred from teaching in public high schools in such states as New

York, New Jersey, Ohio, Colorado, and California.

Is it not Harvard's aim to render public service, and be a real national university in the true sense? This department, then, of our University has not received, I believe, as much professional encouragement and support from the authorities and from Harvard men in general as it deserves — this so-called Division of Education, the beginnings of a graduate school of education worthy of Harvard, an institution which all New England needs. This department at present trails along in the wake of Teachers' College at Columbia and similar schools in California and in the Middle West.

Again, nothing will help to nationalize Harvard so much as attracting experienced teachers who are graduates of other colleges to its Department of Education. This cannot be done successfully, however, until the department is enabled to secure and hold together a large staff made up of the most progressive and inspiring teachers of the history and practice of education. An adequate equipment is also a necessity, comprising facilities for "practice-teaching," laboratory experiments, seminars, and better library facilities. Until these things are supplied, prospective teachers, even from New England, will continue to resort to Columbia and the West.

Finally, one of the best ways to build up a department of education is through the Summer School, as its students are likely to return for work during the college year, and to bring or send others. This emphasizes the value of the Summer School, and the importance of securing for it only instructors of first-rate ability, and of allowing the work done to count for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. It must be borne in mind that most members of the Summer School are trained teachers of experience, and that they deserve the best instruction which the University can give, as well as the opportunity to work for a degree.

There seems to be a mistaken impression that the work of the Summer School is not as serious or as effective as that in the regular term. The fact of it is that in many courses the average of work is quite as effective, owing to the intensity of the short term, the occurrence of class meetings in close succession, and the great earnestness of the students. The present Division of Education has the makings of a great school, and, with the help and encouragement it so well merits, it will prove to be a most valuable and valued feature of the University.

FRANCIS CALL WOODMAN, '88.

DEATH OF DR. FRANCIS H. BROWN, '57

Dr. Francis H. Brown, '57, died in Boston on May 16, from injuries received three days before, when he was struck by a trolley car on Beacon Street in front of the Hotel Buckminster.

Dr. Brown had been for many years a prominent member of his profession. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1861 and was an army surgeon during the Civil War. He was one of the founders of the Children's Hospital, of Boston, had been on the staffs of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston City Hospital, the Boston Dispensary, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and was at one time editor of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. He was secretary of his College class. Dr. Brown was born in 1835, and was twice married. He was the author of "Harvard University in the War of 1861-65", and "The Second Church of Boston."

DEATH OF H. G. CHAPIN, '82

Henry Gardner Chapin, '82, one of the best known members of the class, died in Springfield, Mass., on May 31, from the results of an automobile accident the day before. He was a member of the firm of Chapin & Gould, paper manufacturers. He had been president of the Common Council, and was a leading citizen of Springfield. He was chief marshal on Commencement, 1907, when his class celebrated the 25th anniversary of its graduation from College. When the Yale-Harvard football games were played in Springfield, in the '90's, Chapin had charge of the local arrangements. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son.

Alumni Notes

'64—Professor George H. Palmer will lecture on ethics during the second half of next year at the new Moses Brown Graduate School of Haverford College.

'71—James Bradish Wells died at Helena, Mont., on December 13, 1916.

'88—Charles F. Choate, Jr., is a delegate-at-large in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, which is now in session. The original return of the votes cast at the election showed that Choate was defeated, but a recount elected him.

'95—Andrew J. Peters, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been elected a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

M.D. '95—Harvey Cushing, Moseley Professor of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School, has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

'97—Percy MacKaye delivered an address on "Neighborliness, the Creed of Community Drama," at a Unitarian meeting in Ford Hall, Boston, on May 24.

'98—Charles H. Ayres, LL.B. '05, died in New York City on May 8.

'98—Bartlett H. Hayes is at the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

'99—Edwin B. Wilson has recently been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society.

'00—Clive Runnells has been elected vice-president of the Pullman Company, Chicago.

'01—Flavel Shurtleff has been elected secretary of the newly-formed American Institute of City Planning.

'02—Edward P. Richardson, M.D. '06, was married in Brookline, Mass., on May 26, to Miss Clara Lee Shattuck, daughter of Frederick C. Shattuck, '68, M.D. '73, Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine, Emeritus.

'05—Fitch H. Haskell, who is practising architecture with Frederick A. Godley, Yale, '08, under the firm name of Godley & Haskell, has removed his office to 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

'05—A third child, Robert Stuart, 2d, was born on March 25 to K. C. MacArthur and Rachel (Heywood) MacArthur. MacArthur is preaching in the First and Second Baptist Churches in Suffield, Conn., and teaching Bible in the Suffield School.

'07—Irving B. Hitchings was married on June 2 to Miss Gladys Moulton, of Lynn, Mass. Hitchings is a consulting engineer at the plant of the General Electric Co. in Lynn.

'08—Dwight S. Brigham of the Boston & Albany Railroad has been designated general

agent of the American Railway Association at military headquarters, Northeastern Department, 25 Huntington Ave., Boston.

'09—William H. Dial, who was with the U. S. Engineers at Zanesville, Ohio, is in the engineer company, 8th Division, of the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

'09—Maurice H. Richardson is attending the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

A.M. '09—Howard J. Savage is in company 6 at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

'10—H. F. K. Cahill is at the training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

'10—Alcott F. Elwell is an assistant in military science and tactics at Harvard.

'10—Malcolm MacArthur is in Company 6 at the training camp at Fort Niagara, New York.

'10—Thomas C. Quinn is in the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'10—Lester B. Struthers, Ph.D. '16, instructor in French at Harvard, will be head of the department of Romance Languages at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, next year.

'10—James Taussig, Jr., is in Company 14 of the Citizens' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kan.

'11—Sherman Cawley will next year teach English and Mathematics at St. Paul Academy, St. Paul, Minn.

'11—Walter W. S. Cook has received the Rogers Fellowship from the Graduate School at Harvard, for travel and study next year.

'11—Samuel Eliot was married in Madison, N. J., on May 12 to Miss Ann Brown Bradley.

'11—Frank C. Whitmore, Ph.D. '14, will be instructor in chemistry next year at Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.

'12—Henry Knox Hardon is in company 5, New York Division, Officers' Training Camp, at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'12—Myron L. Harlow was married on May 28 to Miss Marion Wardlaw Truesdale, of Somerville, Mass. They will live at 162 Albion St., Somerville.

'12—Lee W. Sapinsky has become manager of Hanneman, Jess Co., Baltimore, Md., but continues his connection with J. Sapinsky & Sons, New Albany, Ind.

'12—John L. Stebbins was married at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, on June 2, to Miss Helen Pond, of Arlington, Mass. They will live in Brookline, Mass.

'12—Edward H. Warren is at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'13—The engagement of Maurice F. Devine to Miss Marie Dubuque, of Fall River, Mass., daughter of Judge H. A. Dubuque, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, is announced.

'13—Arthur C. McGiffert, Jr., was married on May 29 to Miss Elizabeth Eliot, daughter of Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, '84.

'13—Elliott D. Smith was married at Gilbertsville, N. Y., on May 19 to Miss Marie Francke, daughter of Professor Kuno Francke.

A.M. '13—A. A. Roback published an article entitled "The Psychology of Confession" in the April issue of the *University Magazine*, Montreal.

A.M. '13—Joseph W. Swain is instructor in French at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.

LL.B. '13—Frank E. Tyler has given up his law practice in Kansas City, Mo., to attend the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kan.

'14—J. Hallett Hodges, A.M. '15, who is an Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry at Harvard, will be next year an instructor in chemistry at Vassar College.

'14—Robert T. P. Storer is in Company 5, New York Division, at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'14—W. Van V. Warren is at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg.

A.M. '14—Joseph M. Beatty, Jr., Harris Fellow at Harvard, will be an instructor in English next year at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

Ph.D. '14—Harry Clark, Instructor in Physics at Harvard, will be next year professor of physics at Victoria College, Wellington, New Zealand.

'15—Charles E. Brickley has joined the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard.

'15—Ward Lucas is in Company 10 of the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling, Minn.

'15—Alexander D. Macdonald, assistant in chemistry at Harvard, has been appointed by the Harvard Corporation an Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry for the year 1917-18.

'15—Thomas M. Sloane, Jr., of the U. S. Naval Reserve, was ordered out for active service on April 11, and after ten days spent at Marblehead, Mass., has been on the U. S. S. "Malay," of the Patrol Fleet.

'16—Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., is enrolled with the American Ambulance Field Service in France, and has been assigned to drive the ambulance given by the Harvard Club of Chicago.

'16—E. Lloyd Griffith has resigned his position with the Midwest National Bank, Kansas City, Kan., and is at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kan.

'16—W. L. Monro, Jr., is in company 2, New England Division, of the Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'16—E. W. Soucy is in company 12 of the New England Division at Plattsburg.

A.M. '16—Floyd E. Lamb will be next year master in German and physics at the Country Day School, Newton, Mass.

Ph.D. '16—R. W. Brink, who is now a Frederick Sheldon Travelling Fellow, will next year be instructor in mathematics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

LL.B. '16—Walter I. Badger, Jr., was married at Emmanuel Church, Boston, on June 2 to Miss Jane Whitman Bullard, of Brookline, Mass.

'17—Alan C. Clark has resigned his position at the Fidelity Trust Co., Kansas City, to join the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kan.

'17—William H. Meeker, recently president of the *Crimson*, has joined the Lafayette Flying Corps in France.

'17—Waldo C. Peebles was married in Boston on May 16 to Miss Elinore Jerome Cutting, of Brookline, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91,
Elery Sedgwick, '04,
E. M. Grossman, '06,
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

Charles G. Saunders, '67, Lawrence.
George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Peasenden, '00, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '02, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '06, New York.
John W. Frerking, '08, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917.

NUMBER 36.

News and Views

The Training of the Corps. The BULLETIN last week spoke for the regret among Harvard men at the impending transfer of Captain Cordier from Cambridge to Washington, and, at the same time, for the cordial understanding that this is done in accordance with the well-considered plans of the War Department duly made known in advance. In further fulfillment of those plans it now appears probable that Captain Bowen and Captain Shannon will be ordered from Cambridge, perhaps not much later than Captain Cordier, who is expected to remain at Harvard at least until Commencement. We do not understand that such an order has yet been issued, but only that its likelihood calls for a frank facing of what it would mean to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

In the first place, then, it is to be said that the Corps has already had more than a month of intensive training under the officers of the American army, with whom the six officers of the French army detailed to Harvard have been working in the closest harmony and with marked success. Many of the rudiments of purely American military training have already been mastered, and the experience of the French in coöperation with the American officers ensures the maintenance of the ground-work now so firmly established. On this foundation there remains to be built a structure

of training based on actual knowledge of warfare as it is conducted at present in Europe. In this branch of military science there are probably no more competent instructors in America today than the six officers sent by the government of France to Harvard College. To the program of training laid out for the Corps through its remaining weeks of work, the military knowledge of the French officers, and their proved ability to impart it, will contribute an increasingly valuable element. The members and the friends of the Corps may therefore hold an unabated confidence in its rendering to the country precisely the service it has held in view from the beginning.

If this were merely the prospect as it appears to well-wishers of the Corps in Cambridge and Boston, its significance might be more sentimental than real. Happily it seems to be also the view of the War Department, as the following letter from Secretary Baker to President Lowell will testify:

June 2, 1917.

My dear President Lowell:

I am very happy indeed to learn that you feel that you will be able to continue the military camp instruction given at Harvard by using the French officers who have been associated with your military teaching staff, even should it turn out to be necessary to withdraw for training a new Army the regular officers now assigned there. The training thus given to a large number of young men increases the body of available material from which officers can be quickly and readily made, and therefore strengthens the resources of the country in like degree. Nobody can

tell how great our military effort in this emergency will have to be, and I am therefore comforted whenever I find that agencies are at work preparing officer material for the finishing touches which the Army must give them.

Cordially yours,
 NEWTON D. BAKER,
 Secretary of War.

The simple fact is that the government of the United States is going to need an abundant supply of the best material that can be secured for training the army to be drawn from the ten millions of young men whose names were written on the rolls of the nation last week. The Officers' Training Corps at Harvard is preparing just such material for usefulness, and it is most fortunate in the quality of instruction it can offer, with or without changes in its staff, to the very end of the term of training. It is thus fulfilling its prime object, which is to qualify its members for commissions in the Army.

* * *

Hospitality in Action.

Having called attention last week to the opportunities for hospitality afforded by the presence of a large number of men in the Officers' Training Corps from other colleges than Harvard and from none, we are glad to share with our readers the information that has come to us on this head. It is to the credit of Phillips Brooks House that at the beginning of June every man in the R. O. T. C., not a past or present member of Harvard University, and every member of the Naval Reserve Radio School, received a notice that the reading and writing rooms of the House were open to them, that the Union, with its library, games, and dining rooms, were similarly open, and that the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. offered these visitors full membership privileges, including the use of the swimming pool and all its other facilities. In this notice the schedule of preachers at Appleton Chap-

el was announced and requests for any form of service were invited.

Furthermore the social and recreative needs of the men in training, whether of Harvard or other affiliations, are now met, for the R. O. T. C., in a club-room at Wakefield, and, for the Radio Training School, in Pierce Hall. Pianos, games, and magazines are provided in each of these places; and plans are now making for moving picture entertainments, perhaps in the Smith Halls quadrangle, and for following the Training Corps on its proposed hike with all manner of wholesome diversions.

It is excellent to learn that while some of us were thinking such things should be done, others were actually beginning to do them.

* * *

The 1917 Commencement.

Since our outline of the Harvard plans for next week was framed a week ago, an item not then announced has emphasized afresh the contrast between the Commencement of 1917 and previous festivals. It is that the Plattsburg authorities have given a furlough of twenty-four hours to the Harvard seniors in the camp, in order that they may attend their Class Day at Cambridge. Another item, possibly overlooked by readers of the BULLETIN, is that the President of the Alumni Association, Howard Elliott, '81, has invited the senior class, for the first time, to attend the alumni exercises on the afternoon of Commencement Day.

In the June *Atlantic*, Edward S. Martin, '77, brings a delightful article, "A Father to his Graduate Girl", to an end with these suggestive sentences: "Be glad it is your year. 'A.B. 1917' is distinction in itself. Accept it, my daughter, and make it good!" Others may say "my son" just as heartily. And the beauty of Commencement Day is that

for a few hours the words that fit the youngest apply also to the oldest, and to all the graduates of the intervening years. The College, pouring every year its tributaries of youth into the stream of which we are all a part, stands in a single relation to all. It is like a mother of perpetual youthfulness, whose multitude of sons come back to her for a day as virtual contemporaries. It is for all of them next week to be glad that 1917 is their year.

It must be the sort of gladness which will find its expression not only in the singing of patriotic songs by the Alumni Chorus and the assembled graduates, and in the special decorations of the Sever Quadrangle. These will be the outward tokens of it, and in the abbreviated program of afternoon speeches one may be sure that the spirit of this year of deepest significance to all Americans will be memorably realized. It is now, perhaps, more than ever before, that the University, known most intimately to young and old through the period of living in which its purposes and tendencies are formed, may newly touch us all with the old spell. To what Commencement has always meant for those who value it for its associations of friendship and for its renewal of a sense of oneness with all that Harvard has been to each, will be added this year the special appeal of the all-permeating national spirit. It is a call to which many will respond, and they will rejoice in having done so.

* * *

The Harvard Surgeons.

A collection of war letters printed on later pages of this issue presents the work of a Harvard Surgical Unit from a fresh angle of vision, that of the soldiers to whom our surgeons have ministered. These letters from the wounded "Tommy's" have a human quality which gives them a positive value as documents.

To an uncommon degree they bring home the nature of the possible relations between military surgeons and their "cases."

For the Harvard community, proud of the work already done by the Harvard Units in Paris during the first year of the war and ever since at the military base hospital of the British Expeditionary Force in France, and confident in the service still to be rendered by the Unit under Dr. Cushing now at the front and by other Harvard surgeons, the unadorned letters of the British soldiers must hold a peculiar interest.

* * *

The Harvard Union.

The recommendations of the Administrative Board of Harvard College with reference to the Union, which are printed in this issue of the BULLETIN, raise several important questions. Will the Corporation assume a large measure of financial responsibility for the Union? Is a reduced membership fee to be asked of every student in Cambridge? Will it be necessary to shut the doors of the Union until normal conditions are restored, and its good work can be taken up again with surer prospects of tangible success? It is to be remembered that all these questions have been asked, and will be answered, by those who have the interest of the Union, and of the young men to whom it should be ministering, very much at heart. Perhaps no better means to demonstrate beyond doubt the true value of the Union will be found than through closing it for a season, and letting the College learn what its permanent loss would mean. Nobody wants to see this happen. But the time appears to have come when something drastic must be done. A time of many re-adjustments is evidently at hand. One of them should be the establishment of the Union on the firm footing to which it is entitled—and that at the earliest possible moment.

Letters from Wounded British Soldiers to a Harvard Surgeon

CHANNING C. SIMMONS, M.D. '99.

THE following letters are published to show the spirit and attitude that obtains in the British Army towards the war.

In August and September, 1915, I served with the first contingent of the Harvard Surgical Unit at the 22nd British Base Hospital in France. My service was short, six and one half weeks, but during that time 310 soldiers came under my personal care. Of these men 238 were wounded, the remainder were suffering from various civil injuries and diseases.

At the time I obtained the home addresses of most of the patients coming under my charge, and in October and November, 1916, a little over a year from the date of injury, I wrote to 87 of the men who had been most seriously wounded. These included all cases of compound fracture, all cases of skull, lung, and abdominal wounds, and certain of the cases with serious wounds of the soft parts. Replies were received from 58 of the men.

These men were from all walks of life. There were English farmers and miners, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Cockneys.

Some could not read or write, others were clerks, and a few had had a university education. Although these men were all seriously wounded, only one wrote a complaining letter. The rest were without exception cheerful. Many are willing and eager to go back to the front again, and none complain of their wounds. Twenty-two of these seriously wounded have recovered and returned to the front, and of these ten have been either killed or wounded again.

I am publishing ten characteristic letters which I think will explain themselves. The spelling has not been corrected, and it will be noticed that many of the men have dropped their h's.

Case 2. Wounded August 11, 1915. Admitted to the Hospital, August 18. A shrapnel ball had passed diagonally from above downwards through the anterior part of the skull, the left eye, and both upper jaws. A second shrapnel ball was imbedded in the left lower jaw.

Dear Sir: Just a line to tell you I received your kind letter quite safe. I am more than pleased to know you have not forgotten me for it is a long time since I was at 22 General Hospital, Camier, but still I have not forgotten for I had the best of attention from everyone there, and I remember you quite well Sir for you took the bit of shrapnel out of my face. Now I must tell you I made a rather remarkable recovery for every Dr. I saw afterwards said it was a marvel the way it healed up but I have not been fixed up with an artificial eye yet but may be later and unfortunately about six weeks after leaving Camiers I found my right eye going wrong and the eye specialist found a Catarach caused through a very small bit of shrapnel being in the eye but I am glad to say the operation proved successful for you see I was quite blind for a time but can now see fairly well with spectacles but not without for the lenze was taken off my eye.

I have been discharged from the army twelve months the 28 of Dec, and had 25s. a week pension first 6 months and then 1 L for a further 6 and now have been informed that my pension is to be reduced to 14 shillings a week for another 6 months as I have started to do a little work. I hope Sir you will not feel bored reading this scribble for I feel I should like you to know. I will get a photograph taken of my face the first time I go into Reading for I am at a small village at present and then will send it on to you. Thanking you for your kind letter I remain yours sincerely,

J. L.

Case 4. Wounded August 16. Admitted to the hospital August. While on sentry duty in a German saphead a bullet passed through his hand fracturing three of the metacarpal bones.

Dear Sir: Fortunately I was at home on ten days leave when I received your letter, and I am proud to tell you my hand is as good as ever it was. Sir, I went to France again last December, and I have just come home wounded through the right foot. But

I am sorry to tell you my foot will never get right again. But I can't grumble, I thank God I am living today after what I have come through. Sir I have not much news to tell you only that the soldiers wives are in starvation here. When I came home, my home I did not know it as my wife had to pawn and sell to keep her and her three children. As she only gets 23s. of the Government and she has to pay rent of that and the food is very dear. I wish to God this war was over until we get back to work again for the sake of our dear ones.

Sir, I thank you kindly for your kind attention you gave me when I was in 22nd General Hospital and you might tell Miss A—and Miss P—the same, hoping to hear from you soon. Wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy new-year. write soon soon.

T. M.

Case 5. *Entered the hospital on August 18, with multiple shell wounds of the forearm received four days previously.*

Dear Friend: In regard to your kind inquiry about my son who was in the 22nd General Hospital with a wound in the arm. He was very soon back into the firing line. But in May last he was attached to the tunneling company and according to the information we have received from the Lance Corporal and the War Office he was killed on the 26 of May 1916.

They say he was blown up with a German mine with a few more Gordons. This is all we know. If you have anything you can tell us about him we will be very grateful.

Faithfully.

A. W.

Case 8. *Entered the hospital August 20. Three days previously was shot through the left forearm with a bullet, receiving a compound fracture of the radius with little displacement of the fragments. There was some injury to the median nerve with consequent loss of sensation in the hand.*

Dear Sir: A few lines in answer to your letter which I received last week which my wife forwarded on to me. My forearm as got all right and the feeling as come back all but my thumb. I have been out again since then and been gassed, and shall be off again on the 15th of this month hoping I have the luck to come back to my wife and six kiddes and nearly another increase. I thank you and the nurses I was in care of as I was always treated with the best of respect. Hoping you are in the best of health,

Yours sincerely

Mr. P. E.

Case 74. *Entered the hospital September 6. Was wounded in the arm by a bullet 48 hours previously, receiving a compound, badly comminuted fracture of the humerus.*

Dear Doctor: Your much appreciated letter to hand. My reason for this delay is because I have just been before a medical board at the local hospital and no doubt you will be interested as to the result. But to begin from the time I was first under your excellent care.

Firstly I must thank you, Sir, for your great services towards me and if you do not happen to hear from any of the other boys who were there with myself, I feel sure that I am expressing their thanks also. I must say that when I arrived in England the doctors were much interested in the way you had bandaged me up, and to say the least they said it was the best method for travelling. After I had been there a day or so they put my arm in a Robert Jones splint, which is practically all iron, and it remained thus continuously for six weeks.

The wound healed up splendidly in about three weeks.

From the time it was taken out of the splint until March of this year, I received every possible treatment, in the way of massage, Mechanical, Electrical and hand for contraction of the biceps tendon, which kept my arm at right angles. I then underwent an operation when the tendon partially severed in three places and was treated directly afterwards for 10 or 12 days with an extension weighing six pounds. From that time up to the 11th of July I again received massage as before.

I then went before a Medical Board and was discharged from the Army with a pension. I am sorry to say that the arm is still at right angles and that the Medical Board still says no improvement, my pension has been cut down nevertheless. All the same I consider your services to me rank first and once again I thank you, Sir. I should be very pleased to continue correspondence with you from time to time so as to let you know how I progress. At present I am working as a commission agent but I hope to obtain a better place in the near future.

Yours thankfully,

D. C. D.

Case 80. *Entered the hospital September 6. Shrapnel bullet wound of lung. The bullet entered above the right collar bone, passed downward through the lung, and was removed from under the skin of the abdomen.*

Dear Sir: I now take the pleasure for your welcome letter which I thank you for inquiring. Well, Sir, you ask me how I came

out. It as left me very short of breath and a great deal of pain down the side where I was wounded. I was discharged from the Thorncliffe War Hospital on November 16th since then I have at four different camps doing light duty, all the Drs. tell me the same, plenty of fresh air and time will cure me, but I am a bit doubtful, they told me I was no good for active service, so they gave me my discharge 2 months ago to work in the pit which was my trade before I enlisted, but I find out I can only manage 2 and 3 days a week, which is only very little to keep a family of 9 on, as you know, Sir, I went out and did my Duty, and as suffered, do you think I have received fair treatment from the Government to be discharged without a pension, a little advice would be gratefully received, I remain yours truly

W. H. H.

Case 98. *Entered hospital September 20. Wounded three days previously by a "whiz-bang" (shell). There was a large wound over the upper part of the dorsal spine with destruction of the spinous processes of the first four dorsal vertebrae.*

Dear Sir: Yours to hand on the 11th inst. which I was awfully pleased to receive. It came as a great surprise as I had never dreamed that anyone had taken such an interest in my case. I am afraid the Drs. in England today would not trouble about their patience as you have troubled, Sir. Well I am at present enjoying the best of health baring the stiffness it does nt seem to work off, peraps it will after a wile. I have not been out again but exnct going any time now, dont suppose I will get far up the line none the more for that as I am unable to carry a pack very far,—but as long as you have two legs you are fit as soon as our Regimental Drs. send you. But as you know some one as to go so why worry, Sir.

I think this is about all trusting you will receive it safe once again thanking you for your kind letter. Believe me yours very sincerely,

J. G. W.

Case 141. *Entered the hospital September 26. Was wounded in the chest, left arm, and left ankle 24 hours previously by three separate rifle bullets. He received a fracture of a rib and a fracture of the tibia, which extended into the ankle joint. The wound of the arm was of the soft parts only. The three bullets were removed.*

Dear Sir: With reference to your letter dated 10th Nov. I was very please to hear from you and to state I am home for a little while for a rest after 12 month in hospital,

which you know after I left the 22nd General Hospital I went to Leicester in a hospital and under a doctor name Major C. which treated me for 6 months and I went under 8 more operations with my leg, my arm and chest heal up very quickly. But after 6 months treatment Major C. and Col. B. decided to take my foot off 3 inches above the ankle and then I went under my last operation and had my foot Amputated on the 14th Feb. 1916. I was very sorry to lose it but it was for the best for I am afraid I should never have walked on it anymore. But since the amputation I have be fitted with an Artificial leg and walk about quite well, I can ride a cycle and drive a motor with ease.

I must thank you very much for taking such an interest in me and I am very please to write to anyone which help me to recover from my wounds which I received in action. I am discharged from the Army on the 11th Nov. 1916, tomorrow. Trusting this will reach you quite safe and thank you for your kindness in writing to me, I remain

Yours sincerely,

H. T. P.

Case 237. *Entered the hospital September 29. Wounded 3 days previously by a shell fragment. There was a badly comminuted compound fracture of both bones of the forearm, with two large wounds and considerable loss of tissue. The wounds were infected with a gas bacillus.*

Sir: I received your letter allright. I am very pleased to hear word from you. Well I received my discharge three months ago. You were asking about my hand and arm. The wounds healed up wonderful. When I arrived in England the doctor told me I was a lucky man I did not loose the arm. It looked awful nasty with the tubes in it. I had the tubes taken out after I was A couple of days in England. My fingers and hand contracted and deformed in a funny manner. I have very little senctive feelings especially the little ring and middle fingers and hand also. The wounds healed up very nice on my arm. I have got A little action in the thumb. I am getting treatment yet. I had A medical board on the 20-10-16. They want me to go in through another operation. I am quite willing to go into hospital again because I am not able to work at my trade again anyway. My health is not keeping of the-best or I would have got an easy job my health is keeping very bad. I also have a rheumatism pain in my arm. I am very glad that my arm did heal up so well although I cannot tie the laces of my boots with my fingers it handicaps me in some little things I try to do. I wish my health was all right. I would

not bother about my hand or arm it is better than an artificial one it is always my own. If I was able I would not grudge to lose A limb for the sake of having another go at the Huns although it is no pic-nic. Your obedient servant.

J. McB.

.Case 227. *Entered the hospital September 29. Was wounded two days previously a bullet passing through the shoulder and lodging in the cheek without breaking the jaw.*

Dear Sir: I received your letter. my wound healed up nicely and does not give me any trouble; I have been back on active service since then and I was wounded in both legs on June 22nd so I am at home at present but expect to be sent back to France soon. Thanking you for your kindness in writing me, yours truly.

L-cpr D. G.

HARVARD WAR RECORDS

The Committee on Harvard War Records has been enlarged, since its original appointment by the Alumni Association, through the addition of the names of Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, '68, Dean Charles H. Haskins, A.M. (hon.), '08, R. B. Montgomery, '90, Professor Henry W. Foote, '97, and Andrew Marshall, LL.B. '04. The following letter from the committee is about to be mailed to all graduates of the University:

Dear Sir:

The Harvard Alumni Association has appointed the above committee to collect and preserve the records of all Harvard men who serve during the present war. The register of Harvard's contribution to national defense which it is thus hoped to compile should prove of the greatest value and interest to the participants themselves, to their descendants, and to the University.

Since many of our men will soon be widely scattered and difficult of access, not a few having already gone overseas, your coöperation is asked, in securing at the earliest possible moment the names of all those who have enlisted for active service, or who are engaged in related work.

Not only is service in all branches of the Army and Navy, in the Aviation Corps, in hospital and ambulance units, and in training camps, to be included, but also service of any nature which may properly be termed "War Work", such as that on national, state, and municipal committees, and in the Red Cross, relief and camp welfare activities, etc.

If you are enrolled in any of these forms of service, will you kindly fill out the enclosed card and return it in the accompanying envelope? Will you also keep the committee informed of any transfers to other units, promotions, honors, important engagements, casualties, etc., if in active service, or of changes of employment if in related branches, together with dates? To assist in keeping a record of all such data, the name and address of the nearest relative or friend is asked for, and it is hoped that men going overseas will arrange for these relatives to send the committee important items in regard to themselves. Copies of letters or journals, newspaper clippings, and photographs, or other material illustrating daily routine or duty of a special nature will be kept on file. A photograph of each man in active service, in uniform if possible, is also desired, to be used should the records ever be printed.

May the committee further ask your assistance in sending it the names, present duty, etc., of other members of the University, whether graduates or not, and including past and present members of the teaching staff, whom you know to have enrolled for service?

The committee will welcome any suggestions as to probable sources of information about Harvard men in the war, and will appreciate your help in spreading as widely as possible among Harvard men in your neighborhood the knowledge of our purpose to preserve a personal record of the part borne by each in the defense of his country.

The Enrollment Card.

The enrollment card which accompanies this letter calls for the following items: name; class (college or professional school); permanent address; branch of service, company, regiment, unit, etc., or name of committee (if in "war work" give name of committee or organization, and fill out where possible); date and place of enlistment or entry; rank on enlistment; official number; where stationed; promotions, decorations, etc.; casualties; discharged; address of nearest friend or relative not in the service; remarks. The card is to be returned to Alfred Johnson, Editor, Quinquennial Office, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

The notice of the appointment of a committee on Harvard War Records in the BULLETIN has already called forth a gratifying response in items of information. It will readily be seen that the committee cannot attempt to acknowledge the receipt of communications not calling for specific answers, and it hopes that this general acknowledgment will suffice.

Harvard Men in National Service

THE following items collected by the BULLETIN, many of which have been sent to it or to the committee on Harvard War Records, supplement the lists already published:

Military and Naval Service.

Z. B. Adams, M.D. '03; captain, Base Hospital, No. 6.

Robert E. Apthorp, '08; 1st lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Bacon, '80; major, O. R. S., Quartermasters' Corp, on Gen. Pershing's staff.

W. H. Beach, 1G. '16-17; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Carl A. L. Binger, '10, M.D. '14; 1st lieutenant, medical section, Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ralph Bradley, '09; 1st lieutenant, Battery A, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery; now at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Richard C. Cabot, '89, M.D. '92; major, Base Hospital No. 6.

Samuel Cabot, '06; 1st lieutenant, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Harry Conners, '18; U. S. Base Hospital No. 6.

B. M. Cutting, '10; inspector-general of the New Mexico National Guard, with rank of major; also member of the governor's staff, with rank of colonel.

Roger W. Eckfeldt, '13; 2d lieutenant, Battery D, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery; now at New Bedford, Mass.

John Wells Farley, '99; captain, U. S. Infantry.

Harry J. Fisher, '18; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Henry H. Fuller, '96; 1st lieutenant, Clinton Company, Massachusetts State Guard.

William S. George, uC. '16-17; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Robert E. Goodwin, '01; captain, in command of Battery C, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery, at Lawrence, Mass.

Frank S. Graydon, '16; 2d lieutenant, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Roger Griswold, '14; 2d lieutenant, U. S. A. Howard R. Guild, Jr., '17; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps.

W. Harry Gullifer, D.M.D. '16; 1st lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6.

Richard P. Hallowell, 2d, '20; 1st class seaman, Naval Reserve.

Jonathan H. Harwood, '14; 2d lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ralph A. Hatch '03, M.D. '06; 1st lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6.

Jerome S. Heilborn, '07; private, Base Hospital No. 6.

John G. Heinz, '17; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Ralph Horween, '18; Naval Reserve.

Henderson Inches, '08; 1st lieutenant, Battery D, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery; now at New Bedford, Mass.

Aymar Johnson, '05; ensign, U. S. N.

Roger Kinnicutt, '02, M.D. '06; 1st lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6.

Howard C. Lane, '15; Base Hospital No. 6.

George Lewis, '09; 2d lieutenant, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Herbert A. Macdonald, dn. '09-11; dentist, Base Hospital No. 6.

Henry C. Marble, M.D. '10; captain, Base Hospital No. 6.

Mario Morera, dn. '19; private, Base Hospital No. 6.

George F. Newton, Jr., '12; U. S. Naval Reserve Force; now on Scout Patrol-Boat "Lynx II."

John H. Norweb, '18; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

John A. O'Keefe, '05; captain and adjutant, 2d Brigade, 1st Massachusetts Field Artillery.

A. Perry Osborn, LL.B. '09; captain in Reserve Corps attached to Ordnance Corps in Washington, D. C.

T. R. Pennypacker, '16; chief electrician, Radio Service.

Bronson A. Pratt, '13; 1st lieutenant, Supply Company, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Fred Y. Presley, G.B. '15-16; Base Hospital No. 6.

Harvey A. Scranton, '16; corporal, 1st Company, Coast Artillery, National Guard.

John H. Sherburne, '99; colonel, 1st Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Thomas M. Sloane, Jr., '15, Naval Reserve Force, serving on U. S. S. "Malay."

George H. Smith, Jr., 1G. '16-17; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

W. B. Snow, Jr., '18; Naval Reserve.

Henry L. Stimson, A.M. '80; major in Intelligence Department of the War College.

Theodore L. Storer, '18; 1st sergeant, Battery A, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Bronson C. Tucker, '18; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Harris H. Vail, M. '16; on active duty at Charlestown Navy Yard.

Beth Vincent, '98, M.D. '02; captain, Base Hospital No. 6.

Frederic A. Washburn, M.D. '96; major, Base Hospital No. 6.

Walter H. Wheeler, '17; ensign, Naval Reserve.

Paul D. White, '08, M.D. '11; 1st lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6.

Edgar F. Woodruff, '16; Base Hospital No. 6.

Relief and Other Service.

Benjamin F. Curtis, '88; member Public Safety Committee, Wellesley, Mass.

Samuel L. Fuller, '98; with General G. W. Goethals in the building of food-ships.

George W. Gray, '12; American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Joseph S. Graydon, '98; member Financial Committee, Cincinnati; also corporal, Cincinnati Home Defense League.

Frederick R. King, '08; Red Cross Commission to France for relief and rehabilitation.

John L. Saltonstall, '00; in charge of Northeastern Division of American Red Cross.

John H. Storer, '82; member Waltham, Mass., Public Safety Committee; also member Massachusetts State Defense Battalion, Cadets' Veteran Association.

Richard Stockton White, '07; raised fund for two ambulances in American Field Service in France; working for "Oeuvre Mon Soldat".

Augustus E. Willson, '69; chairman, Finance Committee, Red Cross, Louisville, Ky.

PROFESSOR WARD AT M. I. T.

Professor Robert DeC. Ward is giving instruction in meteorology in the school for the preliminary training of aviators, recently established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in coöperation with the War Department. For the purposes of this work, Professor Ward has become a member of the teaching staff at the Institute of Technology, and, under orders from the War Department, has recently been to Toronto to familiarize himself with the instruction which is there being given at the Cadet School of the Royal Flying Corps.

WITH THE MILITARY MISSION

Captain Marlborough Churchill, '00, has been in France since January, 1916, as a duly accredited military observer from the United States Army with the French armies in the field. After the declaration of war with Germany, the American Military Mission, of which Captain Churchill was a member,

ceased to be one of observation and became one of direct liaison between the French Army and the United States Army.

Robert A. Jackson, '90, who has been in Belgium, has associated himself with the American Military Mission in France, for which he is performing the voluntary duties of secretary.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

The Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps has just finished the first month of its intensive work. The first battalion spent last week at the State rifle range in Wakefield, but is now in Cambridge again; the second battalion went into camp at Wakefield last Monday, and the third battalion will go next Monday. The Corps now possesses two machine guns; one was given by Robert W. Goelet, '02, and the other was bought with funds raised among the members of the Corps. Training in the use of these weapons is an important part of the work of the Corps.

Dr. E. A. Darling, '90, is giving a series of evening lectures on first aid to the injured; attendance at these lectures is required of members of the Corps.

"HARVARD CLUB OF MINEOLA"



Standing—H. P. Trainer, J. H. Baker, R. Tower.
Sitting—J. A. Richards, T. J. D. Fuller, Jr.

There are several Harvard men at the Aviation Station of the United States Signal Corps, at Mineola, Long Island. The graduates who are in the photograph reproduced above call themselves "The 1915 Section of the Harvard Club of Mineola." All of them are members of the class of 1915.

Report on the Condition of the Union

THE Administrative Board of Harvard College has made an important report on the condition of the Harvard Union. The Board recommends that the Union be made a University enterprise and that undergraduates be obliged to join it. The report in full follows:

Your committee is of the opinion that the Union fills a place of real importance and value in the life of the University. The number of meetings held, the patronage of the restaurant and library, and the total number of visitors, although not so large as they might well be, support this opinion. Nor is the actual employment of the facilities a fair and full measure of the value of the institution. The mere existence of a club to which any member of the University may belong is an asset which makes for contentment among both students and parents. Its moral effect is valuable on the student body as a whole, and particularly on that substantial number who, for one reason or another, are not members of any other club and who, in ways that are not generally appreciated, miss club facilities when relatives and friends visit them in Cambridge.

Such measure of success as the Union has achieved it has won against odds, for much of what might be done to support it is accomplished at other places. The Colonial Club draws the Faculty; Phillips Brooks House cares for the religious and social service work; the dining halls, and especially the Freshman Dining and Common Rooms, compete; such a room as the Farnsworth Room in Widener lessens the patronage of the Union Library. With the growth in importance of neighboring Harvard clubs, and especially of the Harvard Club of Boston, the associate membership, which includes graduates living within twenty-five miles of Cambridge, has fallen from 808 in 1902-03 to 147 in 1916-17. Non-resident membership has fallen from 842 in 1902-03 to 147 in 1916-17. This, as in the case of all the memberships, may be due to the waning of enthusiasm which frequently comes with the passage of time; but the call to support scholarships and other demands for the College may have had its effect. The falling off in active membership from 1622 in 1914-15 and 1599 in 1915-16, to 1381 in 1916-17, is chiefly in the freshman class, where the change was from 382 to 260. This is probably due, in large part, to the

Freshman Halls, but may reflect in some degree the increase in tuition. There will undoubtedly be a marked decrease next year in the number of students in the University, which will make the problem still more difficult and which, as will later appear, your committee thinks it may be wise to meet by temporarily closing the Union.

The Union also labors under certain financial burdens, which similar institutions usually do not carry. The annual charge of \$1,260 is made by the University for ground rent, and the taxes for the year 1915-16 were \$5,976.46. These charges alone would consume more than half the active membership fees.

There can be no question as to the necessity of a radical change in the financial system by which the Union is supported. In 1914-15 the total income was \$24,465.97; the total expenses \$27,364.79, making the deficit for the year \$2,898.82. In the year 1915-16, the corresponding figures were: income, \$18,983.36; expenses \$27,894.14; deficit, \$8,910.78. During the current year it is hoped to cut the loss to \$5,000 or less, but this reduction in the deficit is largely accounted for by the postponement of repairs, which are urgently needed, should be made now, and must be made shortly.

Three possible solutions have been considered by your committee:

A. The raising of an endowment either directly or through the increase of life memberships.

B. The assumption by the University of the financial burden.

C. Compulsory membership for undergraduates.

It appears to your committee that, as hereinafter set forth, some combination of these plans may prove effective.

A. To your committee it appears that the raising of an endowment cannot be relied upon to solve the problem and therefore should not be attempted. Apart from the possibility of failure at any time and the other usual objections to this course, the war and the campaign for a general endowment fund, already decided upon, would appear to make a separate effort to secure funds for the Union impracticable now and undesirable later. Furthermore, unless a sufficient endowment were raised to relieve the undergraduates, at least, of all charges, the situation would not be fully met. One of the existing difficulties is that the members feel they are carrying a charge which should be met in some way by the College community

as a whole. The Union is the centre for meetings open to all students, and should be made the centre for activities which embrace as a whole the large majority of the students. It does not seem fair that a portion of them should pay for a privilege that may be and should be enjoyed by all.

B. The assumption by the University of the financial burden is the solution which has, on the whole, commended itself to the judgment of the majority of those who are addressing themselves to the Union problem. Your committee is, however, of the opinion that the Corporation cannot, particularly under present conditions, be asked to assume entirely the financial responsibility for even such important work as the Union carries on, and, as stated below, recommends the plan with the modification of compulsory membership for all undergraduates.

The Union should be an organ of the University rather than a club to which some undergraduates belong and some do not. Therefore, your committee advises that the lease to the trustees be cancelled and the Union conducted as a University enterprise. If this is done there will be neither legal nor moral ground for the payment of rent or taxes and the management will thereby be relieved of two of its heaviest financial burdens. Your committee further suggests that, in view of the inevitable decrease in the number of students and the special financial strain, the Union be temporarily closed, if the Corporation deems it advisable. The committee also recommends that the administrative organization be changed so as to be composed of two members appointed by the Corporation and two members representing the undergraduates and those graduate students resident in Cambridge who are members of the Union, and that this board of four shall make its choice of a salaried director to devote himself exclusively to the management and to be a member of the joint board with a vote. Your committee believes that the employment of such a director will prove an economic saving as well as solve other problems connected with the management. Such a director in Houston Hall, a similar club at the University of Pennsylvania, appears to coöperate with the elected representatives of the students to the satisfaction of all concerned.

C. The third alternative—that of compulsory membership for undergraduates—has met with considerable general support and is recommended by your committee in conjunction with that financial responsibility which your committee hopes that the Corporation will be able to assume, as outlined under B. Compulsory membership has re-

ceived undergraduate approval by a 3 to 1 vote. It seems equitable in principle and commends itself to your committee on the ground that the Corporation cannot fairly be asked to assume the entire financial burden. The amount of the charge per student will, of course, depend on how great a share of the financial burden is assumed by the Corporation. Your committee feels that this charge ought not to exceed \$5. Furthermore, your committee ventures the hope that before many years the membership fee may be reduced below \$5—a hope supported by the experience of the University of Pennsylvania, where the compulsory membership fee in Houston Club is only \$3.

Without wishing to anticipate such changes as the new director, supported by his administrative organization, might introduce, it occurs to your committee that, as a means of lightening the present financial burden and thereby reducing the membership fee, the comforts and conveniences to be found at the Union might be increased so as to make it a more active centre of student activities.

E. D. BRANDEGE.
R. DFC. WARD.
G. H. CHASE.
A. B. LAMB.
H. A. YEOMANS.

May 26, 1917.

GURNEY PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH

George Lyman Kittredge has been appointed Gurney Professor of English Literature. This chair is a new one. Professor Kittredge graduated from Harvard College in 1882, and has been a teacher in the English Department since 1888, when he was made an instructor; from 1890 to 1894 he was assistant professor of English, and since 1894 he has been professor of English. He was Walter Channing Cabot Fellow from 1908 to 1911, and in 1914 he was lecturer on the Percy Turnbull Memorial Foundation at Johns Hopkins University. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1901, and from Johns Hopkins in 1915, and that of Litt.D. from Harvard in 1907.

APPLETON CHAPEL

Rev. Francis Greenwood Peabody, '69, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, Emeritus, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday. Rev. Earl Morse Wilbur, D.D., president of the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry, Berkeley, Calif., will preach next Sunday. Mr. D. Brewer Eddy, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, is conducting prayers this week.

Law School Celebration Postponed

THE proposed celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Harvard Law School, which was set for June 19 and 20, has been indefinitely postponed, and the project for raising an endowment fund for the School has been deferred. These changes have been made because of the war.

The committee in charge of the endowment fund has issued a circular asking the graduates of the School to provide a sum of money which will be needed to meet the deficit expected next year in the School. It is suggested that the members of the last five classes give \$10 each and the members of the other classes at least \$20 each.

The needs of the School are set forth in the following statement from Dean Pound:

As the greater part of the income of Harvard Law School is derived from tuition, and the number of students is likely to fall off 50 per cent. or more in the next school year, it is apparent that a considerable deficit is certain to be incurred.

Following is an estimate of the minimum expense of conducting the School during the coming year:

Books,	\$13,000
Salaries of professors,	75,000
Special lectures,	2,500
Instruction in public speaking,	1,200
Teaching Fellow,	1,000
Advisers,	2,050
Secretary,	2,000
Library salaries and wages,	5,900
Library expenses, including binding,	16,000
Maintenance of buildings, etc.,	9,000
Expense of administration,	6,000
University charge, including gymnasium, and Brooks House,	9,500
Total,	\$143,150

In each case these items have been put as low as possible. For instance, the item for books is below the average for the past few years. Also in other cases estimate has been made upon the basis of expenditures for the past few years, with allowance for all possible economies. It seems safe to say that the cost of maintaining the School during the next year will be approximately \$145,000.

The income from available funds, on the basis of the experience of past years, should be approximately \$40,000. This does not include income of scholarships and prizes, because the income of scholarship and prize funds does not go to meet any of the expenses included in the schedule above.

In the opinion of the Faculty it is not safe to count upon more than 400 students next year. About 60 per cent. of the second and third-year classes are already definitely enlisted in the Federal service. Our student body is drawn from graduates only, which means that the great majority of our students are men of from 22 to 25, and so exceptionally eligible and likely to be taken for the service. Moreover, the graduating classes in the colleges from which our students are drawn have very largely entered the Federal service. Hence, the first-year class is not likely to be more than half as large as it would otherwise be. Taking account of the men who are likely to be drafted into the Federal service, it would seem that the estimate of 400 students is by no means too small.

The tuition fees of 400 students would amount to \$60,000. We may say, then, that with a certain expenditure of \$145,000, the School may count upon an income not exceeding \$100,000, namely, \$40,000 from permanent funds, and \$60,000 from tuition. This means a deficit of \$45,000. To meet this deficit the School has an accumulated surplus which in the last Treasurer's report is given as \$55,508. A small surplus will also be earned this year. Perhaps \$60,000 may be counted upon in the way of surplus earned in the past. Against this, however, must be set loss of income from the surplus if it is used to pay current expenses.

It may be assumed reasonably that the falling off in tuition fees must be counted upon for a number of years to come. The School can just about maintain itself as it is with a student body of 800. The surplus accumulated in past years cannot be expected to meet the resulting deficit. Indeed it is not unlikely that the coming year may substantially wipe it out. It seems necessary, therefore, to appeal to friends and graduates of the School for the means to meet this emergency.

COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS

R. P. Boas, 1G., of Walla Walla, Wash., E. O. Schreiber, Jr., gr.L., of Washington, D. C., C. R. Sherman, '17, of Newport, R. I., and Walter Silz, '17, of Cleveland, have been chosen as Commencement speakers.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS

Robert P. Bass, '96, of Peterboro, N. H.; Lawrence G. Brooks, '02, of Medford, Mass., and Nicholas Kelley, '06, of New York City, have been nominated by petition as candidates for directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, and their names will be printed on the official ballot on Commencement.

The separate petitions in favor of these candidates follow:

We, the undersigned members of the Harvard Alumni Association, hereby nominate Robert P. Bass, '96, as candidate for election as Director of the Harvard Alumni Association.

HAROLD H. CORYELL, '05,
STUART CHASE, '10,
THOMAS R. BATEMAN, '00,
JOHN S. REED, '10,
ROBERT G. MORSE, '96,
ELIAS FIELD, '04,
COURTLAND G. MORSE, '07,
LELAND POWERS, '14,
DELCEVARE KING, '95,
HILBERT F. DAY, M.D. '05,
ALEXANDER LINCOLN, '95,
JUDD DEWEY, '09,
ARTHUR N. BROUGHTON, '93,
PRESCOTT F. HALL, '89,
WM. SUMNER APPLETON, '96,
J. COLES, '14,
HERBERT B. EHLMANN, '12,
JOHN P. CARR, '11,
WM. H. GARLAND, '94,
LINDSAY SWIFT, '77,
FREDERIC GILBERT BAUER, '00,
ELIOT N. JONES, '96,
WALTER L. BOYDEN, '87,
JOHN S. CODMAN, '90.

We, the undersigned, hereby petition that the name of Lawrence G. Brooks be placed upon the ballot for nomination to the office of Director of the Harvard Alumni Association:

EARNEST E. SMITH, '02.
NORMAN B. FRENCH, '06.
HORACE E. HILDRETH, '99.
N. W. NILES, '09.
CHARLES G. LORING, '03.
JAMES H. STONE, '15 G.S.
CHARLES E. WARE, JR., '06.
JOHN H. ELLIS, '02.
JOHN R. LAZENBY, '06.
WILLIAM L. MOWLL, S.B. '99.
ARTHUR H. BROOKS, '91.
ARTHUR K. READING, L.'12.
MEYER BLOOMFIELD, '01.

PHILIP DAVIS, '03.
DANIEL BLOOMFIELD, '12.
FREDERICK M. ELIOT, '11.
G. HARVEY HULL, '02.
PORTER E. SARGENT, '96.
COURTLAND G. MORSE, '07.
WILLIAM P. EVERTS, '00.

We, the undersigned members of the Harvard Alumni Association, hereby nominate Nicholas Kelley, '06, as candidate for election as Director of the Harvard Alumni Association:

G. HARVEY HULL, '02.
PHILIP DAVIS, '03.
ARTHUR T. GOOD, '10.
S. R. WRIGHTINGTON, '97.
L. F. BUFF, '99.
JOSEPH L. BURNS, '06.
WM. H. GARLAND, '94.
CHARLES E. WARE, JR., '06.
JOHN H. ELLIS, '02.
JOHN R. LAZENBY, '06.
REGINALD MOTT HULL, '04.
WILLIAM L. MOWLL, S.B. '99.
ARTHUR K. READING, L.'12.
MEYER BLOOMFIELD, '01.
DANIEL BLOOMFIELD, '12.
FREDERICK M. ELIOT, '11.
PORTER E. SARGENT, '96.
COURTLAND G. MORSE, '07.
WILLIAM P. EVERTS, '00.
HENRY H. PERRY, '07.

VOTING ON COMMENCEMENT

New arrangements have been made for the voting for Overseers and Directors of the Alumni Association on Commencement Day. The sole object is to expedite the casting of the ballots and to obviate delay and congestion. Success depends upon every voter's doing his best to understand the new arrangements and to cooperate with the inspectors of polls.

Voting will be in lower Massachusetts, not in Harvard Hall as heretofore. There will be separate doorways for entrance and exit, both facing Harvard Hall. Voters will enter by the right hand doorway as one faces Massachusetts, that is, the doorway nearest the Johnston gate.

Upon entering the building the voter will be confronted with the most important change,—and here his cooperation is essential. Arranged in a semi-circle about the entrance will be six gateways. Voters will be divided alphabetically, according to their surnames, into six groups without regard to class or degree. Each group will be assigned a particular gateway through which alone it can enter. Each gateway will be plainly lettered

to indicate which group is to use it. Inspectors at each gateway will check the voters as they pass through, and, as each inspector will have an alphabetically arranged list containing only the names of those entitled to enter through that particular gateway, it is absolutely imperative that each voter take pains to present himself at the proper gateway.

Ballots both for Overseers and for Alumni Directors will be distributed by the inspector at the time the voter is checked, and will not be left loose upon tables as heretofore.

After being checked and receiving his ballots, the voter will mark them at the booths in the body of the hall. The ballot-boxes will be lined up across the exit, and each voter will deposit his ballots in the most convenient box on his way out of the hall. There will be no checking of voters as the ballots are deposited.

With the coöperation of every voter this arrangement should make voting both more expeditious and convenient for all concerned.

ACADEMIC COSTUME

Holders of degrees from Harvard University are entitled to wear the academic costume described below:

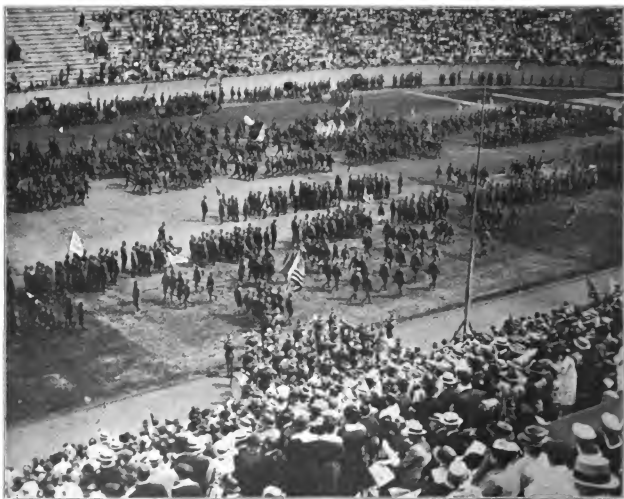
GOWNS.

A.B., S.B., and B.A.S.: black worsted stuff, with pointed sleeves.

A.M. and S.M., as well as all other Masters' degrees obtained in the Lawrence Scientific School or Graduate School of Applied Science: black silk, or worsted stuff, with long closed sleeves.

Ph.D., S.D., D.M.D., M.D., LL.B., S.T.B., D.D., Art.D., Litt.D., LL.D.: black silk, or worsted stuff, with round open sleeves, faced down the front with black velvet, and with three black velvet bars across each sleeve.

The School in which the degree was given is designated on all gowns by a double crow's-foot placed on each side in front near the collar, and in color distinctive of the school, thus: Arts and Letters, white; Science, gold-yellow; Philosophy, dark blue; Agriculture,



RALLY OF THE BOY SCOUTS IN THE STADIUM LAST SATURDAY.

golden brown; Dental Medicine, lilac; Medicine, green; Law, purple; Theology, scarlet; honorary Arrt.D., Litt.D., LL.D., and D.D., a triple crow's foot on each side.

HOODS.

For all ordinary degrees: black, the material being that of the gown, lined with crimson silk; three feet long for Bachelors, three and one-half for Masters, four for Doctors and for the degree of LL.B. and S. T.B. For honorary degrees: black cloth lined with crimson silk.

CAPS.

For all degrees: the usual academic cap of black cloth with a black tassel. Or, for Professors, Assistant Professors and other members of the University Council, the square soft cap of velvet.

Members of the University Council, not Doctors, or holding no degree from this University, are authorized to wear the Doctor's gown with double crow's-foot of the color of the Department to which they belong.

Candidates for degrees may wear, on the day of their presentation, the gown, but not the hood, of the degree then to be received.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

The Yard will be closed to the public on Commencement Day, June 21. Only holders of degrees, officers of instruction and government, guests of the Corporation and of the Chief Marshal of the Alumni, candidates for degrees, and students will be admitted.

Ladies and children will not be admitted. No cameras will be allowed in the Yard.

The Johnston, Meyer, McKean, Dudley, and Class of 1857 gates will be used.

Officers of government, members of faculties, and guests of the Corporation are requested to assemble in front of Massachusetts Hall at 10 A. M. Alumni of not less than 25 years standing who intend to join the procession should assemble in the same place. Alumni of less than 25 years' standing are requested not to join the procession, since there are no longer places for them in the Theatre.

EDITORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED

The following men have been elected to the board of the *Illustrated*: F. P. Champ, '19, of Logan, Utah, E. C. Whittemore, '19, of Cambridge, A. F. Tribble, '19, of Kansas City, news editors; J. P. Cunningham, '19, of Medford, art editor; Cyril McNear, '20, of San Francisco, C. H. Holladay, '20, of San Francisco, J. A. Freiberg, '20, of Cincinnati, photographic editors.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES

The exercises on Class Day, Tuesday, June 19, will be carried out as far as possible in conformity with the usual plans, but the absence of so many members of the senior class, including several of the class officers, will necessitate changes in the program. It is stated, however, that the members of the class who are in the training camp at Plattsburg will have leave of absence for that day so that they may take part in the festivities; among them are Richard Harte, Charles A. Coolidge, Jr., and Edward A. Teschner, the three marshals.

The ivy oration will be omitted this year because Hunt Wentworth, the ivy orator, is in the training camp at Fort Sheridan. Westmore Willcox, Jr., the class poet, will not be allowed to leave the aviation camp at Newport News, where he is in training, but his poem will be read at the Sanders Theatre exercises by N. E. Burbidge.

The rest of the program for Sanders Theatre will be carried out as arranged. A. G. Paine will deliver the oration, and J. D. Parsons will read the ode. President Lowell will act as chaplain.

The tree exercises will be held at 2.15 P. M. J. W. Feeney will come from Plattsburg to deliver the tree oration. The exercises in the Stadium will begin at 3 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual; they will include singing by the Glee Club, the presentation of the class banner to the freshman class, the confetti battle, etc.

The Yard will be illuminated in the evening, and at 9 o'clock the Glee Club will sing on the steps of the Widener Library.

The senior spread and dance will be held on Monday evening, June 18.

On Wednesday, June 20, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be reviewed in the Stadium.

CLASS DAY SPREAD AT THE UNION

On Class Day, Tuesday, June 19, the Harvard Union will serve a spread from 6 to 8 P. M. There will be dancing in the living room from 6 to 11 P. M.

Tickets, at \$1.50 each, are now on sale at the Union office, and may be obtained by personal application or by mail. The sale of tickets will close on Saturday night, June 16. The sale is open to all present and past members of the University and their guests, and to members of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

After 5 P. M. on Class Day the Union will be open only to holders of tickets for the spread and dance.

The Eastern Front of University Hall

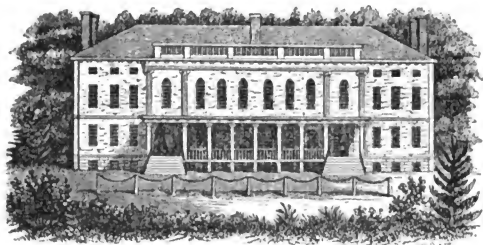


THE accompanying picture will prepare the returning graduate for the changes made during the past year in the eastern front, hitherto the back, of University Hall. Doors have been opened, steps built, and a balustrade placed along the roof, so that the building now faces the Old and the New Yard with the same appearance. The cost of these changes has been borne by the class of 1887, which undertook them as a part of its thirtieth anniversary celebration, and adhered to this item only in its program when its general plans for Commencement week were abandoned. The southerly steps are to be marked with a commemorative tablet, as follows:

THE EASTERN STEPS
OF UNIVERSITY HALL
WERE GIVEN BY THE CLASS OF 1887
ON ITS THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Through the first period of its existence the building had a veranda on its western front, as shown in a picture often reproduced from Quincy's "History of Harvard University" (1840). It was the original intention, however, to build steps on both fronts. The Corporation Records of May, 1815, contain the item: "Mr. Lowell [John Lowell, A.B. 1786, Fellow, 1810-22. Overseer, 1823-27] was authorized to dispose of the stone steps procured with a view to be placed on the eastern side of said Hall, but which it is deemed inexpedient to use for that purpose." After 102 years, the plans of the architect are carried out.

University Hall is a little more than 100 years old. It was designed by Charles Bulfinch, who graduated from Harvard in 1781 and became the most famous American architect of his time.



UNIVERSITY HALL IN 1840.

Josiah Quincy, in his "History of Harvard University", (Vol. II, p. 330), gives the following account of the beginnings of the building:

To give space for the accommodation of the increasing library, philosophical apparatus, and mineralogical cabinet, it became desirable, in 1812, to remove the commons hall and kitchen from Harvard Hall; and a committee was appointed by the Corporation to endeavor to obtain by subscription an amount sufficient to erect for these objects a building, which should also contain a chapel. Although the subscription either failed or was never attempted, the Corporation persevered, and in July, 1813, laid with great solemnity the corner-stone of University Hall, which they finished in 1815, at an expense of \$65,000.

An appendix to Quincy's History thus describes the laying of the corner-stone:

A procession was formed on the occasion, consisting of the Corporation, the Immediate Government, and the students of the College; and moved from the front of Harvard Hall to the new building. An address by the Rev. President explained the reasons for erecting the building, the necessity of a more commodious chapel for the religious exercises and other occasions of the Society, of more convenient rooms for the public tables, and of providing for the greater security and better arrangement of the Library and Philosophical apparatus. A silver plate was then deposited under the corner-stone . . .

Prayers were then offered up by the President.

From 1815 to 1842 the commons halls were maintained on the first floor of University Hall, the College chapel was on the second floor from 1814 to 1858,

and recitation rooms were provided from 1815 to 1909. The college exhibitions were held in University Hall from 1814 to 1867, the Class Day exercises until 1855, and the Commencement dinners from 1814 to 1841.

The building is now, and for many years has been, the administrative centre of the University. It contains the offices of the President and of the Deans who are members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. On the second floor is the spacious and beautiful Faculty Room.

COURSES IN THE SUMMER SCHOOL

The officials of the Harvard Summer School for 1917 announce, in addition to the courses already contained in the list, a set of lectures on "Historical Aspects of the Present War", to be given by members of the Department of History and the visiting French army officers. It is believed that these lectures will appeal not only to teachers of history in the schools, but also to the public generally, and, for the convenience of those who are engaged earlier in the day, the lectures will be given late in the afternoon.

Professor Haskins, who will have the opening lecture, will speak on "The War and the Teacher"; Professor A. C. Coolidge will give a series of lectures on "The Historical Antecedents of the

War"; Commandant Azan and other officers will describe phases of actual warfare in Europe; Professor Gay will discuss the economic aspects of the war in several lectures; Professor Lord and Dr. Klein will treat the Russian and South American connection; and Professor A. B. Hart, with Professor MacDonald of Brown University, and others, will consider the more strictly national aspect. A fifth quiz-hour will be added for those who wish to take the course for credit; and a feature will be made of a large collection of books relating to the war, to be assembled in the Widener Library, with classified lists and suggestions for reading and study.

Another course which has been added to the list already announced and will, it is expected, appeal to people who have gardens or are teachers of the elements of gardening, botany, and nature study, will be given by Mr. Stephen F. Hamblin, instructor in horticulture. It will consist of lectures, special readings,

identifications in the class-room, and field excursions. The class will meet forenoons at Robinson Hall, and afternoons in the field. A feature of this course will be the excursions to the parks of Cambridge and Boston and to the many private estates and commercial nurseries of the region.

A course in German conversation will be given by Dr. Friedrich Schoenemann, and one on navigation by Dr. H. T. Stetson.

Naval Constructor F. G. Coburn, assisted by Mr. H. H. Farquhar and others will give a course on "Ordnance Stores Keeping", and there will be a course on "Military Cost Inspection." Both of these will be given under the auspices of the Graduate School of Business.

The Summer School will begin on Monday, July 2, and end on Saturday, August 11. On Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, June 30 and July 2 and 3, the Summer School office will be open for registration from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.



EMPLOYEES OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS FARMING BESIDE MEMORIAL HALL.

Alumni Notes

'56—Edward Thornton Fisher died in Cambridge, Mass., on June 4. He was a student in the Divinity School during the year 1858-9, and received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1868. He was a lieutenant with the 9th New York Volunteers in the Civil War, and when the war was over taught school in New York City. Later he founded a private school for boys in Lanesboro, Mass., which he maintained for about twenty years. He was the father of Richard T. Fisher, '98, Assistant Professor of Forestry at Harvard.

'59—Eliab Wight Metcalf, A.M. '65, of 22 Linnæan St., Cambridge, Mass., has been elected secretary of his class to succeed the late Charles Joyce White, Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus.

'62—Rev. James V. Blake has resigned his pastorate of the Church of All Souls, Evanston, Ill., after a ministry of twenty-five years.

'75—Henry B. Wenzell, reporter of decisions for the Supreme Court of Minnesota, has edited 76 volumes of Minnesota reports, covering the years from January 1, 1895, to February 2, 1917. George B. Young, '60, was reporter for 17 years, and edited 27 volumes. From 1870 to 1874, Christopher Gore Ripley, '41, uncle of Ezra Ripley Thayer, '88, former dean of the Harvard Law School, was chief justice of the court.

'78—E. J. James, president of Illinois State University, has been appointed a member of the advisory committee on state university war service of the National Association of State Universities.

'80—Albert Bushnell Hart, Eaton Professor of the Science of Government, was the principal speaker at the Commencement exercises held on June 5 at New Hampshire College, Durham.

'86—P. L. Campbell, president of the University of Oregon, has been appointed a member of the committee on resolutions for the Portland meeting of the National Education Association.

'91—A daughter, Caroline, was born on April 5 to George H. Chittenden and Adena (Sheldon) Chittenden.

'92—William MacDonald has resigned his position as professor of history at Brown University, which he has held for sixteen years. He is now in France, engaged in literary work.

'98—Lester H. Monks was married in Rye, N. Y., on June 5 to Miss Caroline Townsend Coxé. They will live at 18 West 9th St., New York City.

'00—Roger S. Forbes, S.T.B., '03, who has

been for eight years minister of the First Parish Church, Dorchester, Mass., has resigned, and will become minister of the Unitarian Society of Germantown, Pa.

'00—C. S. Oakman is president of the Fine Arts Society of Detroit, Mich., for the season of 1917-18.

'00—John L. Saltonstall has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 6th Massachusetts district, to succeed Augustus P. Gardner, '86, who resigned to enter the war.

A.M. '01—The 1917 "Cornhusker," the annual undergraduate publication of the University of Nebraska, has been dedicated to M. M. Fogg, professor of rhetoric in that institution. Another publication which has been dedicated to him is entitled "University of Nebraska Intercollegiate Debating, 1912-1913," a history published by the honorary fraternity for intercollegiate debaters.

'02—Philip H. Sylvester, M.D. '06, was married on June 2 to Miss Dorothy Young, of Haverhill, Mass. Sylvester is instructor in pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School, and assistant visiting physician to the Children's Hospital, Boston.

'05—Robert Winsor, Jr., is at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'07—Arthur B. Green has resigned his position as management engineer at Cumberland Mills, Me., for S. D. Warren & Co., paper manufacturers, Boston, and is a consultant in paper mill processes. His address is 264 Centre St., Newton, Mass.

'07—Richard Stockton White is at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

'07—Robert L. Woodbury was married on June 4 to Miss Helene Newgent, of Allston, Mass.

'08—A daughter, Marjorie Gordon, was born on April 14 to Herman A. Mintz and Esther (Gordon) Mintz, at Dorchester, Mass.

'08—The engagement of Rev. Rush R. Sloane, son of Judge Thomas M. Sloane, '77, to Miss Constance Freeman, daughter of Mrs. Horace Vinton Freeman, of Boston, has been announced. Sloane is assistant minister of Trinity Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

S.T.B. '08—Sidney S. Robins, Ph.D. '10, was married on June 5 to Miss Frances Shippen Lord, Bryn Mawr, '10, of Plymouth, Mass. They will live in Kingston, Mass.

'09—Francis B. Biddle is practising law at 1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

'09—Ernest T. Clary was married on May 12 to Miss Marjorie Stewart, at Worcester, Mass.

'09—N. E. Devereux, Jr., was married at Utica, N. Y., on May 10 to Miss Anne Quinlan.

'09—Francis P. Farquhar has changed his address to 2335 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

'10—A daughter, Mary, was born on May 1 to Robert Burlingham and Dorothy (Tiffany) Burlingham, of New York.

'10—J. L. Stewart is in company 15, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

'11—The engagement of Henry Grattan Doyle to Miss Marion Wade Sharkey, Radcliffe, '14, has been announced.

'11—John J. Rogers was married in Springfield, Mass., on June 4 to Miss Genevieve Clark.

'12—George W. Gray, general editor of the Business Training Corporation of New York, has gone to Washington to work with the American Red Cross. He will be associated with Edward Eyre Hunt, '10, in the publicity work of that organization.

'12—Charles O. Pengra, LL.B. '14, who has been with the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, 30 State St., Boston, since his graduation from the Law School, is at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'13—C. J. Chamberlin, who is studying economics at Columbia, has received the Henry Lee Memorial Fellowship at Harvard for next year.

'13—Howard E. Settle, M.D. '16, has been appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Public Health Service, and has left his internship at the Boston City Hospital to take up work at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

A.M. '13—E. S. Alden is professor of English at Denison University, Granville, O.

'14—Arthur L. Dunham is with the American Ambulance Field Service; his address is 21 rue Raynouard, Paris, XVI.

'15—Charles J. Ferguson was married on

June 2 to Miss Isabel M. Marindin, of Brookline, Mass.

'15—J. Robert Fleming is with the New Bedford Storage Warehouse Co., New Bedford, Mass. His permanent address is 1114 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

'15—Murray F. Hall is in company 2, New England Division, of the Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'15—J. S. Zinsser is working for the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C. His address is 3208 17th St., Washington.

'16—Lincoln Clark is in company 6 of the New England Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg.

'16—Frederic P. Clement, Jr., is in company 1 of the New England Division at Plattsburg.

'16—Bruce S. Nichols was married in Hingham, Mass., on June 2 to Miss Dorothy Hooper, daughter of S. Henry Hooper, '75. They will live in Milwaukee, Wis., for a time.

'16—E. B. Packard is in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard.

'16—Robert C. Seamans was married in Boston on June 4 to Miss Pauline Arlaud Bosson.

A.M. '16—R. E. Torrey has received a Frederick Sheldon Travelling Fellowship from Harvard for 1917-18.

'17—Roland M. Cook is at the Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'18—Alexander E. Munsell was married in Wellesley, Mass., on May 29 to Miss Margaret Jean Dodd, Wellesley, '16. They will live at 5 Garden Terrace, Cambridge, Mass., until midsummer, when they will go to Swan Island, Me.

'18—William A. Read was married in the Old South Church, Boston, on May 10, to Miss Edith Fabyan.

L. '19—Boyd M. Compton is at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '81, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1. Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
Roger Pierce, '04, *Clark*.

Albert Thorndike, '81.
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87.
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '01.
Elery Sedgwick, '04.
E. M. Grossman, '06.
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '80, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

Charles G. Sandeen, '67, Lawrence.
George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '94, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

NUMBER 37.

News and Views

**Colonel Azan's
Speech.**

The dinner in honor of
Captain Cordier at the
Harvard Club of Boston

last week was a fitting recognition of the valuable service this officer has rendered to Harvard and through it, as a means to the end for which all are now working, to the country itself. Now that the Officers' Training Corps at Harvard is firmly established, after many vicissitudes which have had the single point in common that each has left the Corps on a strengthened footing, it is well to realize more and more clearly that its important relation is rather to the United States and its army than to the institution, however we may esteem it, which was fortunate enough to possess the facilities for instituting and maintaining such a school for officers. It was this national aspect of the entire matter that Colonel Azan's admirable speech, printed on a later page of this issue, brought into the prominence it should hold.

This speech has the marked advantage of having been preceded by action—by what has already been done through the joint instruction of French and American officers at Cambridge. It is this which affords so good an augury for the future of the Corps—this and the emphasis laid by Colonel Azan upon the necessity of sound teaching as the surest preventive of the needless destruction of officers and men when their

time at the front shall come. That the Harvard Corps and the army which its members will help some day to train may now profit by the experience of men who have learned this lesson at first hand, and have served their own country through grappling with so vital a problem, is indeed a fortunate circumstance. Not only for its local but for its national significance, it is to be hoped that Colonel Azan's speech will have the widest possible reading.

* * *

A "Dry" It is worth mentioning, in connection with the dinner to Captain Cordier at the Harvard Club, that it belonged to the era in which we are living specifically through its "dryness." The club, in a newly issued rule of the house committee, has gone beyond the literal injunction of the government against selling liquor to men in the uniform of the United States, and has requested its civilian members to refrain from offering alcoholic beverages of their own purchasing to fellow-members or friends in uniform. This rule left the governors of the club no alternative in arranging for a dinner primarily military in character. But its successful accomplishment should be noted if only as an early instance of what can be done through the cheerful acceptance of changed conditions and the intelligent mingling of a non-alcoholic "cup." Like the speech of Colonel Azan, the dinner bore its relation to a national problem—that of war-time prohibition.

The Awakening. We are constantly told that the country must be waked up to the fact that it is at war, and war of the fiercest nature. It is true enough that we are still passing through the time when enlistment in military and naval service seems to some persons little more than a preliminary to an "interesting experience." There can be little doubt that this period will soon be completely in the past, for the realization of what may be before us is spreading day by day. It is clear in the eyes of the young graduate of Harvard who writes from Plattsburg about the best of his comrades there, convinced "that their aims and thoughts of life must be limited to the Western front." It is clear to those other young graduates who, as we are told, are making wills in which their college clubs and the Harvard clubs to which they belong are counted, as one might count the University itself, among the beneficiaries. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the orators of the commencement season are dilating upon the toll of death due from our best and bravest before the ends for which we are at war may surely be gained.

At any moment the fact which all the thoughts and words of preparation have failed to convey in its full significance may now become overwhelmingly real and personal to any one of us. The eagerness of Harvard men in large numbers to make themselves ready for whatever may befall has been a source of pride in Harvard circles. But it is well to remember that the spirit of one group of Americans is the spirit of many another. It is when the losses begin to be told and their meaning to be realized that we shall hear less of what this group or that has given, and more of the cause that is common to all. The dullest will then know that we are at war.

The Use of English. The Faculty Committee on the Use of English by Students has made its second annual report, from which it appears that a good work well begun has been well continued. It will be remembered that a cardinal undertaking of the committee was to stimulate the writing of good English in other than English courses. This cannot be done without the co-operation of instructors in all manner of subjects. Though the committee implies that it would like to have heard more frequently from certain instructors, especially with reference to graduate students, there has been much reporting upon the quality of written English, and much endeavor to improve its shortcomings through special instruction.

An encouraging item is that the number of students reported for unsatisfactory English has fallen from 235, last year, to 177. There is no substantial change in the relation between the numbers of those who had their earlier English instruction at Harvard and at other colleges. The comparison here is favorable to Harvard. Of "unclassified students"—undergraduates from other colleges, not yet assigned to a Harvard class—18 per cent. have been reported this year, as against 6 per cent. of the ordinary undergraduates. If the students who come to Harvard through other channels than those of freshman entrance are really so delinquent in English as the figures imply, it is an excellent thing that a plan has been devised both to determine their need for further instruction and to provide it.

* * *

Professor Wendell's Friends and Work. Visitors to the Harvard Club of Boston in the immediate future will be interested in a portrait of Professor Barrett Wendell, painted by Charles Hopkinson, '91, which is shown

there before its permanent installation in the Faculty Room of University Hall. On behalf of a considerable number of Professor Wendell's friends it was presented to the University at a dinner, attended by about fifty of these friends, at the Harvard Club last Friday. Dr. F. C. Shattuck, '68, acted as spokesman for the donors, and President Lowell received the gift in the name of the University. Professor Wendell's colleagues in the University presented him with a piece of plate; many other proofs of the esteem and affection in which the new Professor Emeritus is held by fellow-workers, friends, and former pupils found expression in words. His article, "Ideals of Empire", appearing in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for June, bears the timeliest evidence, in the grasp and vision of its dealing with the largest facts of history, to the value of the work which greater freedom from routine duties will enable him to undertake.

* * *

Harvard and University Extension.

During the academic year now drawing to a close a student of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, in the Division of Education, Mr. Herbert D. Bixby, principal of the Training School which forms a part of the State Normal School in Lowell, has made a special investigation of "University Extension Work in Wisconsin and Massachusetts." At the request of the BULLETIN he has been good enough to make an abstract of it, which we are printing on a later page of this issue. His longer study brings out the difficulty of making any accurate comparisons between conditions in states in which the educational systems are so radically different as in Wisconsin and Massachusetts. With due allowance for this fact, it cannot be said that Harvard makes

an impressive showing in its contribution to the organized extension teaching of the state. The resources of Harvard should be credited, however, with providing such instruments of popular education, to cite but two recent instances, as the courses of Lowell Institute lectures delivered during the past winter by Dr. Davison on music and Dean Gay on "The Industrial Revolution." These and the Summer School courses can hardly be classified in such a study as Mr. Bixby's. What he does show is that Harvard has made a good beginning in the new Massachusetts enterprise of university extension—and that still more may fairly be expected of it.

* * *

The Infantile Paralysis Commission. The work of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission, appointed by the Corporation last December, is the subject of an illuminating article in the June number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, by Dr. Robert W. Lovett, '81, a member of the Commission. He deals in the first place with the encouraging results that have followed the treatment of patients in the early stages of the disease with immune serum; then with the laboratory studies, not yet conclusive, of the origin, dissemination, and prevention of the malady; and finally with the proved benefits from after-care of children afflicted with the disease during its prevalence last year. All this work has been done without financial support from the University. Its value, both actual and potential, to the public at large must be clear to any careful reader of Dr. Lovett's paper. A sentence which cannot fail to arrest such a reader is as follows: "It seems worth while to point out that there has been more of the winter disease this year than last, and that the increased number of cases this spring bodes darkly for the coming summer."

Speech by Colonel Azan at a Dinner to Captain Cordier

ON Wednesday evening, June 13, the officers of the Harvard Club of Boston and other friends of Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., some sixty in all, assembled at a dinner in his honor at the club-house. Odin Roberts, '86, president of the club, presided at the dinner. The speakers were Professor Theodore Lyman, '97, who traced the history of the Officers' Training Corps at Harvard; General Sumner, who drew comparisons and contrasts between the present war preparations in the United States and those before the Civil War and the Spanish War; Captain Cordier, whose acknowledgment of the keepsake presented to him by the Harvard Club of Boston gave him occasion to express his warm attachment to the University, which, in turn, recognizes deeply what it owes to him in the whole conduct of military training at Harvard during the past two years; and the senior French officer of the group now training the Harvard R. O. T. C.

It was announced during the evening that Major Azan is now Lieutenant-Colonel. His speech contained, besides its tribute to Captain Cordier, much that bears upon the whole problem of military training not only at Harvard but also in the country at large. The BULLETIN prints it, translated, in full:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to find assembled here the three forces whose union should ensure victory to our countries: the officers of the American Army, who have proved their valor and courage in several successive wars; the members of the universities, who have raised the scientific and literary reputation of America to such heights; and my comrades of the French Army, the representatives of a beloved country whose sons have been suffering and dying for three years past for the cause of liberty.

My pleasure is nevertheless darkened by a

shadow, namely the approaching departure of Captain Cordier and the possible departure of Captains Bowen and Shannon. During the past month and a half that we have been working side by side we have learned to understand and appreciate one another. Through our daily collaboration there has been established between us more than a superficial friendship. It is rather a profound affection born of reciprocal regard that unites us today; therefore the departure of our American comrades leaves a profound regret in our hearts.

My French comrades and I entirely understand the necessity which obliges the American Army to call back all its soldiers scattered here and there, and to ensure through them the officering of the immense army which is being created. But we hope that this general measure will not break the bonds that unite Harvard University to the regular American Army.

We are really working for this Army; we are not limiting our horizon to Soldiers Field, nor to the trenches of Fresh Pond, nor even to the range of Wakefield or elsewhere. We are constantly thinking of the broad frontier of France on which the liberty of nations and the civilization of the world are being fought for today; we are trying to furnish officers who shall be capable of leading Americans there; we want the brilliant Harvard regiment to constitute a reservoir from which future units can take their officers.

These desires cause us to long for the constant strengthening of the bonds which unite us to the War Department and the organizations that go with it, and not for the weakening of them.

The problem of the officering of the troops is the great problem to solve, in America even more than elsewhere. I have had the great honor, gentlemen, of having been given this problem to study for the French Army, when, as a result of the terrible losses experienced by our troops, our small units had come to lack leaders. It was thus that I came to create in September, 1916, schools for all arms and for all ranks in immediate proximity to the front.

The General-in-Chief gave me as collaborators in this work the best officers that he could find among those that had really fought in this war and placed them at the head of the different schools. Then, while our troops

continued fighting, they sent to these schools officers and non-commissioned officers and these attended courses for terms varying from 20 to 60 days; they then returned to their army corps and became instructors in schools of smaller size, teaching particularly during periods of rest. This system has given excellent results and has permitted the knowledge of the newest methods to be extended little by little until they reach down to the humblest soldier.

This system is, in my humble opinion, especially necessary for the American Army, which has had no experience of European warfare and is almost entirely without officers. It is certainly impossible to think of instructing 500,000 or 1,000,000 men individually in the immediate future if one has not at least one experienced instructor per hundred men.

The system of simultaneously training several thousand officers in each camp would be all well enough if there were a sufficient number of perfect instructors for them. But certainly the Army cannot be deprived of all its best men at the very moment that it is beginning to cross the sea. Would it not be wise to reduce the officers' schools to a small number for the purpose of making instructors?

These instructors, produced by successive series, can then distribute themselves through the officers' camps like the apostles of the Christian era, carrying the gospel with them. Little by little this gospel will penetrate to the masses, will educate the units, and will make the American Army ardent, enthusiastic and full of vigor, the first army of the world.

In order to attain this result no instrumentality must be neglected, certainly no one of the three instrumentalities which are united here. Each one of them has its definite part, the regular Army with its habits of order, discipline, and achievement, whose leaders have the supreme direction of affairs; the universities in which eminent men offer the devoted collaboration of their intelligence, their knowledge, and their ability to teach, and in which, moreover, moral and material resources of an incomparable value may be found; finally the French officers, who, though they may not be personally of great importance, nevertheless represent valuable experience acquired at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dead men.

If in the great schools whose creation I am looking forward to, and at the head of which your famous West Point may be found, these three forces coöperate to the same end, the result is certain. But the question must be studied and envisaged without regard to po-

litical and social rivalries, egoistic aspirations or personal questions. In a moment as solemn as this we must think only of a great cause for which we are fighting and of the salvation of America.

An army is as good as its officers. The value of the future American Army depends entirely on the measures that are to be taken in the immediate future for the instruction of its officers. Doubtless with time this army will learn; doubtless on French soil its contingents will become perfect and hardened to war. But time is a factor which must not be wasted.

Every day lost represents the loss of many human lives and many fortunes, and consequently tears and misery. A loss of fifteen days might possibly cause, on account of the succession of the seasons, a whole year's prolongation of the war.

A comrade of the American Army asked me recently how much time, in my opinion, would be necessary to prepare an American soldier for warfare. "From three months to a year, according to his teacher", was my answer. Moreover, if the instructor is bad the soldier will know nothing at the end of the year and will be killed.

This, gentlemen, is the fatal result of a faulty military instruction; it is capital punishment. Not only does the officer who has been badly taught get himself killed for nothing, but he also causes the death of the soldiers whose lives are entrusted to him. It is therefore not a question of creating in a hurry 80,000 badly taught officers. What we want is to make some 5,000 perfect ones in three or four schools, while others get ready on a more modest scale. Every one of these 5,000 men can easily furnish twenty others, which will make 100,000 officers, and meantime a new series of men would come in succession to be perfected in the big schools.

I hope, gentlemen, that you will be good enough to pardon me for having expressed to you certain personal ideas. You will excuse me when you reflect that I have in no wise the desire to give advice to men who are better qualified than I from every point of view; my only object is to give you the result of the experience I have acquired in the armies commanded by Generals Fayolle and Mangin, where several thousands of French officers up to and including the rank of major have been taught under my direction. The methods which have been introduced in France under the pressure of necessity, and which have succeeded there, ought also to succeed in America.

My conclusion is thus very clear. I trust that the departure of the American officers will not mark a separation between our dear

Harvard University and the War Department, but on the contrary the beginning of a closer collaboration between them.

Captain Cordier cannot forget at Washington the fine regiment which he has so brilliantly commanded, the splendid soldiers whose military education he has so nobly advanced. He will really be there in the rôle of *agent de liaison* between the University and the French military mission on the one hand, and the authorities who are directing the war on the other. Thus, gentlemen, we must not have

fears, but rather splendid hopes for the future of the Harvard Regiment.

With the collaboration of the American officers, of the members of the University, and of the French officers, we can create a magnificent group of young leaders. And these young leaders will go, when they depart to fight on French soil for the cause of liberty, and gather eternal laurels which will bring equal honor to the American people, the United States Army and to Harvard University.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps

THE second battalion of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps spent last week at the state rifle range in Wakefield, and the third battalion is now on service there. At the end of this week, the Corps will again be united in its full strength in Cambridge, where training will continue.

No additional information about the withdrawal of Captains Cordier, Bowen, and Shannon has been given out, but it is feared that all those officers, as well as the sergeants of the regular army who have done such excellent work in drilling the members of the R. O. T. C., will soon be recalled. As has been stated, arrangements have been made to place the Corps in charge of the visiting French officers.

The Harvard Military Office has received the names of 180 Yale students who have enrolled in the Harvard R. O. T. C. and will report in Cambridge for duty next Tuesday. The Yale men have been drilling during the spring under the direction of Captain Danforth, U. S. A. They have devoted almost all of their attention to the artillery arm of the service. Captain Dupont, of the French Army, who is an artillery officer, has given lectures at Yale, and it is believed that the Yale men will profit from the additional instruction which he can give in Cambridge. They will take up also infantry training. The visitors from New Haven will be apportioned among

the companies of the R. O. T. C. and will go with their respective battalions into barracks in the Freshman Dormitories.

The arrangements for enrolling the Yale men in the R. O. T. C. were made several weeks ago by President Hadley and President Lowell.

The tour of duty of the R. O. T. C. at Wakefield has been an interesting and useful experience. When the third battalion has finished its target practice, each battalion will have spent a week there, living in tents. Captain Shannon has had charge of the work, but the visiting French officers have given most valuable assistance, and the drill sergeants have worked hard with the men. The photographs reproduced on the opposite page show something of the life of the men while they are in Wakefield.

Every day's program there begins at 5.15 with 15 minutes of setting-up drill. Breakfast is served at 5.30, and the men go to the firing pits at 6; they have to take turns also in the butts, where the targets are handled and marked. The firing practice goes on for six hours under the supervision of the officers; the men shoot at 200, 600, and 800 yards, in off-hand, kneeling, and prone positions.

Lunch takes an hour in the middle of the day. Then firing is resumed and lasts from 1 until 6, but it is what is called combat firing, under discipline and control; this part of the work is under



the direction of the French army officers. Supper is served at 6, and after an hour, the young soldiers listen to a lecture on the use and care of their arms. Lights go out at 9 o'clock.

The health of the men while they are at Wakefield is looked after by a corps



DISH-WASHING TIME.

of Cambridge physicians. E. A. Darling, '90, M.D. '94, is in charge of the medical corps; on his staff are: Drs. G. P. Cogswell, '88, M.D. '93, F. R. Jonett, '96, M.D. '99, F. J. Goodridge, '98, M.D. '02, W. S. Whittemore, '04, M.D. '08, and Dr. C. M. Hutchinson. The physicians are on duty in rotation, each for 24 hours.

The system of trenches at Fresh Pond on which two companies have been working every day under the guidance of the French officers is almost finished. All of the excavation is completed except a few points in the first line, and in one of the *boyaux*, and the men have been recently at work on the details

which will make the trenches habitable. The difficult problem of drainage is being met in each of the several ways adopted on the western front in Europe; floor gratings are being constructed and placed, and weak portions of the trench walls are being braced and reinforced. After the return of the third battalion from Wakefield, combat exercises will be held at Fresh Pond on this reproduced section of the French front, and later, following the principles of training used in the Allied armies, each battalion



SERG'T. LYNCH AND DR. F. R. JOUETT, '96.

will occupy the section for a short period.

Special open-air religious services for the members of the Corps will be held at 11 o'clock on Sunday mornings after the close of the academic year and while the Corps remains in Cambridge. These services have been arranged by the Uni-

versity Board of Preachers, and will be held in the Quadrangle of Smith Halls, one of the Freshman Dormitories in which the Corps will have its barracks. Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, '00, president of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach on June 24; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, Protestant Episcopal

Bishop of Massachusetts, on July 1; Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, minister of the Arlington Street Church, Boston, on July 8. The preachers for the remaining services will be announced later. The regiment band will lead the singing. In case of rain, the services will be held in Appleton Chapel.

Army Service and Training at Short Range

THE following passages are taken from letters written to Professor Copeland by former pupils now engaged in military training and service. The first is from a law-student now at Plattsburg; the second from an undergraduate, who compares his present training with that of the R. O. T. C.; the third from a young lawyer of Pennsylvania, now at Fort Niagara. The fourth and fifth, calling for more enlistments by Harvard men as privates in the regular army, were written by Richard C. Evarts, '13.

From a 1914 Man at Plattsburg.

June 3, 1917.

The oppressive grimness of a community as it fits itself to a new scheme looking forward only to France is on me. Of course, there's no time [for letter-writing] but Saturday afternoons and Sundays, too, and the last two Saturdays we have been cheerfully submitting ourselves as ambulatory cemeteries for countless billions of what once were typhoid bacilli. They are rather a drag on the energy. Next Saturday we sepulchrate ourselves again, and then it will be over.

I suppose the question you are demanding of all is how this segment of the first thirty thousand conducts itself. Some of it abominably, I regret to say—cheap-mouthed ones who are expected largely to leave at the end of the fifth week; some of it admirably enough, but with pathetic youthfulness—family-nurtured boys who are not old enough to have learned what life is, and consequently have no appreciation of what it is to march to death; the rest soberly, seriously under the conviction remarkable for American optimism, that their aims and thoughts of life must be limited to the Western front. This war is real. I wish the people who didn't know it could live with us for about a week. I think they would learn.

From a 1918 Man at Plattsburg.

June 10, 1917.

A month in Plattsburg is hardly conducive to successful letter-writing, particularly as we only have ample time on Sundays. The life here differs from that in the R. O. T. C. chiefly in that we have a great deal of theoretical work with text-books and simulated conditions, and very little practical drill. We arise at five-forty, breakfast at six, and attend drill and classes until twelve, when we dine and rest until one-thirty, at which time the work is resumed until four-thirty. In the evening we have two hours of study.

This perhaps does not sound as formidable as it might, yet when one considers that we use every spare moment to study and to attend to our quarters, one can see that we have not any great excess of spare time.

Just now we await the first cut of those who are inefficient, or of weak or immature appearance, as the official announcement puts it. Personally I can see my doom, though I have worked harder than ever before.

From a 1914 Man at Fort Niagara.

June 7, 1917.

The general impression here is that those of us who are selected to remain here after the culling next week will be in France the next week after that. The rules of warfare announce the fact that the infantry does most in the fighting; and it is plain from a perusal of the newspapers and from our courses of instruction that most of the fighting is done with the bayonet; so you can imagine me stacked up against a six foot Boche, and how much chance you have of seeing — again.

The general spirit of those inclined to take this business seriously and not as a summer holiday is one of fatalism. There is no hope but peace. But I hereby assert solemnly that I hope there will be no peace until "the world is made a safe place to live in." All my life I have been taught to live and let live. All my life I have seen an occasional trouble-maker

bust in and upset a peaceful community; and I'll be confounded if I don't think it is soon time to teach the inordinate and inherent trouble-makers a good standing lesson. This war has from its very beginning been a piece of folly; and I'm sure that America's entry into it was only when its patience was utterly worn to a shred; when it was necessary to get in, or else to have the world governed by a set of guerrillas and outlaws. Our entry was as a policeman into an affray, and I'm highly in favor of such an entry and in favor of giving the world-bully a black eye and a bloody nose. And any little bit I can do to help I'll do gladly.

From Richard C. Evarts, '13.

2nd Recruit Co.
Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Dear "Copey":

I hope you don't mind my being so familiar, but henceforth I have to be so respectful to sergeants and other officers that I am going to be as familiar as possible to those who can't retaliate by visiting punishment upon me. I am writing to you chiefly to ask you as recruiting sergeant to direct your energies towards getting undergraduates, especially those who are under 21 and therefore cannot get commissions now, to enlist in the regular army unless they have some particular aptitude in a military way. But those below 21 ought to come anyway. This war is going to be fought by the United States Army, and not by Harvard or President Lowell or special ambulance units. Harvard men need to get out and do their work as Americans and not as a specialized, educated, refined group.

Do you realize that fully half of the new recruits down here are foreigners—that is, men who talk English only brokenly? I am judging from my tent. There are ten men in it, and four speak either broken English or with a decided accent. To be sure, that it not quite half, but it is almost as shameful to Americans as if it were. One man served in the Greek army for three weeks during the Balkan war, but he was young and his family had him taken out before he saw any fighting. He is a clean-cut and enthusiastic soldier. He talks English very brokenly, and it was partly to get Americanized that he joined the army. Our army needs 100,000 men. Won't Germany be able to say with some plausibility that this country is not behind the war if we have to resort to the draft to fill up our ranks? Tell them to come. There will be plenty of chance for promotion, and it will help the new recruits who are not intelligent to have a leavening of good men. To my mind Duty never pointed a clearer path.

June 10, 1917.

. . . I wrote before in a sort of ecstasy of anger against those people of the upper caste not only in and about Harvard and Boston but everywhere in the country who are running round trying to get special jobs—mostly soft—or if they do go into service with people they have always known—nice people. The regular service is in sore need of intelligent American men in the ranks. There is a big shortage of non-coms. The man who serves as an enlisted man is playing an honorable part and is not humiliated. Even at Fort Slocum the drill sergeants don't call you hard names unless you show yourself utterly devoid of intelligence—which many are. Here they treat everyone decently and in accordance with the articles of war. You will get a square deal in the regular army, and I believe the best chance for commissions lies that way.

I am in a fairly American tent now. In fact all of us talk English without accent, except one and he doesn't talk much. There is a boy in the tent who enlisted in the Canadian army at fourteen. He was at Neuve Chapelle and wounded at the Somme. He got his discharge on the ground of being an American and has enlisted with us to avenge his brother's death. His brother was killed at the Somme. They were both Americans but went out of curiosity, he says.

I hope we get to France. This is a new regiment I am in, made up mostly of recruits and of the 9th Infantry I think. Other regiments here are the 30th Infantry, the 39th (a new one) and a Field Artillery Regiment. What will be done with us no one knows. Of one thing we are certain. We will be drilled hard and long. . . I agree with you about the volunteer system, but if a man wants to volunteer, the regular army is the one to go into. We get good treatment, and the feeling of being in the service with all its traditions is one which, once experienced, one can never forget.

TABLET TO M. S. GAUNT

A memorial tablet to Merrill Stanton Gaunt was dedicated last Tuesday afternoon at Andover Theological Seminary.

Gaunt lived in Methuen, Mass. He graduated from Amherst College in 1914, and the next fall entered Andover Theological Seminary; he was registered also in the Harvard Divinity School. In February, 1916, he received his degree from the Seminary, and immediately went to France, where he entered the American Ambulance Service. After a few weeks he contracted spinal meningitis, which resulted fatally.

Harvard Men in National Service

THE BULLETIN's lists of Harvard men serving the country in various capacities directly related to the present war are supplemented by the following items:

Military and Naval Service.

Frederic E. Abbe, '14; private, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Thomas G. Aspinwall, '10; 4th Reserve Regiment of Engineers.

J. C. Aub, '11, M.D. '14; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

A. W. K. Billings, '95; lieutenant, Naval Reserve.

Horace Binney, '97, M.D. '01; captain, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Arthur G. Black, L. '04-05; major, judge advocate-general, Officers' Reserve Corps.

A. V. Bock, M.D. '15; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

Walter M. Boothby, '02, M.D. '06; captain, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

G. R. Briggs, Jr., '17; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Percy Brown, '97, M.D. '00; captain, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Walter B. Cannon, '06, M.D. '00; captain, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Philip T. Cate, '16; Coast Patrol service, on U. S. S. "Talofa".

Russell P. Chase, '15; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

DeW. S. Clark, M.D. '13; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

George Clymer, '15, M.D. '11; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

W. H. Conn, '17; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Harvey Cushing, M.D. '95; director, with rank of major, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

James F. Clarke, '10; 1st lieutenant, Battery A, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Elliott C. Cutler, '09, M.D. '13; captain, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Roger W. Cutler, '11; on Scout Patrol-Boat 56, District No. 2.

Lincoln Davis, '04, M.D. '98; major, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

George P. Denny, '09, M.D. '13; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

George S. Derby, '96, M.D. '00; captain, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Raymond Emerson, '10; 2d lieutenant, Bat-

tery A, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery, now at Plattsburg.

Roades Fayerweather, '99; Orthopedic Unit, U. S. A., in Europe.

Reginald Fitz, '06, M.D. '09; captain, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Henry S. Forbes, '05, M.D. '11; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Frederic M. Gardiner, '10; lieutenant, Naval Reserve, 4th District, in command of U. S. Scout Patrol-Boat 204.

Albert W. Gentner, L. '19; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Charles L. Gibson, '86, M.D. '89; major, Medical Reserve Corps; director, Base Hospital, No. 9.

Thomas R. Goethals, '12, M.D. '16; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Joel E. Goldthwait, M.D. '90; major, Orthopedic Unit, U. S. A., in Europe.

W. T. Gorton, '17; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

U. S. Grant, 4th, '15; private, Company H, 5th Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

J. C. Graves, M. D. '04; Orthopedic Unit, U. S. A., in Europe.

S. H. Hall, '19; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Peter L. Harvie, '08, M.D. '11; 1st lieutenant, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, Field Hospital No. 5, Camp Funston, Tex.

George W. Hinckley, '03; 1st lieutenant, adjutant, 1st Squadron, 1st New York Cavalry.

J. A. Hodder, '20; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Clyde Holley, L. '19; chief yeoman, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

F. L. Huidekoper, '96; major, Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty in Adjutant General's Department.

J. C. Hurd, '10; quartermaster, Naval Reserve, at New Haven Training Station.

D. J. Hutchinson, '19; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Albert M. Hyde '12; Ambulance Section No. 26 of the American Field Service.

F. C. Irving, '06, M. D. '10; captain, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

Oliver Iselin, '11; on Scout Patrol-Boat 56, District No. 2.

Irving W. Jacobs, '09, M.D. '13; lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. N., on duty at Washington Naval Hospital.

F. C. Kidner, '00, M.D. '04; Orthopedic Unit, U. S. A., in Europe.

P. C. King, '18; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Hale G. Knight, '13; ensign, Michigan National Militia, on U. S. S. "Birmingham".

Roger I. Lee, '02, M.D. '05; major, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Robert C. Leggett, '18; clerk, Quartermasters' Department, on U. S. S. "Saratoga".

G. A. Leland, Jr., '07, M.D. '11; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

Henry Lyman, '01, M.D. '12; captain, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

A. R. MacAusland, '07, M.D. '10; Orthopedic Unit, U. S. A., in Europe.

D. M. McMichael, iG, '16-17; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Joseph T. Marshall, '13; secretary-interpreter to General Pershing, with rank of 1st lieutenant, in France.

J. H. Means, '07, M.D. '11; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

C. R. Metcalf, '02, M.D. '06; captain, Orthopedic Unit, U. S. A., in Europe.

W. J. Mixter, M.D. '06; captain, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

William E. Nash, '16; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

E. L. Oliver, '09, M.D. '04; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

R. F. O'Neil, M. D. '97; captain, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

Robert B. Osgood, M.D. '09; major, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Harrison L. Parker, D.M.D. '13; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Malcolm E. Peabody, '11, chaplain, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Milton M. Pinkus, uC, '16-17; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

R. W. Potter, '18; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

William H. Potter, '78, D.M.D. '85; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

William Rand, 3d, '17; on Scout Patrol-Boat 56, District No. 2.

Charles P. Reynolds, '18; 2d lieutenant, Battery F, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Edward Reynolds, Jr., '15; ensign, Naval Reserve Force, on U. S. S. "Chester".

James B. Richards, '20; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Percival Roberts, LL.B. '05; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Oswald H. Robertson, sM, '11-13; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Howard E. Settle, '13, M.D. '16; acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, U. S. Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

W. H. Sherburne, D.M.D. '16; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

Henry K. Sherrill, G.S. '11-13; chaplain, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

Milton S. Stearns, '19; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

James L. Stoddard, '10, M.D. '14; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine; major, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Jacob Tepper, '18; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

H. G. Tobey, M.D. '11; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

Harold G. Tomlin, '09; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Edward B. Towne, Jr., '06, M.D. '13; captain, Base Hospital No. 5, U. S. A., in Europe.

Frederick S. Whitlock, '16; on Scout Patrol-Boat 56, District No. 2.

J. C. Wilby, '10; coxswain, Naval Reserve, at New Haven Training Station.

W. S. Wright, M.D. '14; lieutenant, Base Hospital No. 6, U. S. A.

Harry G. Wyer, '06, M.D. '00; 1st lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

CAPT. CORDIER TO PROF. LYMAN

Captain Cordier has written the following letter to Professor Theodore Lyman, in appreciation of his work in the cause of military training at Harvard:

June 18, 1917.

Major Theodore Lyman,
Reserve Officers' Training Corps,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Lyman:

Upon the eve of my departure from Cambridge, I desire to express my appreciation of the invaluable services which you have rendered to the Training Corps, the University, and the country. Your unselfish interest in the Harvard Regiment and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has made possible the eminent success which each of those organizations attained. You came forward at a time when we were sorely in need of individual service and financial assistance. You gave to this work personal attention and a loyal devotion which have been surpassed by none who have been connected with military training at Harvard. Your never-failing counsel and your steadfast support have been of incalculable value to me.

I shall never forget your great work in effectively contributing to the training of approximately 2,500 students, who have passed through the ranks of the Harvard Regiment and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, dur-

ing the years 1916-17. In this you gave great impetus to the nation-wide movement for preparedness and manhood service.

In after years, when I look back with keen pleasure upon my intimate association with the men of Harvard, I shall cherish the memory of a splendid American and life-long friend—Theodore Lyman.

With every good wish for your future success and happiness, and assurances of my high esteem, I remain,

Very sincerely, your friend,
 CONSTANT CORDIER,
 Captain, General Staff Corps.

IN MEMORY OF D. P. STARR, '08

The Porcellian Club has endowed, in memory of D. P. Starr, '08, a bed in the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. Over the bed is a brass tablet which bears the inscription:

Supported by the Porcellian Club
 In Memory of Dillwyn Parrish Starr.

As readers of the BULLETIN may remember, Starr enlisted in the English army during the early days of the war, after having served for two months in the Morgan-Harjes Ambulance Corps. He took part with the Duke of Westminster's Motor Battery in seven or more engagements, and received a commission for conspicuous bravery. He then had himself transferred to a regiment which was being recruited for the Gallipoli campaign; he was placed in charge of a machine-gun section, and served with marked distinction, but was finally invalided to England after his regiment had been practically destroyed. When he recovered, he received a lieutenant's commission in the Coldstream Guards, one of the most famous English regiments, and in 1916 he went with it to the Eastern front. Starr was killed in action on September 15, 1916; he was leading his men in a charge on a German trench which was taken just as he fell.

The American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, which has hitherto served wounded French soldiers, may soon be called on to open its doors to wounded Americans.

THAMES ROWING CLUB

President Lowell has received from the Thames Rowing Club, of Putney, England, the following letter, inviting Harvard men who are in England during the war to make use of the club plant:

24th May, 1917.

The President,
 Harvard University,
 Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:—

With the entry of the United States into the war, it is probable that many members of your University Boat Club will at some time be visiting this country on their way to or back from the fighting line.

I am desired by my committee to say that although our active rowing members are all in France or elsewhere on naval or military service, the club house is still open, and they would be delighted to welcome as Hon. Members any rowing members of your University temporarily in this country, and freely offer them the use of boats and gear if they can snatch a few hours to enjoy their old sport. I should be glad, Mr. President, if you would, in the way most convenient to yourself, give this invitation the widest publicity amongst your rowing fraternity, and trust it may result in our making the acquaintance of many of our cousin "Wet bobs."

Yours faithfully,

I. B. GROVE,

Hon. Secretary.

MILITARY MEDICINE

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, held in Boston on June 13, Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, '74, of Worcester, president of the society, announced that a plan was under way to raise \$100,000 as an endowment for a department in military medicine at the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Philemon E. Truesdale, M.D. '98, of Fall River, in an address on the subject of education in military medicine, told the members of the society that none of the medical schools in this country had a department in military medicine, and that the only approach to one was a chair on that subject at New York University.

President Woodward appointed the following committee of the society to have charge of the plan: E. H. Bradford, '69, M.D. '73, Dean of the Harvard Medical School; A. N. Broughton, '93, M.D. '97, of Boston; Edward C. Streeter, M.D. (Northwestern) '01, of Boston; P. E. Truesdale, M.D. '98.

The Associated Harvard Clubs

President

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91
821 Corn Exchange Bank Bldg.
Chicago

Secretary

E. M. GROSSMAN, '96
520 Rialto Bldg.
St. Louis

Treasurer

G. C. KIMBALL, '00
1222 Frick Bldg.
Pittsburgh

Statement from the President

THIS brief statement will express again the regret of the Executive Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs that it was thought best to postpone the annual meeting.

We have consulted with the chairman of the Nominating Committee and it has been agreed that the present officers should continue in service for the coming year. We shall hope for the same hearty coöperation from all the clubs which we have enjoyed for the past twelve months.

We appreciate that at this time all Harvard men are first Americans, eager to devote their energies to any task set by the nation. It furthermore becomes apparent that our activities can be best directed to national service in our home communities. Registration and recruiting, census work and Red Cross, are all being organized systematically in each community. To this centralizing process Harvard men will devote their efforts as individuals and as clubs.

It was interesting to note in the report of the vice-president of the European Section that in France, in the third year of the war, her universities were still in session and exchanging professors with Harvard. This is a fair example for us to follow. Our educational institutions will open their doors to students. Education will still do its part in building up the life of the nation even though the numbers be fewer. We should ourselves still continue those activities which are of service to the University.

We hope, therefore, during the coming year to hold all the ground that we have

gained, and to make such progress as is compatible with the times; to continue the work of the Appointments Committee; to coöperate more fully with the Commission on Western History; to follow as we may the excellent example of the Harvard Club of New York City in appointing a Committee on Civic and Social Work, one of the most interesting and vital steps that has been recently taken by any Harvard Club. We hope also still further to advance the work of our Committee on Scholarships, believing that this work is of great importance in unifying our national consciousness.

We have just received notice of the appointment of a Committee on Harvard War Records, by Mr. Howard Elliott, President of the Harvard Alumni Association; to this Committee we shall render every assistance, welcoming the opportunity for coöperation.

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91.

NEW JERSEY

The Harvard Club of New Jersey had its spring outing on May 30 on the grounds of the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J.

Luncheon was served in the dining room of the school. A. R. Wendell, '96, president of the club, presided. Speeches of welcome were made by A. P. Butler, '88, headmaster of the school and by Grinnell Willis, '70, president of the Morristown School Foundation; Mr. Willis paid high tribute to F. C. Woodman, Butler, and T. Q. Browne, the three Harvard '88 men who built up the school into such a strong and successful institution. The other speakers were: C. G. Kidder, '72, Francis J. Swayze, '79, Gerrish Newell, '98, and Ralph S. Foss, '03. Games of various kinds and afternoon tea occupied

the time until the company broke up late in the afternoon.

Among the others who took part in the outing were: C. H. Wight, '67, F. C. Todd, '00, Mrs. F. J. Swayze, Mrs. A. P. Butler, L. L. Brown, E. Y. Cohen, '81, Mrs. Cohen, and the Misses Cohen, P. D. Trafford, '89, Mrs. Trafford, and Miss Trafford, Rev. C. E. Hutchison, '93, and Mrs. Hutchison, H. S. Colton, '96, A. R. Wendell, '96, and Mrs. Wendell, Mrs. Gerrish Newell, and Miss Newell, E. A. Reed, '97, Mrs. Reed, and Miss Reed, A. K. Moe, '97, and Mrs. Moe, J. C. Lord, '00, and Mrs. Lord, G. H. Wilder, '00, and the Misses Wilder, W. H. P. Oliver, '92, R. S. Boardman, '98, and Miss Boardman, E. K. Haskell, '09, and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. R. S. Foss, Charles Gilman, '04, Mrs. Gilman, and Master Gilman, F. L. Gilman, '95, Mrs. Gilman, and Miss Gilman, M. W. Ware, '02, and Mrs. Ware, J. R. Montgomery, '06, I. S. Joseph, '11, and Mrs. Joseph, R. N. Shreve, '08, and Mrs. Shreve, J. L. White, '06, and Mrs. White, R. S. Hopkins, '11, and Mrs. Hopkins, R. D. Murphy, '08, and Mrs. Murphy, T. B. Dorman, '06, and Mrs. Dorman, Kenneth Reynolds, '14, and Mrs. Reynolds, W. L. Cropley, '01, R. E. Cropley, '06, John Reynolds, '07, Arthur Anderson, '11, and Mrs. Anderson, G. E. Huggins, A.M. '01, and Mrs. Huggins.

LONDON

On Wednesday, May 2, the Harvard Club of London dined at Claridge's Hotel. The guests of the evening were the American Ambassador, Mr. Page, and Lord Bryce, both honorary members of the club. The following resolution was passed amidst the vigorous acclamations of all present:

"This meeting of the Harvard Club of London, held in London on the 2nd May 1917, unanimously resolves:

"That the intervention of the United States of America in the European War is welcomed with enthusiasm by the members of the club as a step necessary for the maintenance of American honour and American prestige, and a valued encouragement to the Allies in their arduous struggle against the enemies of mankind.

"That the members of the club regard with particular pleasure the happy circumstance that the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain, united by ties of blood, a common language, common literature, and common ideals and aspirations, should now, after a hundred years of peace, march as comrades in a great War, fought in defence of democracy, human liberty, and freedom.

"That copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of State at Washington, and to the President and Overseers of Harvard University."

Mr. Page then addressed the club. He was followed by Lord Bryce, who cited from his experience in both countries the salient features which made the present alliance so fortunate.

PARIS

The Harvard Club of Paris had its annual dinner on the evening of June 9. James Hazen Hyde, '98, presided, and the speakers were: Jules Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction, who represented the French government; William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador; Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York. Among the guests were Emile Boutroux, A. Piatt Andrew, Ph.D. '00, members of the French Academy, and professors of the Sorbonne.

M. Steeg, after referring to the sacrifices which Harvard men had made in the service of France during the present war, expressed a desire to see a larger number of American students in the French universities. He said the government would do all it could towards the foundation of an "American Students' House" in Paris, to encourage and help American boys who went to France for study.

KANSAS CITY

The Harvard Club of Kansas City voted at a recent meeting to give \$100 to the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and \$109.50 to provide for the support of three French orphans for a year. The club voted also to raise a scholarship of \$200, which will be awarded to some deserving boy from Kansas City or its vicinity who enters the freshman class of Harvard College next fall.

The following members of the club are in the R. O. T. C. at Fort Riley, Kan.: A. C. Clark, '17, E. L. Griffith, '16, C. R. Mandigo, '06, C. S. Parker, '12, and F. E. Tyler, LL.B. '13. These compose 10 per cent. of the total membership of the club and more than 15 per cent. of its active membership.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Harvard Club of Rochester, N. Y., held a smoker at the Rochester Club, on April 20. All the Harvard men of Rochester and vicinity, numbering more than 100 were invited, as well as the young men interested in Harvard College from the East and West High Schools and the Kalbfus School for

Boys. After a buffet luncheon, moving pictures of Harvard football games were shown. J. W. Johnston, '05, secretary of the club, gave a reading relating to Harvard College and Cambridge, illustrated by stereopticon views.

The experiment of inviting the high school boys was highly successful; five from the East High School expressed their intention of taking the entrance examinations for Harvard next fall.

G. A. Madigan, '19, the present holder of the club scholarship, after completing a year's work at Cambridge, has been excused to undertake agricultural work.

Thomas G. Spencer, '06, was elected president of the club for the ensuing year, and J. W. Johnston, '05, who reported that the club and its treasury were in a flourishing condition, was re-elected secretary.

SEATTLE

The Harvard Club of Seattle had a meeting at the College Club in that city at noon on June 9. About 50 members were present. The speaker was Dean L. B. R. Briggs, who was in Seattle to deliver the annual Phi Beta Kappa address at the University of Washington. He told the members of the Harvard Club about conditions in Cambridge.

On motion of Frederic H. White, '06, the president of the club was authorized to appoint a committee to raise a fund among the members of the club for the support of an ambulance in the work of the American Ambulance Field Service in France.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: George E. Wright, '89, president; John W. Eddy, '95, vice-president; Ralph H. Bollard, '05, secretary and treasurer.

CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago gave a "Beefsteak Dinner" on Monday evening, June 11, at the University Club, in honor of Professor de Sumichrast, formerly of the French Department at Harvard, now enrolled in the National Reserve of England. He spoke on the war.

CALIBAN IN THE STADIUM

The masque Caliban, written by Percy MacKaye, '97, will be produced in the Stadium every evening, except Sunday, from June 28 to July 9, inclusive. Most of the proceeds will go to the American Red Cross, but a portion of them will be turned over to the Harvard R. O. T. C.

CHOICE OF COLLEGE COURSES

The distractions of war have interfered with the operation of the Faculty rule which requires members of the freshman class in Harvard College to submit in the spring their plans of study for the remaining years of their course.

Of the 606 members of the present freshman class from whom plans would ordinarily have been expected, 524 sent in their lists, but, because of the general disorganization and the absence of many of the students, 83 of the plans received could not be approved. The Faculty Committee on the Choice of Electives, therefore, has decided to make no attempt to put the plans into form until the members of the class of 1920 return to College next fall.

The figures printed below show the subjects which the 441 freshmen, whose plans are acceptable to the committee, selected for concentration. For the reasons stated above, these statistics are not final, they do not represent the selections of the class as a whole, and, consequently, they do not offer a fair basis of comparison with the plans of previous years:

Semitic,	3
Classics,	14
English,	95
German,	10
Romance Languages,	50
Fine Arts,	6
Music,	5
Physics,	5
Chemistry,	64
Biology,	7
Engineering Sciences,	29
Geology,	6
History,	25
Government,	35
Economics,	63
Mathematics,	19
Philosophy,	5

NAUTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL

The first of the Nautical training schools to be established by the Federal Shipping Board for fitting men to become officers of the merchant marine has been opened at the Students' Astronomical Laboratory.

What Massachusetts and Harvard are Doing in University Extension Work

BY HERBERT D. BIXBY, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOWELL, MASS.

THE remarkable growth of University Extension in the United States, during the last ten years, has won for this activity an accepted place in the field of university endeavor. The idea that the function of an institution of learning is to dispense the invaluable contents of its storehouse of learning to those only who may enter within its sacred precincts can no longer be justified. To those who cannot so approach the wares of the university must be carried. Otherwise the fields of usefulness of our educational institutions must remain restricted.

University Extension has been defined as "an agency of popular education by which the benefits of the University are extended to the entire population without other pre-requisite on the part of this large student body than the desire to learn and the ability to make use of this service." This ideal has been most nearly achieved in Wisconsin, where, under the leadership of the state University, all other localities are outranked with reference to the development of this work. The Extension Division of its University is divided into four departments. (1) correspondence-study, (2) instruction by lecture, (3) debating and public discussion, and (4) general information and welfare. These departments offer instruction in a great variety of subjects in the six districts into which the state is divided for purposes of administration.

Some idea of the extent of this work may be had from the statement that during the biennium of 1915-1916 there were over 11,000 students enrolled in the courses of the Division and more than 6,000 registered in outlying parts of the state. In addition the number of persons reached in one way or another, by lectures, institutes, bulletins, etc., is

enormous. For instance, one bureau alone estimates that it touched 600,000 persons through its health stories published in the papers of the state.

The influence that this institution has upon the people of the state can hardly be estimated. It is untold, indeed, almost unimaginable, and the question immediately arises as to what Massachusetts is doing in this line and as to what part Harvard has in this work.

Massachusetts is not lagging. In the short period of two years since the work began to be organized here she has reached out to a surprising number of people. Taking for her models those states and institutions which have long developed extension work, and intelligently adapting their methods and organization to her own particular ends, she is making rapid strides. During the present school year, previous to March 1, 1917, there were over 2,500 persons enrolled in correspondence courses, and nearly 1,600 were given class instruction by the Department of University Extension of Massachusetts. This, however, is but a small part of the work actually accomplished within the state. Certain educational institutions have associated themselves with the state authorities, for the purpose of facilitating the administration of this work, and during the year have given instruction to upwards of 1,500 students. Other institutions give work independently to nearly 4,000. It has been estimated that residents of Massachusetts to the number of 20,000 are taking extension work under the auspices of institutions situated within the state.

This is exceedingly encouraging to believers in this form of education. It must be said, however, that a careful analysis of the plan of administration in Massachusetts and a comparison of this

plan with the very effective one used in Wisconsin leave this to be said. There is in Massachusetts a considerable duplication of work. This arises undoubtedly from the fact that private institutions abound, often in the immediate neighborhood where work is being carried on by the state. While this may not be wholly undesirable, it unquestionably results in a considerable waste of effort and of resources. This might be avoided were there more centralized control or at least more co-operation by all institutions offering extension courses. Were all extension work given within the state administered according to a single plan, it would be more helpful to those for whom it is intended.

The part that Harvard University takes in this work is important but not large. The fact that the largest educational institution situated within the state lends its aid to this movement by associating itself with the state authorities, as it does, is a matter of importance. The fact that the largest educational institution situated within the state, though participating in this work, does not take a part commensurate with its greatness is noteworthy also. Here are the figures:

	No. of courses given	No. of students enrolled	No. of teachers employed
Univ. of Wisconsin	363	11412	43
Massachusetts	202	8049	185
Harvard*	9	779	9

*This item is included in the figures for Massachusetts.

The figures are for the year 1916-1917, previous to March 1, 1917.

The 779 students enrolled in the courses given by Harvard professors, compared with the enrollment of 1,257 at Massachusetts Agricultural College, or with 1,574 at Boston College, is not impressive from a Harvard point of view. It is to be hoped that in the future Harvard will take part to an increasing degree in this most interesting and important phase of university activity.

PHI BETA KAPPA DAY

The annual meeting of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held on Monday morning, June 18. Henry Osborn Taylor, '78, of New York was elected president, and Professor George Lyman Kittredge, '82, vice-president. William C. Lane, '81, and Richard H. Dana, '74, were re-elected, respectively, secretary and treasurer. Honorary members were elected as follows: Philip Mercer Rhinelander, '91, coadjutor bishop of Pennsylvania; Ellery Sedgwick, '94, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*; Kirsopp Lake, B.A. (Oxford) '95, Professor of Early Christian Literature at Harvard; Ralph Barton Perry, Ph.D. '99, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard; and Harold Murdock, A.M. (hon.) '16.

Professor C. H. Grandgent, '83, retiring president of the chapter, presided at the public exercises in Sanders Theatre, which were begun and ended with prayers by Professor F. G. Peabody, '69. The orator of the day was President Alexander Meiklejohn, of Amherst, who made a penetrating study of "The American College" as represented by its graduates, undergraduates, teachers, trustees, and president. The poet was Hermann Hagedorn, '07. His "Ode of Dedication", a stirring, poetic declaration of national faith by an American of German descent, made a profound impression upon the audience.

At the dinner of the Society, held in the Union after the exercises, Professor Grandgent again presided.

TO PRESERVE THE GILMAN HOUSE

A committee of graduates has been formed to raise a fund for purchasing and preserving the house in Gloucester, Mass., in which Rev. Samuel Gilman, of the class of 1811, the author of "Fair Harvard", was born.

The members of the committee are: C. W. Eliot, '53, C. S. Sargent, '62, Nathan Matthews, '75, John Lowell, '77, Barrett Wendell, '77, W. R. Thayer, '81, C. P. Curtis, '83, W. C. Endicott, '83, G. R. Agassiz, '84, A. C. Coolidge, '87, P. S. Sears, '80, Guy Lowell, '92, Guy Murchie, '95, W. S. Appleton, '96.

Alumni Notes

'64—Professor George Herbert Palmer delivered the commencement address on June 12 at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass.

'75—Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, gave the commencement address at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., on June 13.

'78—Paul Shorey has an article entitled "The Assault on Humanism" in the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

'81—R. Clipston Sturgis delivered the anniversary address on June 13 at the Yale Art School, New Haven. His subject was "Arts and the War."

'81—At exercises held at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, on June 13, Rev. John W. Suter gave an address on the history of the School during its 50 years of existence. Mr. Suter, Dean Hodges of the School, and Dean E. S. Rousmaniere, '83, are preparing, at the request of Bishop Lawrence, '71, a book of prayers and hymns for use in the army and navy.

M.D. '86—Burnside Foster died on June 13 at St. Paul, Minn., where he had practised medicine for many years. After receiving his degree from the Medical School, he served in the Massachusetts General Hospital and later studied medicine abroad. On his return he went to St. Paul.

'90—Ralph Hoffmann, who has been headmaster of the Kansas City Country Day School, will next year be headmaster of the St. Louis Country Day School.

'91—Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, New York City, delivered the alumni sermon in St. John's Chapel at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., on June 13.

'93—Rudolph M. Binder is editor of "Studies in Social Progress." He has also published a paper in the March number of the *Homiletic Review* on "International Relations."

'96—Elliot Channing Cowdin died at his home in Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on April 28. He was a member of the Rough Riders during the Spanish War.

'96—A son, Roger Conant, was born on June 6 in Buffalo, N. Y., to Frederick H. Pratt and Margery (Davis) Pratt.

'98—C. N. Greenough, Professor of English at Harvard, was one of the speakers at the graduation exercises of the Noble and Greenough School, Boston, on June 12.

'99—Henry James was married at Great River, L. I., on June 11 to Miss Olivia Cutting of New York.

'99—R. E. Ramsey, A.M. '07, received the

degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Southern California on June 7, and received the Charles W. Bryson Medal for excellence in gynecology and abdominal surgery.

'00—Albert Parker Fitch, president of Andover Theological Seminary, delivered the address at the graduation exercises of the Dana Hall School, Wellesley, Mass., on June 13.

'00—Augustus E. Wright is with the Standard Steel Motor Car Co., with headquarters at 1110 Boylston St., Boston.

'02—Francis W. Coker, professor of political science at Ohio State University, has received a year's leave of absence that he may lecture on American constitutional history and politics at Yale.

'02—The engagement of George Shannon Forbes to Miss Marie Louise Hersey, Radcliffe, '16, of Cambridge, Mass., and West Hartford, Conn., has been announced.

'03—J. Lowell White, formerly assistant to the general superintendent of transportation of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., has been appointed superintendent of the Norfolk district of the company, with headquarters at Norfolk, Va.

LL.B. '03—Philip R. Dunbar was married in Lowell, Mass., on June 6 to Miss Clara Bonney Lilley, Wellesley, '17.

'04—Herbert S. Welsh was married at Wynnemere, Landowne, Pa., on June 9 to Miss Lavinia Borden.

'06—R. I. Underhill, who has been assistant headmaster of the Roger Ascham School, White Plains, N. Y., will next year be headmaster of the Kansas City Country Day School.

'07—Ernest H. Gruening, who has been city editor of the *Boston Journal*, is now managing editor of that paper. His home address is South St., Rockport, Mass.

'07—William Augustine Hanley died in Roxbury, Mass., on June 11. He was active in athletics while in College; in 1904 he was a substitute back on the football eleven, and in 1906 earned his "H" as a shot-putter. In 1907 he coached the Roxbury High School eleven. He studied in the Harvard Law School from 1907 to 1910, and had practised law in Boston since that time.

'08—Gaspar G. Bacon is at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

'08—George E. Brown was married in Dorchester, Mass., on June 13 to Miss Mildred N. Hunter, Wellesley, '15.

'09—Joseph A. Locke has opened a law office at 50 Congress St., Boston.

'10—F. Wheeler Loomis is a physicist with the Westinghouse Lamp Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

'10—Jewett B. Newton is at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'10—Stewart C. Woodworth was married in Grace Church, New York, on June 7 to Miss Coline Macrea Ingersoll. They will live in Brookline, Mass.

'11—Frederic Cunningham, Jr., was married in New York on June 2 to Miss Mary Blair Wardwell.

'12—George R. Hale was married in South Boston on June 6 to Miss Eleanor Simmons, daughter of William T. Simmons, M.D. '79. Mr. and Mrs. Hale will live in Shawenegan Falls, Quebec.

'13—Perry G. M. Austin graduated on May 25 from the General Theological Seminary in New York. He has recently been ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and will be curate in St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough, Philadelphia.

'13—Philip A. Swords was married at St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, on June 7 to Miss Helen T. Swords.

'14—George P. Davis was married on June 12 to Miss Edith F. Totten, of Waltham, Mass. Davis has enlisted in the Naval Reserve.

'14—Carleton J. Enwright is with the Standard Steel Motor Car Co., with headquarters at 1110 Boylston St., Boston.

'14—Walter C. Schumb, A.M. '16, who has been George H. Emerson Scholar at Harvard this year, has received an Edward Austin Fellowship for the year 1917-18.

'14—Paul H. Smart was married in the Central Presbyterian Church, New York, on May 10 to Miss Sara McAlpin Pyle of New York City. Smart is at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

'14—Philip W. Thayer is assistant to the registrar of the Federal Land Bank for the

First District, 105 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass. His home address in Springfield is 35 Wilbraham Ave.

'14—Edward H. Woods was married in Auburndale, Mass., on June 9 to Miss Margaret Harvey, Smith, '18.

'15—Charles F. Choate, 3d, was married at St. James's Church, New York, on June 14, to Miss Nathalie H. Bishop, daughter of James C. Bishop, '91. Choate is a member of the 2d Massachusetts Field Artillery.

'15—Philip H. Sherwood was married at Douglas, Ariz., on June 7 to Miss Elsie Parkinson Burr, daughter of I. Tucker Burr, '79. Sherwood is on duty in Douglas with his regiment, the 17th Cavalry, U. S. A.

'15—W. H. Siple, who has been studying in the Harvard Graduate School this year, will next year have charge of the instruction in general science and biology at Groton School, Groton, Mass.

'16—Leo T. Cribben, M. I. T. '17, is in the aeronautical department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

'16—Winchester C. Packard is with the Framingham Machine Works, Framingham, Mass. His permanent address remains 10 Tappan St., Roslindale, Mass.

A.M. '16—Hyder E. Rollins, who has been Shattuck Scholar in the Harvard Graduate School this year, will next year be instructor in English in New York University.

LL.B. '16—John F. Crosby was married in Framingham, Mass., on June 12 to Miss Madeleine Drury.

'17—Russell T. Fry is at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg.

sC. '14-17—John Gallishaw was married in Cambridge, Mass., on June 2 to Miss Eleanor Webster Browne, daughter of George H. Browne, '78.

'19—A. M. Geer was married in New York on May 11 to Miss Dorothy Lindsey, of Boston.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '81, Advertising Manager.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMOUTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, President.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer.
Roger Pierce, '04, Clerk.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87.
John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91.
Ellery Sedgwick, '04.
E. M. Grossman, '08.
C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, President, Boston.
William Hooper, '80, Vice-President, Manchester, Mass.
William C. Boyden, '86, Vice-President, Chicago.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Treasurer, Needham.
Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary, Milton.

Charles C. Saunders, '07, Lawrence.
George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.
Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
James H. Perkins, '08, New York.
John W. Prentiss, '08, New York.
Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917.

NUMBER 38.

News and Views

This Year and Next.

The academic year just ended has been crowded with problems of peculiar difficulty for American colleges and universities. Through all the days of autumn and winter, in which the duties of patriotic men of education presented themselves in a great variety of conflicting guises, and then through the past three months with their paramount questions of what could be done best and should be done first for the clearest good of the country, the solution of these problems at Harvard has called for the framing of sound policies and the exercise of much patience and wisdom in putting them into effect.

It would have been possible to take the position that the university was not an engine of war, but an instrument of mental and spiritual development, and so to stand aloof from active participation in military training. It would have been perhaps still easier to be carried away by the opportunity for turning every student into a soldier or sailor, and so to suspend the very functions for which the university has existed. Fortunately, each of these extremes has been avoided. Readers of the BULLETIN need not to be told at this late day of all that has been done towards the establishment of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps on the firm footing it now holds. In the face of many discouragements, chiefly insepar-

able from national problems which could not be solved with reference to any single university, the Corps has gone steadily on from strength to strength, and is now contributing an element of high value to the making of officers for the American Army that is still to be made. At the same time the young men who felt their first duty to lie for the present in the pursuit of their studies have been enabled, and encouraged, to go on with them, and on Commencement Day a greater number of degrees were conferred than in any previous year. It has all been an excellent example of doing and not leaving undone the things of real importance.

When this episode in the history of Harvard comes to be chronicled in full, the part that has been played in it by the officers of the French Army who came to us two months ago will receive full recognition. It will be seen more and more clearly that without them, and their distinctive contribution to the military education provided at Harvard, the story of it might have taken quite a different turn. And to President Lowell must be given the credit for having taken the initiative step, on the very day of the severance of relations between Germany and the United States, which gave the government of France the occasion to send to Harvard these admirable teachers of military science.

It is precisely because these difficult problems of the past year have been so well met that we believe Harvard men

may look forward with confidence to what will happen in the year to come. Predictions and promises are not required at a time like the present. Even the exact nature of the questions to be faced is still unknown. We do know that the College will open its doors as always, and that Harvard will endeavor to supply the need of our young countrymen to educate themselves for valuable citizenship.

Much has been said, in these pages and elsewhere, about the patriotic service to be rendered by youths below the military age through sticking to their studies. It should be said also that under a national military system which will call for the arming of only about one man in ten among those of military age, the duty of the remaining nine to consider the improvement of their minds, if only for the good of the state, is obviously a duty to be considered seriously. We have referred before to the need of doctors which will continue throughout and after the war, and the corresponding loss to the community that would attend the abandonment of medical studies by all the young men now embarked upon them. The same is to be said of the preparation for other professions — the law, theology, teaching, and many branches of science. There need be no fear that Harvard men will fall short of the standard established by graduates and students in immediate active service. All honor to them for what they have done and will continue to do! But let us hold in store some measure of praise for the undergraduate and graduate students who will return in the autumn and take up the sober, inconspicuous business of going on with their studies. The University during the year just ended has given proof of its desire to provide the various forms of training required to meet the civil and military

needs of the time. There can be no doubt that it will do the same through the academic year of 1917-18.

* * *

The New Overseers. The ten names that appeared on the ballot for Overseers at the election of last week were such that the choice of any five would have added an appreciable strength to the councils of the University. The election ran "true to form": the five men who led on the postal ballot for nominations were the five elected. The complaint of recent years against a preponderant representation of State and Wall Streets cannot be raised. The men who took first, second, and third place may be said to have owed their election to their service of the public; the other two to their service of Harvard. It is noticeable that not one of the five lives in Boston or its neighborhood. For the next year, therefore, a majority of the Overseers will be non-resident. This does not appear to augur well for the effectiveness of the committee work which is considered an important function of the Board. But gains and losses in such matters are hard to balance, and it is clear that the Harvard electorate has bestowed its highest honor on men of proved value.

* * *

The Law School Centenary. The commencement season just ended has been marked by a number of Barmecide celebrations. At a dinner of one of the anniversary classes, the sole surviving item in an elaborate program, the members were cheered by an account of what would have happened if the celebration as a whole had not been abandoned. Doubtless other classes had similar experiences. But perhaps the largest abandoned plan was that of the graduates of the Law School to observe the School's completion of an even cen-

tury and to mark the event by raising an endowment of a million dollars. In the circumstances of 1917, this project was inevitably dropped. Yet the Harvard Law School Association has well saved the anniversary from complete neglect by publishing for distribution to graduates of the School a pamphlet, "The Harvard Law School, 1817-1917", consisting of the advance sheets of a more complete bound volume which, it is expected, will be ready for publication in the autumn. The pamphlet has been prepared by members of the Faculty, the Librarian, and some of the students, and is in itself a valuable contribution to Harvard history.

There is no occasion at this time to attempt an adequate review of its contents. It is well, however, to be reminded that when the Law School was established "no English or American university had created a distinct school or faculty of law, but only professorships of law. With two professors of law teaching a body of students separately registered, the Harvard Law School was the first university school of law, as it is the oldest law school now existing, in any common-law country." Its primacy in point of time has been followed by its taking a place of leadership in many matters of legal education—most of all in the establishment of the "case system" of teaching introduced by Dean Langdell, and now pursued in other effective schools of law. The debt of the School to Langdell is fully acknowledged in the pamphlet, but without disparagement to other "golden ages" than that for which he was so largely responsible. Each successive generation of Law School men appears, indeed, to have regarded its own age as golden.

There is truly no department of the University which, to so marked a degree, has won the loyalty of its own graduates

and the admiration of others. Its history is so honorable that the fuller record of it to be given in the book of which this pamphlet is a foretaste should command wide attention. It is one of the misfortunes of the present state of the world that the endowment desired for the further building up of the School could not and ought not to have been diverted from the greater cause of saving civilization as a whole, to which all resources must now be bent. But the day must come when the sons and friends of the Harvard Law School will be free to carry out their large project. Its purpose finds a strong and timely expression in the preface to the pamphlet which would remind "both the bar and the community of the fact that the permanent maintenance of civil liberty depends upon the ultimate control of the belligerent tendencies in human nature, whether of a domestic or international character, and this requires the training and scattering through the community of the most highly-trained minds that the country can produce."

* * *

"Caliban" In the Stadium. The Stadium has never been used so little for athletic or so much for other purposes as during the three months now ending. It has been a drill-ground, a reviewing-field, a gathering-place for a multitude of Boy Scouts; and on the week-day evenings between June 28 and July 9 it is to be the scene of the remarkable production of "Caliban" of which the text was written by Percy MacKaye, '97. The combined appeal of the Red Cross and the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which are to divide the proceeds of this undertaking, should draw to the ten performances as many thousands of the Harvard public as are wont to frequent the Stadium for its more familiar uses.

The 276th Harvard Commencement

COMMENCEMENT Day, which fell this year on Thursday, June 21, was observed as usual, but the decreased attendance of the alumni, the absence of many of the candidates for the undergraduate degrees, the military and naval uniforms, and the tone of all the speeches at the dinner of the Alumni Association called attention to the fact that the country was engaged in war.

The literary exercises, at which the degrees were awarded, were held in Sanders Theatre, and the academic procession formed soon after 10 o'clock in the space between Massachusetts and Harvard Halls. The Theatre was filled. The Commencement "parts" were as follows: Latin Oration, salutatory, "De Magnis Exemplis", by Charles L. Sherman, '17, of Newport, R. I.; "International Education", by Walter Silz, '17, of Cleveland; "Education and Discipline", by Ralph P. Boas, 1G., of Walla Walla, Wash.; "Industrial Justice through Law", by Ernest O. Schreiber, gr.L., of Washington, D. C.

President Lowell conferred 1,225 degrees, the largest number ever granted at a Harvard Commencement; these include the degrees voted at the mid-year period last February. The degrees were divided as follows:

Bachelor of Arts,	424
Bachelor of Science,	81
Associate in Arts,	4
Master of Arts,	121
Doctor of Philosophy,	62
Master of Science,	4
Doctor of Science,	2
Master in Architecture,	3
Master in Landscape Architecture,	3
Metallurgical Engineer,	1
Master in Business Administration,	48
Doctor of Dental Medicine,	44
Doctor of Medicine,	75
Doctor of Public Health,	1
Bachelor of Laws,	188
Doctor of the Science of Law,	2
Bachelor of Divinity,	5
Master of Divinity,	6

UNDER THE HARVARD-TECHNOLOGY PLAN.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering,	16
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering,	22
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering,	17
Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering,	8
Master of Science in Civil Engineering,	4
Master of Science in Electrical Engineering,	6
Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering,	1
Master of Science in Sanitary Engineering,	2
Mining Engineer,	1
Doctor of Engineering,	1

After the degrees counted above had been awarded, President Lowell, in the following words, bestowed seven honorary degrees:

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Daniel Chester French, a sculptor, whose skilful hand, unlike that of the friend whom he portrayed, has not been stopped but spared to adorn our land by the creations of his art.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who saw that a public service company should be a public servant, and has been alert to adapt his company to the convenience of the people.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS.

Paul Jean Louis Azan, military writer and teacher, a scholar and every inch a soldier, who, with his comrades, has come from France to show our future officers the path that leads to victory.

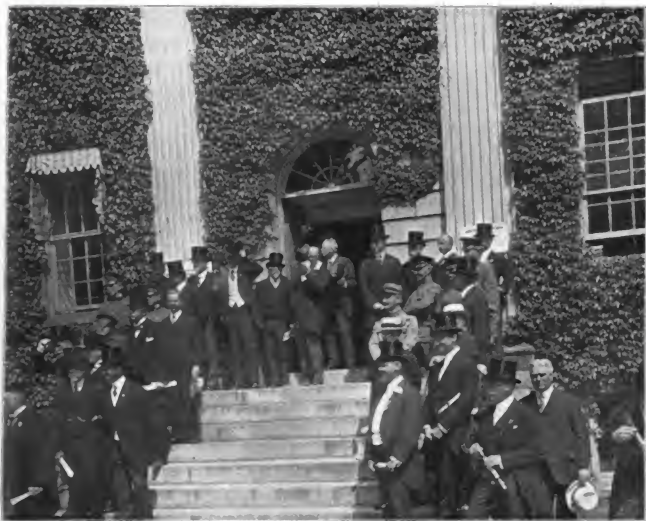
DOCTORS OF LAWS.

John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, philosopher and administrator, in these latter years of darkening clouds a leader in patriotic thought.

Henry White, Secretary of Legation at London for a score of years; Ambassador to Italy and France, and Delegate to many conferences; a representative of the nation who has won the respect of foreign peoples, and deserves the gratitude of his own.

Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, a diplomat known in every continent and latitude in the northern hemisphere; sagacious, astute representative of the great nation whose navy now protects our shores, and by whose side we shall stand in arms on land and sea till peace shall be achieved.

Herbert Clark Hoover, the man who in Belgium sought the strangers that were an hungered, athirst, naked, sick or in prison, and ministered unto them.



Group in Front of University Hall on Commencement Afternoon.

After the exercises in Sanders Theatre, the graduates returned to the College Yard, where the Alumni Spread was ready in a large tent which had been placed in the Quadrangle bounded by University Hall, Appleton Chapel, Sever Hall, and the Widener Library. Almost all of the class spreads were omitted; '67, which was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, had a luncheon in Phillips Brooks House, and '92, with its chief marshal, entertained in a separate tent, but the other alumni joined in the general luncheon.

They had hardly finished when two battalions of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps marched into the Yard, and gave an exhibition drill in front of the Widener Library. This incident was one of the most interesting of the day. The drill was the Corps's last under its commandant, Captain Cor-

dier, who has now gone to Washington.

Next came the afternoon meeting of the Alumni Association. The procession, headed by Thomas W. Lamont, '92, the Commencement Marshal, marched through the Yard to the canvas-covered enclosure on the east side of Sever Hall between Emerson and Robinson Halls. The speakers sat on a raised platform, with their backs toward Sever. Behind them were panels decorated with the flags of twelve nations allied in the present war, and in the middle was an arch of American flags and a great Harvard seal.

Howard Elliott, '81, president of the Alumni Association, presided. President Lowell sat at Mr. Elliott's right, and Governor McCall at his left. The other places at the high table were occupied by the members of the Corporation, the chairman of the Board of Over-

seers, three of the visiting French Army officers, and the distinguished guests who had received honorary degrees in the morning. The singing of patriotic and other appropriate songs was led by the Harvard Alumni Chorus and a band under the direction of Chalmers Clifton, '12, in the uniform of the R. O. T. C.

The speakers, besides Mr. Elliott, were President Lowell, President Hibben, Governor McCall, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, Herbert C. Hoover, and Major Henry L. Higginson. The addresses of Mr. Elliott, President Lowell, President Hibben, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Hoover are here given in part or entire:

President Elliott's Address.

Graduates: This is our day—this is Harvard's day. We who believe in and love Harvard know that it is one of the nation's days, and now it is the Allies' day! The first Commencement at Harvard was in 1642, when nine men received degrees. From then until today, when 1,225 were conferred, Commencement has been celebrated 275 times, and 45,948 men have received degrees. There are now living 26,918 holders of Harvard degrees.

A degree from Harvard is precious, and the holder of it must remember always that it imposes upon him a great moral obligation; an obligation so to act and live that he will increase the power, reputation, and usefulness of Harvard, and so that by no act or word shall he bring disgrace to Harvard or to the country.

The thousands who have received their Harvard degrees, "commenced" their real life work with them. They have given much service and have been a great moral and constructive force in making the nation. They have been loyal and patriotic, and have given their lives in defense of right and justice and to save the country.

Memorial Hall and the tablets there tell of the courage, self-denial, and willingness to die in support of a just cause. They represent the true Harvard spirit of service. To lay down one's life in defense of one's country, so that its institutions and ideals may be preserved and improved, is a noble act of service. . . .

On the other hand, the everyday work in time of peace is as important as to fight in time of war, and requires the same moral courage and high sense of duty. This may

mean, and often does mean, severe drudgery, demanding patience and self-denial and the giving of service that may seem without results or appreciation. . . .

There is one immediate and pressing service that every graduate should give to Harvard. It is to contribute to and support the Harvard Foundation. This is a plan to raise \$10,000,000. The Marshal of the day, Thomas W. Lamont, is the inspiring head of the committee of the alumni who has charge of the movement. He is giving unselfishly of his time, ability, and money to obtain this amount in the shortest possible time. He and his committee should have the support of every Harvard graduate. The amount proposed is none too large if Harvard is to hold its place as a great national and world asset. This is most necessary now because some of the great universities of Europe, from which we have received so much in men and knowledge, have been crippled by the war. Upon Harvard and all American universities will rest the responsibility of carrying on their work and of furnishing scholars and investigators and the moral force of the educated man.

Individually, when we are sick we try to have the best doctor; when we go to law, the best lawyer; when we have a difficult problem of any kind, the best advice. Shall we not give to the young men at Harvard the very best teachers and facilities? To do this we must relieve the teaching staff of all anxiety over the present and future welfare of themselves and their families, and we must pay salaries and furnish equipment sufficient to attract and hold the best brains of the country, and adjusted properly to the very important work that they are doing.

Harvard must be strong financially to give the highest service to the country, and her graduates must help her. Each one can give something, and the payments can be spread over a number of years.

Graduates: We are today facing conditions such as the United States and the world have never seen before. We are face to face with great opportunities and are taking part in great movements that will affect the history of the United States and of the world, and the welfare of our children and of all who come after us. . . .

As we stand under our flag and the flags of the Allies, let us renew our faith in the ultimate sanity and civilization of the world, and say with Longfellow:

"Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart."

President Lowell's Address.

Brethren of the Alumni: One is tempted on this occasion to say what one thinks about public affairs and the deep problems that surround us. But I have been told to end in fifteen minutes, and, therefore, I propose to make a purely business speech about the financial condition of the University, about what we have been trying to do during the past year, and what we hope to do.

Mr. Elliott has quoted a remark of Goldsmith about "ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates"; but you notice that he says land, not university. Therefore, according to my custom, I will read the gifts of the year.

These are the gifts of over \$10,000—and our friends have been generous:

GIFTS FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Department of Architecture	
(Anonymous),	\$14,449.16
Arnold Arboretum (Sundry gifts),	29,433.45
College Library (Purchase of books),	15,267.22
College Salaries (Sundry gifts),	24,457.55
Fogg Art Museum (Sundry gifts),	16,553.21
Harvard College Scholarships,	11,531.25
Medical School, for the Cancer Commission, the Huntington Hospital, Tropical Medicine, etc.,	109,393.00
Sundry gifts less than \$10,000,	64,965.51
	<u>\$308,850.35</u>

GIFTS FOR CAPITAL.

Anonymous, subject to life estate, for Museum of Comparative Zoology,	\$200,000.00
Anonymous (for teachers' salaries),	387,942.00
Mrs. William H. Bliss (Forestry),	50,000.00
Victor Chapman Memorial Fellowship,	25,897.00
Class of 1894 (25th Anniversary Fund),	13,700.00
Class of 1896 (25th Anniversary Fund),	15,000.00
Class of 1899 (25th Anniversary Fund),	25,000.00
Estate of P. P. F. Degrand (for French works on exact science),	75,000.00
Dental School Endowment (Sundry gifts),	10,000.00
Dr. Henry I. Dorr, subject to life estates, for chair of anaesthetics,	70,000.00
Estate of Mrs. Henry Draper, for Draper Memorial Fund for Astronomy,	15,000.00
William Farnsworth (for the Farnsworth Room in the Library),	30,000.00
Silas Arnold Houghton Assistant Professorship of Bacteriology,	25,000.00

Estate of Mrs. J. E. Hudson, Professorship of Archaeology,	145,733.50
Estate of Morris Longstreth (without restrictions),	15,064.04
Mrs. George Putnam (Fund for purchase of books in memory of James Jackson Lowell),	20,000.00
Estate of Mrs. William F. Matchett (additional),	25,000.00
Estate of William S. Murphy (for scholarships for men named Murphy),	50,893.80
Francis G. Peabody Professorship of Social Ethics and Pastoral Care,	25,352.67
Estate of Edward Wigglesworth (unrestricted),	25,000.00
Estate of Morrill Wyman (Medical Research),	30,502.07
Phillips Brooks House Endowment Fund subscriptions,	77,067.50
Sundry gifts less than \$10,000,	72,817.10
Class of 1892 Liberty Bond,	100,000.00
	<u>\$1,530,099.68</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND.

(On account of Harvard Endowment Fund)	
Arnold Arboretum,	\$214,950.00
Alexis Irene Dupont (for Chemical Lab. Department),	93,000.00
Dr. F. C. Shattuck, (to be added to the Shattuck Professorship of Pathology),	25,000.00
Sundry gifts,	100,000.00
	<u>\$432,950.00</u>

SUMMARY.

Immediate Use,	\$308,850.35
Capital gifts,	1,530,099.68
Endowment Fund,	432,950.00
	<u>\$2,271,900.03</u>

Besides these there are subscriptions for the Endowment Fund not yet paid \$722,210.00, so that the total amount subscribed and paid to the Endowment Fund is \$1,155,160.00.

Truly our friends have been generous! Truly they believe in the cause of Harvard education! But what will happen next year? We shall lose tuition fees in enormous quantities, and we shall make very little saving, for the Corporation has decided that any man who, during the period for which he was appointed, be it permanent or for a term, devotes himself to the service of his country, shall not, nor shall his family, suffer in consequence. If one of our professors or instructors goes into military or civil service, the Corporation will see that he is paid the difference between the salary he receives and

what he would have received here. Consequently, the saving will not be very great. How much the falling off in income will be for the University, or even for the College alone, is of course a guess. I have estimated it in the College alone as somewhere about a thousand fees; a thousand at \$200 each a year means \$200,000.

A friend of the University walked into my office this morning and said: "What will your deficit be; about \$200,000?" I said: "I do not know exactly, but somewhere in that neighborhood." Said he: "Up to the sum of \$50,000 I will be responsible for a quarter of it."

Now I have only a very few minutes. I want to tell you what we have been trying to do, and what we shall try to do. I suppose it was evident to most men that war was coming long before it came, and it was for us to do what we could to assist. We have had two problems before us. One was how we could render the utmost service, both directly to the Government in helping to do the work it wanted done, and in turning out our own material, our own students, so as to be fit for service; and the other was to avoid taking the lid off and having the enthusiasm boil away to nothing, which is a very easy thing to do with young men.

If we had informed our students when the war broke out that every man who entered the military service would be given his degree without further study, there would have

been no further study of any kind, because every man would have believed he was certain to enter the service; and then there would be some very tearful appeals upon us because we did not give him his degree whether he actually entered it or not.

It was very important that we should inculcate the principle that what the country wanted of its young men was not enthusiasm alone, but service, and that this service must be rendered continuously; that the man's service, until such time as he could render it in a military or other way, was to stick to his books and complete his education. Therefore it was that we insisted in the College that we would not give any man his degree who could not prove that up to the time he left he had been worthy of it; and we arranged a full set of examinations,—two hours long instead of three, but still a test,—so that the men should keep up to their regular college work until they gave their full time to military work. For the men who went off earlier for any reason,—into the Naval Reserve, into aviation, into the ambulance, for example—every instructor was required to return a mark.

The result is that, on the whole, we have kept our men busy, and kept them in that frame of mind which best fits a man to be a future commander of other men. That is, we have kept him in the state of mind of doing his work, although he could not see the immediate object of it, and although it was



Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

Henry White.



Copyright, Chickerling Studio, Inc.

Lt. Col. P. J. L. Azan.



Newcomb Carlton.



Daniel Chester French.

not the thing to which his enthusiasm directly led him. That, I take it, is the fundamental thing which any soldier, and particularly any officer, must learn. Of course a few men, but very few, have fallen by the wayside and lost their degrees.

Now, what have we done to encourage directly military work? We have been guided by one fundamental idea, which is that if you propose to win the game you must back the man who is running with the ball; and the man who is running with the ball at the present time is the War Department and the Navy Department. It may be that some other fellow will run with the ball at some other time; but whoever is running with the ball at any time, you must back, if you propose to win. Therefore, in all the work that we have tried to do in a military way, we have tried to act in entire harmony with the two departments. We told the War Department that if they did not think our Training Corps a good thing, we would abolish it; but that if they thought it a good thing, they ought to back us up. I recognize perfectly well that they have not enough active officers to keep them here, and they have sent us a retired officer.

But the Training Corps is not the only thing we are doing. We are helping the government in a great many ways. Some of our professors are working on research, others in many ways in Washington and elsewhere. One of them notified me this morning that he was going to Russia immediately. We are

also giving for the Navy Department instruction in what they call radio, that is, wireless telegraphy. Perhaps you have seen the men. If you walk towards the Cruft Laboratory, you will see a large body of blue-jackets who are being so trained. There are about 150 there now. The number is constantly varying; we shall have 600 in a short time, and we are informed that they will keep the men there all next year. The Business School is working with the government in fitting men for quartermasters, for keeping public stores, and for accounting.

But now let me go back to our Training Corps. As soon as we saw that war was coming, when his late excellency Count Bernstorff received permission to return to his native land, it was evident that American soldiers would eventually follow him to that native land, and it was also evident that they would have to learn how to get to that native land, and that there were certain people who could show the way. Therefore it was that on that very day we wrote to M. Jusserand, asking him whether it would be possible to have three or four disabled French officers come and teach at Harvard. He generously replied at once. We asked him whether, in case he felt that was a good plan, he would be willing to cable to his government if he received a telegram from us. He wrote back at once that he thought it was an excellent plan and he had already cabled to his Government to prepare their minds for it. We



Meeting of the Alumni Association in the "Sever Quadrangle."

said that we should pay their expenses and salaries, but were informed that the French Government would pay all their expenses and salaries. And they picked those men out with extreme care—men of light. If one had gone through the French army with extreme care, one could not have selected six other men the equals of those. The government has already borrowed as an adviser one of them, Captain de Jarny, who had already conferred about munitions with the English Government on behalf of the French Government; and I have just received a message asking if our War Department cannot keep him indefinitely. With the other five we have, so far as I am aware, the only officers who have seen active service in the present war and are regularly giving military instruction in this country at the present time. They are teaching our corps how to capture machine guns without getting killed. They are teaching them real war as it has to be fought on the Western front at the present day. I cannot say too much of the gratitude we owe to them.

Now, gentlemen, we shall continue those two policies; we shall continue to feel that we must do all we can to help the country in the war, and that, on the other hand, while we are trying to do what we can in the war, we must remember that one of the greatest services we can render in war or peace is the service for which we were created, that of educating young men, to fit them for the best service to their country in later life. The need of education will not be less during the war. And it certainly will not be less after the war is over. What we ought to do is what France has done,—keep men at their education until the country calls for their service.

The other point that we shall bear in mind is that in this great war a university is a very little thing. We are not fighting the German Empire; we are a small part of a great country, and our value to that country depends upon how much we can assist the country. Our object will not be headlines in the newspapers, or the boast that Harvard is doing more than someone else, but simply to

render the greatest service, now and hereafter, without considering whether we get thanks or glory for it. We shall do it because for that our dear old alma mater was created.

President Hibben's Address.

Mr. Chairman, your Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, President Lowell, Dr. Eliot, and men of Harvard: I cannot adequately express to you the feeling of honor in receiving this degree from Harvard University, and I am deeply sensible also of the fact that it is not merely for me personally, but also an honor for the University which I represent.

There is a Princeton story of many, many years ago that I should like to tell you very briefly. In the year 1802, Nassau Hall, the oldest of our college buildings, and at that time really the only college building, was burned, and there was a loss not only of the building but of the library and all of the philosophical apparatus, as it was then called. The Board of Trustees made an appeal to the friends of Princeton that in the hour of her distress they would come to her relief. The first response to that appeal, and the first contribution to our necessity, came from Harvard University. Not only that, but the then President of Harvard, President Willard, appointed a committee to collect funds in Boston for Princeton. As far as I know, that is a unique event.

Your chairman referred to us as old-time rivals. I am glad to say today that we are comrades in this great cause of ours, and no longer rivals. I am glad that, as we are here today, and look about us, and see these flags, they are not merely the flags of England, and of France, and of the Allies, but thank God, they are our flags also. The position of America is no longer ambiguous. We are out in the open, and we have come to a place where we recognize both our friends and our foes. We know where we stand before the whole world. To the representatives of the allied nations here today I would say: "Your cause is our cause, your suffering is our suffering, and your triumph will be our triumph also."

If I were asked to characterize the spirit of Harvard, and in a single sentence, I would quote the words of Plato in the "Books of the Laws", where he says that the first of all virtues in the world is loyalty in the time of danger. Such is the characteristic, in my opinion, of the Harvard spirit. It was splendidly illustrated at the time of the War of the Revolution, also, in a prominent degree, at the time of our Civil War. It is interesting to note, in passing, that that epoch of the

Civil War in our generation—speaking for the older men here—that epoch was concluded only last week. It came, it seems to me, to its end when the representatives of the soldiery of the South filed by the President on Flag Day, greeting him as the representative of their country, and the American flag as their flag.

Now this new epoch is before us, the epoch of the great European war. America stands upon the fundamental principle that there can be no national security without national



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

President Hibben.

honor. We have heard the call of honor, we have seen before us the way in which it is leading, and we are prepared to follow in it. Harvard has been already represented in this war; Harvard men have stood in the very vanguard, and I am proud to say that some of our Princeton men have been associated with them abroad. Long before there was any thought that America would go into this war, Harvard men went forth into the flying corps, into the ambulance service, and into the other forms of active service in France and in Flanders. All honor to them for what they have done!

You have already your Harvard heroes, men who have given "the last full measure of devotion"—young Alan Seeger, who made his "rendezvous with death" with courage and with a smile; Victor Chapman, that valiant spirit, going to the rescue of his comrades like an arrow speeding upon its flight to its

mark, in defense of his comrades bravely meeting his death. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Our American universities—Harvard at the very first of them—must, it seems to me, in these troublous times lead the way. If education means anything, it means this: that when there is difficulty for our country, the men who have had the privileges, the men who have had the trained minds and the ready spirits, are the men first to offer themselves in their country's service.

You at Harvard have a duty not only to the present, but also to the past. We come here today, it seems to me, as American citizens; and, if I may include myself among you, an adopted son, may I say that we, as Harvard men, must renew our vows to these brave boys—and they are boys and not men—still fighting abroad? Let us pledge ourselves, our resources, our means, and our lives, to that noble army of the dead, hundreds, thousands, mounting now even to millions—let us pledge their memory today in the words of the great prophet of the American people: "We will resolve that they shall not have died in vain."

Be not afraid, O dead, be not afraid;

We have not lost the dreams that once
were flung like pennons to the world;
We yet are stung with all the storied
prophecies,

That made you in the gray dawn watchful.

Never a night that all men slept unstirred,

Never a sunset but the west is blurred

With banners marching and a sign
displayed:

Be not afraid, O dead, lest we forget

A single hour your living glorified.

Come but a drum-beat and the sleepers fret

To walk again the places where you died.

The British Ambassador's Address.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I wish I could begin to express the depth and sincerity of my gratitude. My gratitude is all the greater because, in spite of the very clever reconstruction work of your chairman as to my career, I cannot boast any personal distinction, and I know that it is not the habit of Harvard to give a mere official rank the high honor you have given me. It is not to a representative of a king or of a nation that you give it. As President Hibben pointed out, what counts now is not a person, not a nation, but a cause.

I am particularly grateful to have this opportunity of thanking you on behalf of my Government, face to face, for what you did

to us when you were neutral. And I do not speak for myself alone: I have the great honor and privilege of speaking for Dr. Jusserand of Harvard College, Ambassador of France. I think that is a good combination of titles. They go together like that blue and that khaki—and I am glad of it. When you were neutral, we, the French and the English, wanted doctors, nurses, ambulances, drivers. We asked you without hesitation, because it was useful and because it was dangerous; and those were the reasons for



Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice

which you gave the help that was asked without stinting.

All my life, like many Frenchmen, and like most Englishmen, I have known the name of Harvard,—the Harvard that plays, the Harvard that rows, that teaches, that writes. Now we know Harvard that helps in the time of trouble and in the other dangers. Those gentlemen who came to us have done much to us; they have done something for you. Do not you forget them; we shall not. We also learned another Harvard—a Harvard that France and England and the enemy knew—*sans peur et sans reproche*—the Harvard that fights. Only five minutes ago I heard two names—Seeger and Chapman. What does that mean? A great deal to you; something to us, too.

I do not praise you. Harvard wants no praise. What you have done, what you are doing, and what you will do, will not be done for the hope of praise or for the fear of

blame. Still stands the old rule,—and where can it stand that way except in the state of Massachusetts?—"According to conscience. Not for praise, not for blame; according to conscience." Though I do not praise you, though I would not venture to praise you, yet I can claim the privilege, can I not, of having been admitted today to your company of scholars? Perhaps I have not acquired the habit that Harvard men usually have of excessive modesty, so you will allow me to boast in my name of our adopted brother.

Our friends the enemy tell us: "You spend your time in useless games, in foolish work, in words, words, words." That is what they say. And I venture to answer—and I hope that you will agree with me when I answer: "We do play games, we do read books; but when a call comes to us from 3,000 miles away, from people whom we have never seen, the strength and the courage that we have learned in our games, the science that we have learned in our books, what is it? The salvation of man." Let the enemy laugh at that! They say to us: "You live in words, words, words." How often we have heard that! My answer is—I hope it is yours: "Our business is with words; the business of a great university is with words, spoken and written. But because, because we live with words and our business is with words, for that very reason we know what the real value of words is. We know that the moment comes when, unless a word is a deed, the word is worth nothing. We know when we are face to face with something which will end us unless we end it, and where we cannot end it with words alone, then comes the moment,—after we have talked, after we have written, and also after we have thought,—there comes a moment when we say, as President Wilson has said in words which have echoed round the world, and which, as surely as I stand here, will echo down the ages, 'We had but one course to take; and we have taken it.'" That is the end of the word.

Two years ago I had the great honor and privilege of attending the opening of your famous library, and on that occasion I heard the great speech made by Senator Lodge—whose reputation, I believe, is not entirely national. Senator Lodge quoted Milton—and it was a good time and a good place to quote Milton, among the books that Milton loved and in the state which lived in his spirit. Senator Lodge quoted the words of Milton which ring in my ears now. Pointing to the books, he said, quoting Milton: "There are certain books which being sown up and down may chance to spring up armed men." I heard the words, and today I have seen the men.

Mr. Hoover's Address.

I should be insensible indeed of the honor given me today if I did not express to you my heartfelt gratitude. But it is more than an honor to myself; it is an honor given as a tribute to the Belgian Relief. The Belgian Relief was not my labor; it was the labor of two hundred American university men, of which Harvard herself did not only her full share but more than her share.

I wish to elaborate for just a moment the theme opened by my friend Mr. Elliott,—that



Photograph by Clinedinst

Herbert C. Hoover.

this is a civilian's war, also. At one time the world summoned to war a small portion of the community, and they required in their support another small section, and the great bulk of the nation went its normal courses. Today autocracy has limited the call of its manhood to the fighting line only by the ability of the men and women—now driven into productive labor—to supply them with food and munitions.

For years the economic life of the Germans has been under development directly for this mobilization of material and labor, and it has been their supreme confidence that no democracy could so mobilize itself and that therefore they must become the masters of the world. We have all observed the progress of the democracies of France and England toward this intensity of economic mobilization. Every stage, every idea, brought forth has been through the pains of a thous-

and child-births. To France it came quickly, for the great stimulus of fear had long since bred some plans of preparedness, and the enemy was upon her soil. To the democracy of England the wrench of this civilian mobilization came harder, came more slowly, and precious opportunities in war were lost because democracy—the civilians—held back from the sacrifice.

Today we are in the struggle and we are confronted with these problems. We shall find that every one of the men whom we mobilize for the fighting line requires the labor of at least four to five men to supply him with material of destruction and transport alone. Beyond our own army, we must contribute destructive material, must replace the destruction, must furnish food supplies to our allies. The dislocation of these masses of men which we must transfer from productive labor directly to the line is difficult enough in itself, but the realignment of the productive industry to meet these ends is of infinite difficulty. It can be accomplished only if in practically every great commodity there is by economy a reduction of consumption and a stimulation to production by elements of the population not hitherto employed. Sooner or later we must see a transfer of labor and material from the luxury trades to the necessities, and the addition of larger numbers of women to labor ranks.

Food, munitions, ships, and finance,—these are ends which we must accomplish. The food problem is much in our minds today because the world's shortage has knocked at every door in this land with the imperious clamor of rising price. We, in our abundance, our undeveloped resources, our waste, and extravagance, hold it in our power, and our power alone, to keep the wolf from the door of the world. This is a problem greater than war. It is a problem of humanity. Munitions must replace our industrial necessities, ships must displace our steel buildings, and our people must be organized to saving, if we are to carry the war without bankruptcy. Thus are these United States confronted in this war of 1917 with mobilizing not only an army of 1,000,000, but 99,000,000 civilians; and by no other way can we meet Germany and hope for victory.

To secure mobilization to these ends, our national government must expand its functions and its authority to displace labor and materials from their normal channels and to force them into the current for war. There are those who complain that such organization is the imposition of Prussianism upon our own people. Although this statement is dishonest, it is none the less true that Prussianism will be imposed upon us if we do not

mobilize. This army of civilians is an army of specialists, and they can be officered only by the men from their own ranks—from the commercial body of the nation who have knowledge and experience in all of the multitudinous branches of their production and labor; and in this officership from the industrial ranks is the security of democracy. These men must have authority and power to act. We give power to direct, and even that of life and death over our citizens, to the officers of our regular army. These powers have the restraint only of law and public opinion. Is it more wrong to give the right to direct the use of property to the officers of this civilian army, subject also to law and public opinion? Has this country descended to a level of materialism that leads it to force its sons to the trenches and to demand immunity for its property? If we are to cling to luxury and profit, our sons and the sons of our allies will die in vain.

The mobilization of our national life for war finds us in a fortunate point of national development. There is no body of men and women in the world of so high an intelligence, of so high a sense of devotion to national interests, and of so great a willingness to self-sacrifice, as the men who lead in the various branches of our commercial, industrial, and home life. We have only to call upon them for service, and in this is the essence of democracy. Yet there is no state of such idealism as not to have selfish members, and it is unfair to call upon the vast majority to sacrifice, and leave the minority to benefit by its selfishness. It is no more fair to the majority than to allow criminals to run loose on the community. But organization cannot be built upon punitive power. It must be constructive power by which the efforts of the majority may be coordinated, not only to punish the minority.

Our people do not shirk the burden of war, whatever it may be. What they demand is an equality of burden that none shall have profit from their sacrifice. This is not Prussianism. This is the great problem confronting our people and our Government, and it must be solved surely and rapidly. Its importance is present in every mind; yet we must be on guard lest dark forces arise to confuse our minds. In its proper solution will lie not only our national safety, but the demonstration of the ability of a democracy to rise and defend itself without destruction of itself.

The challenge of Germany is not that men of this democracy will not fight. The challenge is that democracy cannot mobilize its civilians to war in spite of their selfishness.

Harvard Men in European Service

SINCE April of 1916, the BULLETIN from time to time has published lists of Harvard men serving in Europe in connection with the war. The latest of these lists appeared April 5, 1917. In the list that follows more recent information, about men not in the U. S. service, is summarized.

C. W. Adams, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Harold Alberts, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

W. C. Appleton, Jr., '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

F. F. van den Arend, '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. O. Beebe, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

P. C. Bentley, '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. L. Bigelow, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

W. J. Bingham, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

John C. Breckinridge, '94; American Embassy, London.

H. W. Broughton, Jr., '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

R. vanW. Buel, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

William R. Bullard, '16; Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service.

F. Wadsworth Busk, '16; Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service.

R. W. Byerly, '09; American Ambulance Field Service.

Oliver M. Chadwick, '11; Lafayette Squadron, French Flying Corps.

Frederick H. Chatfield, '12; Belgian Relief Commission (in Belgium).

Malcolm Cowley, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Robert Cumming, '82; captain, 19th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, English Expeditionary Force, Egypt.

R. A. Cunningham, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

H. B. Curry, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

R. A. Curtis, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

Harrie H. Dadmun, '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

Hallowell Davis, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Harold H. Davis, '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

R. E. Dickerman, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Thomas H. Dougherty, Jr., '06; American Ambulance Field Service.

E. R. Dukette, L. '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

D. S. Dunbar, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Arthur L. Dunham, '14; American Ambulance Field Service.

P. K. Ellis, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

L. H. Emery, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

G. G. Emmons, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

John Endicott, '15; American Ambulance Field Service.

H. W. Evans, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Henry Forster, '11; Lafayette Squadron, French Flying Corps.

A. S. Foss, '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

A. B. Frenning, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. J. Frenning, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

K. S. Gaston, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Jean Giraudoux, G.S. '07-08; 2d lieutenant, 176th Regiment, French Infantry; wounded four times; received Croix de Guerre.

Hayden Goodspeed, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. S. Harlow, Jr., '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

G. deL. Harris, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. K. Hartley, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

H. H. Hawkins, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

R. S. Hillyer, '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

B. C. Hopper, uC. '16-17; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. F. Howe, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

F. B. Hubachek, L. '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. D. Hutchinson, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

A. L. G. Jensen, '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

H. D. Jordan, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Francis B. Keene, '80; American Consul-General at Zurich.

Harold C. Kimball, '12; killed in action on April 9, 1917, while serving in the 24th Canadians.

Arthur G. Laird, '16; Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Lauriat Lane, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

F. C. Lawrence, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

N. W. Lee, uC. '16-17; American Ambulance Field Service.

L. Du B. Le Fevre, '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. H. Lewis, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. W. Lowes, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

A. E. MacDougall, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. Z. Machado, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

Barroll McNear, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

G. A. Madigan, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

E. A. Manning, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

Thomas Means, 1G. '16-17; American Ambulance Field Service.

William H. Meeker, '17; Lafayette Squadron, French Flying Corps.

Charles R. Park, '11; Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service.

J. M. Parmelee, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

H. W. Patterson, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

F. P. Perkins, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

A. O. Phinney, '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

John C. Pollock, LL.B. '12; working in Russia for British fund for relief of Polish refugees.

Robert H. Reece, '11; lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, British Army.

E. S. Russell, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

James W. D. Seymour, '17; American Ambulance Field Service.

H. W. Shepard, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

Samuel W. Skinner, '15; Lafayette Squadron, French Flying Corps.

R. G. Spencer, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

Paul Squibb, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Gilbert S. Stairs, L. '03-04; major, 87th Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards.

S. H. Stevens, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

W. B. Stevens, '19; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. R. Stuart, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

Upton S. Sullivan, '13; Lafayette Squadron, French Flying Corps.

W. H. Trumbull, Jr., '15; secretary to E. C. Carter, '00, who is in charge of work of National Council of Young Men's Christian Association, London.

Goodwin Warner, '09; American Ambulance Field Service.

D. C. Wendell, 1G. '16-17; American Ambulance Field Service.

Elisha Whittlesey, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

H. L. Williams, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

George W. Winchester, M.D. '02; British Base Hospital No. 5, British Army.

H. C. Wiswell, '18; American Ambulance Field Service.

J. B. Wolverton, '20; American Ambulance Field Service.

John Wooldredge, '16; American Ambulance Field Service.

Additional and Corrected Information.

A. Piatt Andrew, Ph.D. '00; received Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Charles Baird, Jr., '11; cited for bravery (American Ambulance Field Service).

William DeFord Bigelow, '00; received the Croix de Guerre (American Ambulance Field Service).

John E. Boit, '12; cited for bravery (American Ambulance Field Service).

A. G. Carey, '14; cited for bravery, second time, (American Ambulance Field Service).

O. D. Filley, '06; major (Royal Flying Corps).

C. Stewart Forbes, '00; received the Croix de Guerre (Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service).

Nathaniel L. Francis, '92; transferred from 18th Reserve Battalion to the 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry.

Joseph W. Ganson, '92; 35th Regiment, French Artillery.

Quincy S. Greene, '13; 3d Battalion, Coldstream Guards, British Army.

F. B. Grinnell, '09, M.D. '13; Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lovering Hill, '10; cited for bravery for fourth time (American Ambulance Field Service).

Ronald Wood Hoskier, '18; American Flying Corps, French Army; killed in action, April, 1917.

Richard Norton, '92; received Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Daniel Sargent, '13; cited for bravery (American Ambulance Field Service).

Harvard Men in National Service

THE following list, like others in recent issues of the BULLETIN, does not include men at Plattsburg and similar camps who have not yet received commissions:

Military and Naval Service.

Herbert N. Baldwin, '13; seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserve, 2d district.

William H. Barrow, '08, M.D. '16; 1st lieutenant, Medical Department, Massachusetts National Guard, attached to Field Hospital Company.

Clement T. Bates, '16; ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, on duty as assistant paymaster at Charlestown Navy Yard.

Arthur Blake, '93; ensign, U. S. N., in command of Scout Patrol-Boat "Lynx II."

Howard W. Boal, '18; private, 2d Field Battalion, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Hugh S. Boyd, '17; chief yeoman, Naval Reserve.

Robert S. B. Boyd, '14; 2d lieutenant, cavalry, U. S. R., now at Plattsburg.

Phillips Bradley, '16; Construction Department, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Harold Bush-Brown, '11; seaman, Naval Coast Defense Reserve.

John H. Carroll, Jr., LL.B. '15; lieutenant, 5th Regiment of Engineers.

Eugene P. Carver, Jr., '13; 1st lieutenant, Company K, 8th Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard.

Theodore Chadwick, '13; 1st sergeant, Headquarters Company, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Philip P. Chase, '00; ensign Naval Reserve; Harbor Entrance Master in command of a boat in Boston Harbor.

Marlborough Churchill, '00; captain, Field Artillery, U. S. A.; American Military Mission in France.

William F. Cogswell, '13; 3d class yeoman, Naval Reserve.

William Morse Cole, '90; captain, Quartermaster Reserve Corps; on duty with the Harvard R. O. T. C. since May 15.

Charles Crombie, '14; navigating quartermaster, 1st Battalion, Michigan, National Naval Volunteers.

George Crompton, Jr., '20; aviation duty, 1st Naval District.

George C. Cutler, Jr., '13; quartermaster, Naval Reserve, Coast Patrol, 1st Naval District.

John Cutter, '09; 2d engineer, U. S. Naval Patrol-Boat "Venture."

N. E. Devereux, Jr., '09; 1st lieutenant, Troop G, 1st New York Cavalry.

William H. Dial, '09; Engineer Company, 8th Division Training Camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Philip S. Donnell, M. E. E. '15; 1st lieutenant, Signal Corps.

Charles D. Drew, '07; captain, 1st U. S. Reserve Engineers, Fort Totten, L. I., N. Y.

Harold B. Eaton, '07, M.D. '15; neurologist, Base Hospital No. 18, U. S. A.

Francis P. Farquhar, '09; passed assistant paymaster, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, with rank of lieutenant; on active duty as assistant to the cost inspector at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Humphrey A. Gifford, '12; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Richards D. Gile, L. '17; 2d lieutenant, cavalry, U. S. A.

Herman Goepper, '09; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Richard K. Hale, '02; major, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard.

Benjamin P. Harwood, LL.B. '17; 1st lieutenant, Battery A, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard.

Andrew K. Henry, '14; Motor Transport Section, American Field Service.

John G. Heyburn, '16; Naval Reserve Corps.

Lester S. Hill, Jr., '04; 1st lieutenant, battalion adjutant, Rhode Island Coast Artillery, National Guard.

Walter G. Hill, '13; 1st class seaman, Naval Reserve.

A. E. Hinds, '18; Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Motor Ambulance Section.

Roscoe T. Holt, '04; lieutenant, National Naval Volunteers, assigned to U. S. S. "Virginia."

Robert A. Jackson, '99; acting secretary of American Military Mission in France.

H. T. Keyes, sG. S. '14-15; navigating Quartermaster, 1st Battalion, National Naval Volunteers.

V. R. C. King, '01; 9th Railroad Regiment, Philadelphia.

Felix W. Knauth, '18; 2d lieutenant, Battery D, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard.

Charles L. Lanigan, '10; corporal, Headquarters Company, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Hubert H. Loomis, '13; 2d lieutenant, Reserve Corps, Massachusetts National Guard.

Walter O. Luscombe, '15; 2d lieutenant, Battery F, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard.

Ericsson F. McLaughlin, '14; Coast Guard, U. S. N.

Frank A. McNamee, L. '18; 1st lieutenant, Battery C, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard.

Napoleon B. Marshall, '97; 1st lieutenant, 15th Infantry, New York National Guard.

Wayland M. Minot, '11; 1st lieutenant, Battery C, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard.

Alexander W. Moffat, '13; ensign, assigned to command U. S. S. "Tamarack" (Scout Patrol-Boat 561).

Charles H. Moore, '13; assistant paymaster; ensign, U. S. Naval Force; list inspector, Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Daniel Needham, '13; 1st lieutenant, Headquarters Company, 1st Field Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard.

Shepley Nichols, '13; 3d class quartermaster, Naval Reserve Coast Defense.

Reginald C. Robbins, '92; ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Homer A. Sargent, '15; ensign, assistant paymaster, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, assigned to Charlestown Navy Yard.

John Simpkins, '12; captain, commanding Headquarters Company, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery.

N. S. Simpkins, Jr., '09; 2d lieutenant, Battery D, 1st Massachusetts Field Artillery; acting as aide on General Edwards's staff.

Willard S. Simpkins, '17; sergeant, Headquarters Company, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Albert E. Small, '96; 1st lieutenant, Medical Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Stuart P. Speer, '13; corporal, 1st Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts.

Richard W. Story, '15; ensign, assistant paymaster, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, assigned to Charlestown Navy Yard.

A. B. Talbot, '18; aviation duty, 1st Naval District.

Fenton Taylor, '09; 1st lieutenant, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, Washington, D. C.

Walter P. Tobey, '12; 1st lieutenant, Battery C, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard.

Robert G. Vickery, '13; sergeant, Troop B, 1st Massachusetts Squadron, National Guard.

Charles S. Weeks, '14; 1st lieutenant, Battery F, 2d Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard.

Joseph W. White, '13; junior lieutenant, U. S. N., assigned to Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Norton Wigglesworth, '05; captain; adjutant, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Richard B. Wigglesworth, '12; 1st lieutenant, 3d Battery, Massachusetts Field Artillery, at Plattsburg.

John H. Wilcox, '09; quartermaster, 2d class, Naval Coast Defense Reserve, 4th District.

Howard H. Williams, '13; private, Company B, 1st Reserve Engineers, assigned to Fort Totten, L. I., N. Y.

Oliver Wolcott, '13; captain, Troop B, 1st Sep. Squadron, Massachusetts Cavalry, National Guard.

Relief and Other Service.

E. P. Currier, '09; private secretary to Mr. Howard E. Coffin of the Advisory Council of National Defense.

Robert F. Duncan, '12; recorder of the War Council, American Red Cross.

William Emerson, '95; American Red Cross, Paris.

George B. Ford, '99; American Red Cross, Paris.

William T. Foster, '01; Oregon Committee of American Red Cross.

Henry M. Howe, '69; Naval Advisory Board.

J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., '13; Y. M. C. A. secretary with United States soldiers in France.

Charles H. Lincoln, '93; member of Worcester Branch, National Security League.

Charles R. Nutter, '93; associate director, Northeastern Division, American Red Cross.

Henry M. Swope, '05; manager, St. Louis Branch, American Red Cross Supply Service.

John G. Webb, '13; Home Defense Committee of Dutchess County, New York.

J. S. Zinsser, '15; Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

PRIZES FOR ECONOMIC ESSAYS

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, of Chicago, make their annual announcement of four prizes, to be awarded for essays on economic subjects.

The competitors will be divided into two classes. Class B will include only those persons who, at the time the papers are submitted, are undergraduates in some American college; the first prize in that class will be \$300, and the second prize will be \$200. Class A will include all other Americans; the first prize in Class A will be \$1000, and the second prize \$500. The committee which has charge of the competition reserves the right to award the two prizes offered in Class A to persons in Class B if the merits of the papers demand such awards.

The committee is made up of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, chairman; Professor J. B. Clark, Columbia University; Professor Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Hon. Theodore E. Burton, New York City; Professor Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University.

Working with the Council of National Defense

THE following Harvard men are associated with committees and sub-committees working under the Council of National Defense, of which, and of the Advisory Commission attached to it, Walter S. Gifford, '05, is Director:

C. A. Adams, G.S. '92-93, Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Engineering; Subcommittee on General Engineering.

R. L. Agassiz, '92; Coöperative Committee on Copper.

C. L. Alsberg, Instructor in Biological Chemistry, '05-08; Subcommittee on Drug Addiction of Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation of General Medical Board.

Robert P. Bass, '96; Subcommittee on Mediation and Conciliation.

August Belmont, '74; Subcommittee on Mediation and Conciliation.

Chester C. Bolton, '05; secretary, General Munitions Board.

George E. Brewer, M.D. '85; General Medical Board.

Lathrop Brown, '04; representative of Department of Interior on Interdepartmental Advisory Committee.

Arthur G. Cable, '09; secretary, Aircraft Production Board.

W. B. Cannon, '96, M.D. '00, George Higginson Professor of Physiology; Subcommittee on Physiology of Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment of General Medical Board.

Louis A. Coolidge, '83; chairman, Subcommittee on Welfare Work.

Harvey Cushing, M.D. '95, Moseley Professor of Surgery; Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment of General Medical Board, and Subcommittee on Surgery.

Henry S. Dennison, '99; Commercial Economy Board.

B. H. Bristow Draper, '07; Subcommittee on Production Engineering.

Howard Elliott, '81; Executive Committee, Coöperative Committee on Railroad Transportation.

Haven Emerson, '96; Subcommittee on Alcohol of Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation of General Medical Board.

Frederick C. Ferry, A.M. '95; Subcommittee on Universities and Colleges.

J. M. T. Finney, M.D. '89; General Medical Board.

Felix Frankfurter, LL.B. '06, Professor of Law; Subcommittee on Wages and Hours.

E. F. Gay, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration; Commercial Economy Board.

Hollis Godfrey, G.S. '96-97, '05-06; Commercial Economy Board; chairman, Subcommittee on General Engineering; chairman, Subcommittee on Production Engineering; chairman, Subcommittee on Universities and Colleges; chairman, Subcommittee on Secondary and Normal Schools.

Joel E. Goldthwait, M.D. '90, Associate in Orthopedic Surgery; Subcommittee on Orthopedic Surgery of Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment of General Medical Board.

Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D. '09; Subcommittee on Universities and Colleges.

William P. Graves, M.D. '99; Subcommittee on Gynecology of Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment of General Medical Board.

Allen Greenwood, M.D. '89, Associate in Ophthalmology; Subcommittee on Ophthalmology of Committee on Surgical Methods of General Medical Board.

Edward Hamlin, '86; Subcommittee on Mediation and Conciliation.

Ira N. Hollis, A.M. (hon.) '99; Subcommittee on General Engineering.

Frederic C. Hood, '86; Coöperative Committee on Rubber.

Reid Hunt, Professor of Pharmacology; Subcommittee on Pharmacy of Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment of General Medical Board.

Thomas W. Huntington, M.D. '76; Committee on Medical Schools, and Committee on Hospitals of General Medical Board.

Sidney J. Jennings, '85; Coöperative Committee on Zinc.

Stanley King, A.M. '06; Committee on Supplies.

A. Lawrence Lowell, '77; Subcommittee on Universities and Colleges.

Ronald T. Lyman, '02; Subcommittee on Production Engineering.

Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., '00; chairman Subcommittee on Miscellaneous Chemicals.

F. L. Olmsted, '94; Subcommittee on Emergency Construction and Contracts.

Robert B. Osgood, M.D. '99, Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery and in Surgery; Subcommittee on Orthopedic Surgery of Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment of General Medical Board.

J. D. Pennock, '83; chairman, Subcommittee on Acids of Coöperative Committee on Chemicals.

W. Z. Ripley, Nathaniel Ropes Professor of Political Economy; Subcommittee on Mediation and Conciliation.

M. J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene; Subcommittee on Contagious Diseases of Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment of General Medical Board.

John E. Rousmaniere, '99; Coöperative Committee on Cotton Goods.

George Rublee, '90; Commercial Economy Board.

A. W. Shaw, G.B. '10-11, Lecturer on Business Policy; Commercial Economy Board.

Eugene H. Smith, D.M.D. '74, Dean of the Dental School; Subcommittee on Dentistry of Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment of General Medical Board.

E. E. Southard, '97, M.D. '01, Bullard Professor of Neuropathology; Subcommittee on drug addiction of Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation of General Medical Board.

James J. Storrow, '85; Committee on Coal Production.

Richard P. Stroug, Professor of Tropical Medicine; General Medical Board, Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation, Committee on Research, Subcommittee on Contagious Diseases of Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment.

William S. Thayer, '85, M.D. '89; Subcommittee on Cardio-Vascular Impairments, and Sub-Committee on Internal Medicine of Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment of General Medical Board.

Frank V. Thompson, A.M. '07; Subcommittee on Secondary and Normal Schools of Committee on Engineering and Education.

August Vogel, '86; Coöperative Committee on Shoe and Leather Industries.

Frederic A. Washburn, M.D. '96; Committee on Medical Schools, and Committee on Hospitals, and Subcommittee on Hospital Administration of Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment of General Medical Board.

WHERE IS LIBERIA?

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Among the flags and names of the Allies fighting the battle of liberty arranged over the high table at the Commencement exercises yesterday, doubtless others noticed the absence of Liberia. What is the matter with Liberia?

F. C. SHATTUCK, '68.

CLASS DAY

The festivities of Class Day, Tuesday, June 19, were subdued by the war and the absence of many members of the graduating class. The weather was all that could have been desired, the Yard was attractively decorated and the bands played and the Glee Club sang, but something sombre was in the air. There were very few spreads.

The day began with the special religious service which Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, '00, conducted in Appleton Chapel. At 11 o'clock the literary exercises were held in Sanders Theatre, where A. G. Paine, of Spokane, gave the oration, and J. D. Parson, of Cambridge, the ode, but the poem, written by Westmore Willcox, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., was read by N. E. Burbidge, of Spokane, the class treasurer; Willcox is training in the aviation school and could not get leave.

Richard Harte, of Philadelphia, the first marshal of the class, was kept away by military duties. C. A. Coolidge, of Boston, the second marshal, who, with some of the other class officers, had been permitted to leave Plattsburg for the day, acted as marshal and led the class to the Stadium and the tree exercises.

The latter took place at 2:15; J. W. Feeney, of Andover, Mass., gave the tree oration. The ivy oration, which is delivered in the Stadium was omitted because the orator, Hunt Wentworth, of Chicago, was unable to leave the training camp at Fort Sheridan. The Stadium exercises were held at 3 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, so that the seniors who had leave from Plattsburg, might return on an early evening train.

In the evening there was dancing in the Gymnasium and Memorial Hall, and the Glee Club sang on the steps of the Library.

DIVINITY SCHOOL ALUMNI

The Harvard Divinity School Alumni Association has elected the following officers: President, Rev. Francis G. Peabody, '69, S.T.B. '72. Vice-president, Rev. Augustus M. Lord, '73, S.T.B. '87. Secretary and treasurer, Rev. Pitt Dillingham, S.T.B. '76. Executive committee, Rev. Edwin M. Slocombe, S.T.B. '07, and Rev. Clarence S. Pond, S.T.B. '08. Standing committee on the relation of the Alumni Association to the Divinity School—for one year, Rev. John H. Holmes, S.T.B. '04, and Rev. Charles T. Billings, '84, S.T.B. '90; for two years, Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, '86, S.T.B. '89, and Rev. Warren S. Archibald, '03, S.T.B. '08; for three years, Rev. Sydney B. Snow, '00, S.T.B. '06, and Rev. George A. Barrow, '03, Dv. '03-05.

Naval Reserve Radio School



University and Navy Officers Inspecting the Radio School.

President Lowell and Commandant Rush are in the Centre of the Group.
Professor G. W. Pierce is on the Extreme Left.

ONE of the important war activities in which Harvard University is coöperating is the Naval Reserve Radio School, which has been established, under the direction of the U. S. Navy, in the Cruft High Tension Electrical Laboratory. The name of the school sufficiently describes its purpose. It has been in operation since the early part of April.

The school now contains about 200 men, of whom perhaps one-fifth are college men, representing various institutions. It is the only place in which naval reserve officers can receive training in radio work, and, as the Navy Department estimates that it may ultimately

have need of 5000 men in that branch of the service, the opportunities of usefulness for the school are apparent. Since April 1 more than 80 men have been transferred from the school to active service, and it is hoped that 200 will be ready in the next ten weeks.

The Naval Reserve electricians in the field of radiotelegraphy, as they are called, are enlisted at the Charlestown Navy Yard after they have passed a satisfactory physical examination and also an examination which must disclose their ability to send and receive a minimum number of words—about ten a minute—and to write and spell correctly 25 words a minute. They are then supplied with



Naval Reserve Electricians Going to Mess in Memorial.

equipment and assigned for further training to the Harvard Radio School. The men now in the school come from all parts of the country; even the South and the Pacific Coast are represented. They have sleeping quarters in Pierce Hall, which is close by the Cruft Laboratory, and are under strict naval discipline. They took their meals in Memorial as long as it was open, but now they mess at Foxcroft.

They rise at 5 o'clock, and spend most of the next twelve hours at practical radio instruction, lectures, study of machines, paper work, and the simple movements of military drill. From 5 P. M., to 8 P. M., they are at leisure, but at the latter hour they are required to attend lectures except when "shore leave" is granted. The routine, in general, is that of the regular battleship.

Upon the completion of their course, in other words, as soon as they have demonstrated their ability to be of practical use, the men are assigned to duty by the Bureau of Navigation. Some of them go to navy vessels, some to boats of the "mosquito fleet" or coast patrol service, and some to duty at the naval stations on shore. Most of them are rated as third-class electricians, but they have the opportunity of rising to the higher grades in the service. From the first, they are petty officers.

Assistant Professor George Washington Pierce, director of the Cruft Laboratory, keeps closely in touch with the school, but, as has been said, it is carried on by the U. S. Navy. It was established under the direction of Lieut. E. G. Blakeslee, communications superintendent of the First Naval District. Chief

Electrician, H. D. Kent, U. S. N., is the officer in charge, and the executive officer is B. T. Leonard, U. S. N. The military instructors are Thomas Callahan and Thomas Orielly, chief boatswain's mates, and Frank M. Moore, chief-quartermaster. George Butterfield, first-class electrician, is instructor in operating, and George A. Parsons, '17, third-class electrician, is in charge of the instruction in radio theory; R. T. St. James, first-class electrician, and E. B. Dallin, third-class electrician, are assistants to Parsons.

The school has been inspected by Commandant Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard, Captain Robertson, chief of staff and by other naval officers. President Lowell also has shown a keen interest in the project.

VOCATIONAL AND CULTURAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A few fortunate mortals, such as musicians, painters, authors, and teachers of Latin, can adopt their avocation as a vocation. For them the discussion of vocational studies can have but little significance. With the most of us a distinction can be made between studies which help us to earn our daily bread and cultural studies which enable us to make the most of our leisure hours. In an ideal school there would be a proper balance between these two classes of studies. One must have enough vocational training to earn the money needed to gratify his cultural tastes, and enough culture pleasantly to utilize the time which he cannot employ in making money. Lack of vocational training may lead to poverty, but an exclusively vocational training leads to ennui.

The Latinist and the vocationalist can never understand one another until they meet on the common ground of the best utilization of the limited amount of time at the disposal of the student. It is futile to say that such and such a study is useless, as obviously all studies train the mind. It is a question of relative val-

ues. If life were eternity, we should learn Greek to read Homer, Latin to read Cicero, Italian to read Dante, and so on through all the ancient and modern languages. But time for study is short, and we must choose some things and deny ourselves many others, no matter how delightful.

What we learn in college is only a foundation upon which to build later when we discover our life work. Therefore, college studies should be selected which are the most difficult to learn without assistance, and which must be learned in college, or, in all probability, will never be learned at all. Anyone who has learned Latin could easily pick up the Romance languages by himself after graduation, but a graduate of the modern school who had studied only modern languages would be unlikely to learn the classical languages by himself. Similarly, a student of pure science could learn engineering in the school of experience, but a student who had learned engineering in college, without a good foundation of science, will always remain a follower of the rule of thumb.

It is for the advocates of the modern school to show that the substitutes which they propose are of more value from all points of view than the studies which they replace. It is for the classicists to show that nothing could be substituted for Latin which would have an equal or greater value in proportion to the time spent upon it. It is pleasant to hear about the delights of reading Virgil in the original, but it does not solve our problem of relative values.

WINSLOW H. HERSCHEL. '96.

Chevy Chase, Md.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC ASS'N.

The Lawrence Scientific Association has elected the following officers: President, Howard Elliott, C.E. '81; first vice-president, J. H. Libbey, S.B. '08; second vice-president, Dr. A. H. Tuttle, S.B. '83; treasurer, S. R. Crosse, S.B. '06; secretary, J. W. Wood, Jr., S.B. '08; historian, S. P. Sharples, S.B. '66.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps



U. S. Army Officers Who Have Trained the Harvard R. O. T. C.

In the rear, left to right—Sergt.-Major W. Bender, Sergeants G. W. Thornburg, F. Boyd, J. H. Brown, J. S. Harvey, W. Lynch, O. Bryan, J. J. Kennedy.
In front—Captains W. S. Bowen, C. Cordier, J. A. Shannon.

CAPTAIN Cordier, who has been commandant of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and Captain Bowen, who ranked next to Captain Cordier, have been recalled for service and have gone from Cambridge. Captain Shannon is the only one of the commissioned officers now left with the Corps; it is hoped that he will be allowed to remain until August, not only because he is efficient, but also because of his great popularity with the men.

Word has been received from the War

Department that Major Milton F. Davis, U. S. A., retired, has been detailed to succeed Captain Cordier as commandant of the Corps and will report in Cambridge within a few days.

Major Davis graduated from West Point in 1890. He saw service in the Spanish War and the Philippine insurrection, and has been an instructor in and secretary of the Army School of the Line and the Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Since 1909 he has been military commandant in the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-

Hudson, one of the institutions rated by the War Department as a distinguished military school.

The work of the Harvard Corps will proceed as it was planned. Major Davis will have the assistance of the French Army officers, and, for a time at least, that of Captain Shannon also.

The members of the Corps have gone into barracks in the Freshman Dormitories. The third battalion finished last week its term of service at the rifle range in Wakefield and has now joined the other battalions in Cambridge.

About half of the 180 Yale men who have enrolled in the Corps have already registered at the Harvard headquarters, and the others are expected before the end of the week.

The first of the open-air religious services for the members of the Corps was held last Sunday morning in the Quadrangle of Smith Halls. Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, '00, president of Andover Theological Seminary, gave the address. Bishop Lawrence will preach on July 1, and Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, on July 8.

New Books by Harvard Men

THE following titles have been brought together since the BULLETIN's latest list of this character was published in the issue of April 26:

'55—Frank B. Sanborn, "A Life of Henry D. Thoreau", Houghton Mifflin: a definitive biography containing much material hitherto unpublished.

'66—Edward Waldo Emerson, "Henry Thoreau as Remembered by a Young Friend", Houghton Mifflin: recollections by a son of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

'71—Henry Cabot Lodge, "War Addresses, 1915-1917", Houghton Mifflin: Senator Lodge's speeches in the Senate and elsewhere, bearing on the European war.

'78—Charles Moore, "History of Michigan", Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago: a state history illustrating especially the discovery and development of the region of the Great Lakes.

'79—William DeWitt Hyde, "The Best Man I Know", Macmillan: a companion volume to "Are You Human?"

'80—Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott, '00, (editors) "Latin America and the United States", Harvard University Press: one of a series of seven volumes of the writings of Elihu Root.

'84—John Jay Chapman, (editor) "Victor Chapman's Letters from France", Macmillan: the experiences of the young aviator who gave his life in the French service, with a memoir by his father.

dv. '83-86—Herbert H. Mott, "Sources of Faith and Hope", American Unitarian Association, Boston: seven chapters on "The

Soul", "The Soul and the World", "The Conduct of the Soul", and kindred subjects.

'87—Bernhard Berenson, "The Study and Criticism of Italian Art", Macmillan: a new book by the author of many volumes on Italian art.

'95—Horatio W. Dresser, (editor) "The Spirit of the New Thought", Crowell: a collection of essays and addresses.

'97—Hugh Bancroft, "Inheritance Taxes for Investors", Houghton Mifflin: a practical book for investors.

'97—Percy MacKaye, "The Community Drama", Houghton Mifflin: a discussion of the benefits of community drama, by the author of "Caliban."

'97—Charles Swain Thomas, "The Teaching of English in the Secondary School", Houghton Mifflin: a book for teachers by the head of the English department of the Newton (Mass.) High School, with an introduction by Alexander J. Inglis, Assistant Professor of Education at Harvard.

Ph.D. '08—Ashley H. Thorndike (with Franklin T. Baker), "The Teaching of Reading", Macmillan: a manual to accompany the series of Everyday Classics.

'09—Arthur Ruhl, "White Nights", Scribner: impressions of Russian cities and Russian life today.

'06—Clark R. Mandigo, "Textbook on Brick Pavements", published by the Western Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association: an illustrated book on street and road construction, with special emphasis on the use of paving brick.

'08—Richard Matthews Hallet, "Trial by Fire", Small, Maynard: a story of life on the Great Lakes.

'10—D. Thomas Curtin, "The Land of

National Shawmut Bank



Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$18,500,000

OFFICERS

President
WILLIAM A. GASTON

Vice-Presidents
HAROLD MURDOCK
ABRAM T. COLLIER

NORMAN I. ADAMS
ROBERT S. POTTER

Cashier
W. A. BURNHAM, JR.

Assistant Cashiers
HENRY F. SMITH
FRANK HOUGHTON

FRANK A. NEWELL
GEORGE H. S. SOULE

GEORGE E. FICKETT

Auditor
CLARENCE E. DUNAVEN

Credit Manager
JAMES E. RYDER

Secretary
FREDERICK J. BRADLEE, JR.

DIRECTORS

JAMES P. STEARNS, Chairman

JACOB F. BROWN
MICAJAH P. CLOUGH
CHARLES K. COBB
HAROLD J. COOLIDGE
THOMAS JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, 3rd
MAURICE J. CURRAN
B. H. BRISTOW DRAPER
FRED W. ESTABROOK
FRANCIS A. FOSTER
WILLIAM A. GASTON
EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE
ROBERT HOMANS
HENRY S. HOWE
LOUIS K. LIGGETT

H. deFOREST LOCKWOOD
RONALD T. LYMAN
J. FRANKLIN McELWAIN
HAROLD MURDOCK
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL
EDMUND H. SEARS
WILLIAM S. SPAULDING
HENRY B. SPRAGUE
ALBERT STONE
BAYARD TUCKERMAN, JR.
THEODORE N. VAIL
CHARLES A. VIALLE
C. MINOT WELD
WILLIAM H. WELLINGTON

40 Water Street, - - - Boston

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Deepening Shadow", Doran: an American correspondent's observations of conditions in Germany today.

A.M. '10—James C. Bowman, "The Promise of Country Life", Heath: a book of descriptions and narrations, chosen from well-known writers, for use as models in an agricultural course in English.

'18—Roger Batchelder, "Watching and Waiting at the Border", Houghton Mifflin: the story of the National Guard's experiences at the border by a member of the machine gun company of the 8th Massachusetts Regiment.

Maxime Böcher, '88, Professor of Mathematics, "Leçons sur les méthodes de Sturm dans la théorie des équations différentielles linéaires, et leurs développements modernes", Gauthier-Villars, Paris: lectures delivered in 1913-14 when the author was Harvard Exchange Professor at the Sorbonne.

Oric Bates, '05, Curator at the Peabody Museum, (editor) "Harvard African Studies, Vol. I, *Varia Africana I*". Harvard University Press: a volume of miscellaneous papers on African subjects, ancient and modern, containing the following articles by Harvard men: "Introduction to the Series", Theodore Roosevelt, '80; "Ancient Egyptian Fishing", Oric Bates, '05; "Selected Bibliography of *Africana* for 1915", R. F. Carroll, Secretary of the Peabody Museum; "Oral Surgery in Egypt during the Old Empire" and "Benin Antiquities in the Peabody Museum", E. A. Hooton, Instructor in Anthropology; "An Inscription from Gebel Barkal", G. A. Reisner, '80, Professor of Egyptology; and "The Paleoliths of the Eastern Desert" and "Darfur Gourds", F. H. Sterns, Ph.D. '15, Associate in Anthropology.

C. W. Killam, G.S. '06-07, Associate Professor of Architectural Construction, "Proposed Revision of the Building Ordinance", published at Cambridge: by the chairman of the Commission to Revise the Building Ordinances of the City of Cambridge.

Aristides E. Phourides, '11, Instructor in Greek and Latin, "Lights at Dawn", The Stratford Co., Boston: a volume of poems.

W. R. Arnold, Andover Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature, "Ephod and Ark: a Study in the Records and Religion of the Ancient Hebrews", Harvard University Press: volume III in Harvard Theological Studies.

Charles T. Brues, Assistant Professor of Economic Entomology, (with Edward Morrison) "How to Make the Garden Pay", Houghton Mifflin: a book of practical information.

George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, "Religion in a World at War", Macmillan: a statement of the relation of Christianity to the war.

OVERSEERS ELECTED

The election on Commencement of five members of the Board of Overseers to take the places of George von L. Meyer, '79, William C. Boyden, '86, Henry Cabot Lodge, '72, Lawrence E. Sexton, '83, and William Endicott, '87, whose terms expired at Commencement, resulted in the choice of the following graduates, whose names are here given in the order of the number of votes they received: Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, of Charleston, S. C.; Arthur Woods, '92, of New York City; Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, of New York City; Francis J. Swayze, '79, of Newark, N. J.; Jerome D. Greene, '96, of New York City.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS

N. P. Hallowell, '97, of Boston, E. V. R. Thayer, '04, of Boston, and R. P. Bass, '96, of Peterboro, N. H., were elected directors of the Harvard Alumni Association on Commencement to succeed Odin Roberts, '86, James H. Perkins, '98, and Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, whose terms of office have expired.

LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The Harvard Law School Association, at its meeting on June 20, elected the following officers: President, Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.B. '66; vice-presidents, Joseph B. Cumming, L. '58-59, Everett P. Wheeler, LL.B. '59, James M. Morton, LL.B. '61, Jeremiah Smith, LL.B. '61, Simeon E. Baldwin, L. '62-63, John W. Hammond, '66, David T. Watson, LL.B. '66, Ezekiel McLeod, LL.B. '67, Moorfield Storey, LL.B. '67, Frederic Dodge, LL.B. '69, Augustus E. Willson, L. '69-70, Joseph B. Warner, LL.B. '73, Charles J. Bonaparte, LL.B. '74, William C. Loring, LL.B. '74, Frederick P. Fish, LL.B. '76, William Thomas, LL.B. '76, Louis D. Brandeis, LL.B. '77, Edward P. Pierce, LL.B. '77, Leslie C. Cornish, LL.B. '80, Francis J. Swayze, L. '80-81, Walter I. McCoy, LL.B. '86, Julian W. Mack, LL.B. '87, John H. Wigmore, LL.B. '87, Edward T. Sanford, LL.B. '89, Charles F. Choate, Jr., L. '88-90, George H. Bingham, LL.B. '91, George E. Wright, LL.B. '91, George C. Hitchcock, L. '91-93, Augustus N. Hand, LL.B. '94, James M. Morton, Jr., LL.B. '94; secretary, Joseph Sargent, LL.B. '98; treasurer, Roger Ernst, LL.B. '06.

The first issue of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN for the academic year 1917-18 will be dated Thursday, September 27, 1917. College will open on the preceding Monday.

Charles River Trust Company

New Building

EQUIPPED WITH EVERY MODERN BANKING FACILITY,
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AND STORAGE

IN OUR

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

WE HAVE BEEN PAYING 4 PER CENT. DEPOSITS ARE NON-TAX-
ABLE AND DRAW INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS SOLICITED

Harvard Square

Cambridge

State Street Trust Co.

offers the advantages of

THREE OFFICES

Main Office - - - - 33 State Street

Copley Square Branch - 579 Boylston Street

Massachusetts Ave. Branch Mass. Ave., cor. Boylston St.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917.

NUMBER 39.

The Harvard War-List

EARLY in the summer the BULLETIN planned a war-time supplement to be issued in August, and to consist largely, but not entirely, of a list of Harvard men engaged in war activities. This list soon grew to such proportions that the printing of anything else had to be abandoned.

Let us say frankly at the outset that we are well aware of its shortcomings. We have not attempted to include the Harvard men of the draft still in process; the returns we have sought from National Guard organizations have not all been received; the award of commissions at the conclusion of the first Plattsburg and other Training Camps came too late for the present purpose. It is probable that many persons doing important work are omitted. Keeping the polls open for another week or two would doubtless have added many entries. But, such as it is, the list represents the results of the efforts made by the BULLETIN and the Alumni Office force in the assembling of names up to the middle of August. For economy of space and expense each entry is given in a form often rigorously condensed from that in which it came to us. The fuller statements are preserved for the "Harvard War Records." In the extent and variety of this list, rather than in its detailed information, we believe its value will be found to lie. It is a list *pour servir*, a foundation for further build-

ing, a starting-point for the complete record of Harvard service in the present war.

Where did it come from? Our obligations for it are due chiefly to the Offices of Harvard College and the graduate schools of the University, to the growing files of the "Harvard War Records" committee, to the Harvard Clubs of New York and Boston, to the secretaries of Harvard clubs throughout the country, whose help was invoked through the Associated Harvard Clubs, to class secretaries, to the Playgrounds Association of America, which is organizing welfare work in the government camps, to many individuals in military, naval, relief, and government posts. We have drawn upon lists previously published in the BULLETIN for the names of men in war and ambulance service in Europe before the United States joined in the conflict. Though this service is in many instances completed, we have felt that its record belongs in the present list.

Thus it has been compiled, and thus it is issued, with all its imperfections on its head. The work it has begun can be substantially advanced if readers of the BULLETIN will send us all possible corrections and additions. From these and other sources we intend to continue some approach towards completeness. Meanwhile we do not blush to print the following pages, for we feel that even in their bald and imperfect outlines they stand for a great response from the men of Harvard to a great call.

List of Harvard Men in War Activities

Abbreviations.

A. A. F. S.—American Ambulance Field Service, in France; name recently changed to American Field Service.

F. A.—Field Artillery.

Home Guard.—Organized for home service in place of the militia.

Med. O. R. C.—Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

N. G.—National Guard, i.e., State Militia now in the Federal Service.

O. R. C.—Officers' Reserve Corps.

R. O. T. C.—Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

State Guard.—Organized for home service in place of the militia.

U. S. N. R., or U. S. N. R. F.—United States Naval Reserve Force.

U. S. R.—United States Reserves, now in the Federal service.

Training Camps.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, Ind.

Camp Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Tex.

State Des Moines, near Des Moines, Ia.

Camp Devens, established at Ayer, Mass., for the training of the new national army.

Camp Funston, Tex.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Leon Springs, Tex., near San Antonio.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Argenta, Ark., near Little Rock.

Fort McPherson, Ga., near Atlanta.

Madison Barracks, near Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

Fort Monroe, Va.

Fort Myer, Va., near Arlington and Washington.

Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., near Lewiston.

Fort Oglethorpe, Dodge, Ga., near Chattanooga, Tenn.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.

Fort Riley, Kan., near Junction City.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., near San Antonio.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., near Lake Forest, Winnetka, Chicago.

Fort Slocum, N. Y., near Rochelle.

Fort Snelling, Minn., near Minneapolis.

Fort Strong, in Boston Harbor.

Fort Thomas, Thomas Station, Newport, Ky.

Fort Totten, N. Y., near Whitestone.

U. S. Naval Reserve Radio School, Harvard University.

Aviation Training Schools.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mincola, Long Island.

Squantum, Mass.

University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

*Dead.

1848.

Medical School.

J. L. Wheaton, Med. Reserve Corps.

1866.

College.

F. H. Thompson, Mass. State Guard.

1867.

College.

Bellamy Storer, Cincinnati Com., Commission of Belgian Relief.

1868.

Medical School.

*F. W. Borden, army surgeon, Canadian Troops.

E. H. Brigham, making elastic bandages.

1869.

College.

F. H. Appleton, Essex Co., Mass., Chapter, Amer. Red Cross.

E. H. Bradford, District Exemption Board.

H. M. Howe, work under Naval Advisory Board.

A. E. Willson, Amer. Red Cross.

1871.

College.

E. O. Otis, medical officer on duty in Northeastern Dept.

1872.

College.

Perry Belmont, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.
L. L. Hubbard, Com. for the Relief of Belgian Children.

1873.

College.

G. H. Lyman, Mass. Food Conservation Committee.

1874.

College.

August Belmont, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

J. C. Brinsmade, Sub-com., Conn. State Council of Defense.

Paul Dana, relief work in Belgium.

A. L. Devens, Mass. State Guard.

Medical School.

F. S. Thomas, Mass. Sanitary Reserve Corps.

Dental School.

E. H. Smith, Deau of the Dental Sch., Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

1875.**College.**

Morton Prince, Chairman, Serbian Relief Fund.

1876.**College.**

Eugene Wambaugh, judge-advocate, O. R. C.

Medical School.

T. W. Huntington, General Med. Board; Amer. Red Cross Com. to Italy.

1877.**College.**

G. W. Allen, Mass. Naval Militia, Board of Med. Examiners.

J. Q. A. Brett, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.

M. L. Cate, Camp Devens' Recreation Centre for Soldiers.

C. K. Cobb, making elastic bandages.

A. Lawrence Lowell, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense; Mass. Food Conservation Committee.

1878.**College.**

Sir George H. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada in London.

W. H. Potter, Amer. Amb. Hosp.; Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.

William Sullivan, Exemption Board, Brookline, Mass.

Henry Wheeler, Chairman of Local Draft Board for Div. 8, City of Boston.

L. F. Woodward, Mass. State Guard.

Medical School.

S. J. Mixter, Med. Reserve Corps.

1879.**College.**

S. C. Bennett, member of Draft Exemption Board.

I. T. Burr, Mass. Com. on Nat. Allied Relief Commission.

E. C. Felton, Pa. Com. on Public Safety.

Jireh Swift, Jr., Liberty Loan Com. of New Bedford, Mass.; New Bedford Citizens' Guard.

J. E. Wolff, Instructor, Harvard R. O. T. C.

Medical School.

Myles Standish, Med. Reserve Corps.

1880.**College.**

F. H. Allen, Com. Nat. Allied Relief.

Robert Bacon, Com. of Amer. Amb., Paris; O. R. C. (Quartermaster Corps); in France, on Gen. Pershing's staff.

F. E. Cabot, Mass. Home Guard.

C. C. Foster, Mass. State Guard.

Eugene Fuller, Med. O. R. C.

A. B. Hart, Nat. Security League.

W. A. Pew, in charge of R. O. T. C. at Williams College.

Richard Welling, U. S. N. R. F.

Robert Winsor, Mass. Food Conservation Committee.

1881.**College.**

Howard Elliott, Com. on Railroad Transportation.

C. H. W. Foster, Red Cross—sent abroad.

Samuel Hammond, Nahant (Mass.) Public Safety Com.

Sir Henry Norman, manager of Red Cross hosp. which he organized and equipped.

1882.**College.**

G. L. Cabot, U. S. N. R., in charge of aviation camp at Marblehead.

M. S. Crehore, Veteran Corps of Boston Cadets (Home Guard).

Robert Cumming, British Army in Egypt.

N. A. Francis, Veteran Corps of Boston Cadets (Home Guard).

H. C. French, Newton, Mass., Constabulary.

Homer Gage, Med. Reserve Corps.

H. M. Hubbard, Chairman of Enrolment Com. of Ill.

E. P. Merritt, hosp. work in France.

H. A. Richardson, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.

G. F. Spalding, Mass. Home Guard.

E. D. Stetson, Liberty Loan Com. and Exemption Board, New Bedford, Mass.

J. H. Storer, Mass State Guard.

C. I. Sturgis, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

J. E. Weld, N. Y. Veteran Artillery Corps of 1790.

1883.**College.**

R. S. Codman, Mass. State Guard; War Work Council, Y. M. C. A.

L. A. Coolidge, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

C. P. Curtis, U. S. N. R. F.

G. P. Keith, Exemption Board, Dist. 16, Mass.

Joseph Lee, com. on welfare work in navy.

Howard Lilienthal, Med. O. R. C.

G. B. Morison, Mass. State Guard; Com. on Training Camp Activities.

J. D. Pennock, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

J. H. Wigmore, Judge Advocate General's office, Washington.

Medical School.

W. F. Knowles, Med. Reserve Corps.

1884.**College.**

F. M. Bacon, Jr., Home Defense, N. Y. City.

C. W. Baker, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

W. S. Bryant, British Hosp. Service in France; Med. O. R. C.

E. A. S. Clarke, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

J. G. Coolidge, U. S. Embassy, Paris.

W. T. Crocker, N. Y. N. G.

N. S. Hunting, Harv. Surg. Unit.

L. V. LeMoine, relief work in Belgium.

Hardy Phippen, Mass. State Guard.

T. R. Plummer, Amer. Embassy, Paris.
B. W. Walker, Med. O. R. C.
J. B. Walker, Med. Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Medical School.

Leonard Wood, U. S. Army.

Dental School.

C. F. MacDonald, U. S. Reserve Corps.

1885.

College.

H. D. Arnold, Med. Reserve Corps.
Winthrop Chanler, interpreter, Gen. Pershing's headquarters.
Winthrop Cowdin, Westchester Co. (N. Y.) Chapter, Amer. Red Cross.
G. D. Cushing, Mass. State Guard.
J. E. Dwyer, Med. Reserve Corps.
S. J. Jennings, Com. of Council of National Defense.

H. F. Lewis, Med. Corps, U. S. R.
James J. Storrow, Mass. Com. on Public Safety; Com. on Coal Production, Council of Nat. Defense.

W. S. Thayer, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense; Amer. Red Cross Mission to Russia.
*C. C. Whitman, hosp. work in Paris; died in Paris, March 29, 1916.

Medical School.

E. G. Brackett, Med. Reserve Corps.
G. E. Brewer, French Hosp. Serv.; Base Hosp. No. 2, U. S. A.; General Medical Board.
C. E. Durant, Mass. State Guard.

1886.

College.

J. W. Appleton, Quartermaster Dept., U. S. A.
B. A. Beal, Amer. Embassy, Berlin and London.
E. L. Fiske, Med. Reserve Corps.
A. P. Gardner, assisted at Amer. Embassy, London; U. S. R.
C. L. Gibson, Base Hosp. No. 9, U. S. A.
Edward Hamlin, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
F. C. Hood, Com. on Rubber, Council of Nat. Defense.
H. P. Jaques, Lenox (Mass.) Com. on Public Safety.
H. E. Miles, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
E. H. Nichols, Harv. Surg. Unit; Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.; Red Cross Com. on Surgical Dressings.

J. H. Payne, acting asst. surgeon, U. S. N. August Vogel, Corp. Com., Council of Nat. Defense.

Medical School.

E. G. Brackett, Reconstruction Hosp., No. 1.
E. K. Dunham, Med. O. R. C.
D. G. Eldridge, surgeon, Nat. Naval Volunteers.
A. P. Perry, Med. Reserve Corps.
G. L. Richards, Med. Officer, Exemption Board, Dist. No. 6, Mass.
J. F. Robinson, Med. Reserve Corps.
C. L. Scudder, Med. Reserve Corps.

1887.

College.

J. W. Bartol, Med. Reserve Corps.
J. B. Blake, Mass. State Com. Public Health; Mass. State Red Cross Med. Com.
W. A. Brooks, Mass. State Guard.
Charles Carroll, Com. of Amer. Amb. Hosp.
E. L. Dresel, Amer. Embassy, Berlin; Amer. Legation, Berne.
Garrett Droppers, minister to Greece.
William Endicott, Red Cross Com. to France.
W. E. Faulkner, Harv. Surg. Unit.
Elisha Flagg, Med. Reserve Corps.
J. B. Fletcher, A. A. F. S.
*G. P. Knapp, died at Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, about Aug. 10, 1915, from fever or poison, when helping Armenian refugees.
C. E. Loud, Mass. State Guard.
A. T. Perkins, U. S. Engineers.
J. S. Russell, Milton (Mass.) Com. on Public Safety.
T. R. Varick, Sub-com. on Aviation, N. H. Com. on Public Safety.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

C. C. Smith, Mass. N. G.

Law School.

J. W. Mack, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

1888.

College.

Benjamin Carpenter, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, U. S. A.
B. F. Curtis, Wellesley (Mass.) Public Safety Com.
Chandler Davis, O. R. C. (engineers).
F. B. Lund, Harv. Surg. Unit.
C. A. Porter, Harv. Surg. Unit; Amer. Red Cross Com.
G. R. Pulsifer, Newton (Mass.) branch, Boston chapter, Red Cross.
H. P. Towle, Med. Reserve Corps.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

W. C. Sabine, War Relief Com., Rockefeller Foundation.

Law School.

G. C. Broome, A. A. F. S.

Medical School.

T. F. Harrington, Mass. State Guard.
Frederick Perkins, Med. Reserve Corps.

1889.

College.

Allston Burr, Amer. Red Cross.
R. C. Cabot, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
M. L. Gerstle, Quartermaster Dept., Reserve Corps.
T. S. Hathaway, Public Safety Com. of New Bedford, Mass.
Ralph Isham, National Red Cross.
P. M. Lydig, Assist. to Amer. Ambassador at Petrograd.
W. H. Pear, Boston Chapter, Amer. Red Cross.
R. F. Perkins, Framingham (Mass.) Com. of Public Safety; Mass. State Guard.
Oliver Prescott, Mass. State Com. on Public Safety.

J. H. Proctor, O. R. C. (Quartermaster Dept.)

J. H. Ropes, Mass. Food Conservation Com.

Randall Salisbury, N. J. Home Guard.

W. S. Scott, hosp. supply work.

J. H. Sears, N. Y. Publicity Com. of Resource Mobilization Bureau.

J. S. Stone, Med. Reserve Corps.

Gordon Strong, Illinois Field Artillery.

C. M. Thayer, War Com. of Worcester Bar Asso.

R. D. C. Ward, Aviation School, M. I. T. (instructor).

Charles Warren, Dept. of Justice; Inter-Departmental War Trade Com.

Morris Whitridge, Md. Naval Recruiting Com.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

H. L. Stimson, Advisory Com. of Belgian Relief Commission; Intelligence Dept. of War College.

Medical School.

J. M. T. Finney, General Medical Board.

Allen Greenwood, Harv. Surg. Unit; Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

1890.

College.

T. S. Bradlee, Quartermasters' Reserve Corps.
W. M. Cole, U. S. Reserve Corps, Quartermasters' Dept.

F. J. Cotton, Med. Reserve Corps.

W. S. Crane, Com. on Public Safety for Dedham and Westwood, Mass.

B. B. Crowninshield, A. A. F. S.

E. A. Darling, Med. Reserve Corps.

R. E. Faulkner, Sub-com. of Keene, N. H., Public Safety Com.

E. B. Greene, Belgian Relief.

J. P. Hutchinson, Amer. Amb. Hosp., Paris.

Guy Norman, U. S. N.

C. G. Page, Med. Reserve Corps.

G. W. Pearson, Mass. N. G.

S. C. Richmond, N. Y. Mayor's Recruiting Com.

George Rublee, Commercial Economy Board.

J. B. Scott, Judge Advocate Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

B. T. Tilton, Med. O. R. C.

H. G. Vaughan, U. S. Shipping Board.

Raymond Weeks, A. A. F. S.

Law School.

Joseph Walker, relief work in Europe.

Medical School.

J. E. Goldthwait, U. S. A. Orthopedic Unit; Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

T. L. Jenkins, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.

A. G. Straw, Harv. Surg. Unit.

J. J. Thomas, Harv. Surg. Unit.

1891.

College.

J. F. Bass, war correspondent.

E. E. Burling, U. S. Legal Advisory Com.

S. V. R. Crosby, Mass. State Guard.

A. W. Dudley, Ass't Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F.

Edwin Emerson, war correspondent.

C. F. Gettemy, in charge of Registration and Draft at State House, Boston.

R. H. Post, A. A. F. S.

C. E. Stearns, O. R. C. (Quartermaster Dept.)

W. W. Stover, Mass. Infantry.

Frederic Tudor, Food Production and Conservation Com., Bourne, Mass.

G. T. Williams, Amer. War Relief Society, Geneva.

Law School.

M. J. Henry, Amer. Embassy, Paris; U. S. A.

J. B. Van Schaick, relief work in Belgium.

1892.

College.

R. L. Agassiz, member of National Copper Com.

Peirce Anderson, Military Training Camps Association.

Julian Codman, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.

G. S. Curtis, Plattsburg.

Halsey DeWolf, U. S. Naval Base Hosp. No. 4.

H. P. Dodge, Amer. Embassy, Paris.

N. L. Francis, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

J. W. Ganson, French Artillery.

R. B. Greenough, Amer. Amb. Hosp. Unit; surgeon, U. S. N. R. F.

M. J. Henry, U. S. A.

W. G. Hibbard, A. A. F. S.

J. C. Hubbard, Med. Reserve Corps.

D. F. Jones, Harv. Surg. Unit.

Campbell King, U. S. A.

H. P. Mosher, Harv. Surg. Unit.

Richard Norton, organized Amer. Vol. Motor Amb. Corps, later combined with Morgan-Harjes Amb. Serv. under name of Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.

Edgar Pierce, U. S. N. R.

E. W. Pinkham, Med. O. R. C.

J. O. Porter, U. S. N. R. F.

R. C. Robbins, U. S. N. R. F.

Jeremiah Smith, War Relief Com., Rockefeller Foundation.

F. N. Watriss, Executive Com. of Military Training Camps Asso.

A. M. White, N. Y. Home Guard.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

D. F. Houston, Council of Nat. Defense.

H. B. Ward, Belgian Relief.

Medical School.

F. R. Hsley, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

W. H. Keleher, Draft Exemption Board, District 29, Mass.

T. J. Murphy, Med. Reserve Corps.

Alexander Quackenboss, Harv. Surg. Unit.

1893.

College.

E. B. Bartlett, Mass. State Guard.

G. K. Bell, Naval Training Asso. of U. S.; Mayor of New York's Com. of National Defense.

C. A. Blake, U. S. N. R.

G. B. Blake, O. R. C. (Quartermaster Dept.)

J. A. Burden, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

C. S. Butler, surgeon, French Army; Med. Section, O. R. C., U. S. A.

A. S. G. Clarke, Conn. Home Guard.

C. K. Cummings, U. S. N. R.

Robert Emmet, British Army.

C. R. Falk, O. R. C. (Quartermaster Dept.)
G. R. Fearing, Jr., U. S. N. R. F. (Aviation).
C. H. Fiske, Sec. Lawyers' Prep. Com.
L. A. Frothingham, Mass. Home Guard.
Horatio Hathaway, Jr., Mass. State Guard.
C. H. Lincoln, Worcester (Mass.) Branch,
Nat. Security League.

F. R. Martin, in charge of Asso. Press staffs
in Europe.

C. R. Nutter, Amer. Red Cross.
T. E. Oliver, Belgian Relief Com.
S. D. Parker, Mass. N. G.
W. A. Pease, Jr., Westbury (L. I.) Reserve.
G. B. Pierce, French hosp. serv.
C. W. Purington, Am. Commission Engineers,
London.

N. T. Robb, A. A. F. S.
L. N. Roberts, Italian Relief Com.
W. H. Robey, Jr., Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.
Huntington Saville, Mass. State Guard; Cam-
bridge, Mass., Y. M. C. A. war work.

H. C. Smith, N. Y. N. G.
T. H. Soren, Conn. Home Guard.
H. C. Southwick, U. S. N. R. F.
R. L. Stevens, Loyal League, Bronxville, N. Y.
W. W. Stover, Mass. N. G.
J. C. Taussig, work for Amer. Amb. Field
Serv. in St. Louis.

Rufus K. Thomas, Amer. Red Cross.
H. C. Thwaites, Belgian Relief Com.
H. H. White, bus. manager, Harv. Surg.
Unit; U. S. Dept. of Justice.
J. R. Whiting, U. S. N. R. F.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

C. A. Adams, Sub-com., Council of Nat. De-
fense.
R. A. Daly, instructor, Harvard R. O. T. C.
Charles Peabody, instructor, Harv. R. O. T. C.

Medical School.

C. E. Congdon, Med. Reserve Corps.
Frank Piper, Med. Reserve Corps.
H. F. R. Watts, Med. Reserve Corps.
A. F. Wheat, Med. Reserve Corps.

1894.

College.

W. C. Bailey, Amer. Red Cross.
C. H. Beckwith, Springfield (Mass.) Com. of
Public Safety.
J. C. Breckinridge, Amer. Embassy, London;
Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.; Quartermas-
ter Dept., O. R. C.
Hugh Cabot, Harv. Surg. Unit.
C. F. Clarkson, Sub-com., Council of Nat. De-
fense.
C. H. Crane, Com. of Council of National
Defense.
Lincoln Davis, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
H. C. Dyer, Missouri Home Guard.
C. B. Earle, Mass. State Guard.
Donald Ellis, Public Serv. Com. of Mass.
H. C. Greene, French Wounded Emergency
Fund.
C. T. Keller, Amer. Red Cross; Sub-com.,
Boston Com. on Public Safety.
W. R. May, Ft. Slocum.
R. T. W. Moss, A. A. F. S.
Percy Musgrave, Med. O. R. C.
J. R. Oliver, physician, Austrian Army.

F. L. Olmsted, Federal Engineering Com.
P. R. Turnure, French hosp. serv.
F. C. Walker, Canadian Forces.
B. G. Waters, Mass. State Guard.
J. B. Woodworth, Sub-com., Nat. Research
Council.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

J. H. Wright, Med. Reserve Corps.

Medical School.

J. T. Bottomley, Med. Reserve Corps.
J. J. Dowling, Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.
B. H. Metcalf, Med. Reserve Corps.
F. L. Morse, Med. Reserve Corps.
W. A. Putnam, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.
J. W. Reddy, Med. Reserve Corps.
S. I. Schwab, Base Hosp. No. 27, U. S. A.
F. N. Wilson, Med. O. R. C.

1895.

College.

Newell Bent, Mass. Cavalry.
A. W. K. Billings, U. S. N. R.
John Casewell, O. R. C. (Ordinance Dept.)
H. A. Cassebeer, Med. O. R. C.
Carl Dreyfus, Camp Devens Com. on Train-
ing Camp Activities; Boston Public Safety
Com.
William Emerson, Am. Red Cross Reconstruc-
tion Work in France.
R. W. Emmons, 2d, U. S. Navy.
M. B. Fanning, Mass. State Guard.
Rolf Floyd, Base Hosp. No. 15, U. S. A.
Henry Gilsey, U. S. N. R. F.
T. F. Goulding, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
R. C. Grew, Mass. State Guard.
H. F. Hartwell, Harv. Surg. Unit.
W. R. Hereford, A. A. F. S.
H. S. Jennings, Food Administration, Wash-
ington.
W. J. McDonald, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
E. G. Merrill, Nat. Allied Relief Com.
C. H. Mills, Plattsburg.
G. T. Moore, Nat. Research Council; Missouri
Home Guard.
F. C. Munroe, Sub-com., Mass. Com. on Pub-
lic Safety.
B. S. Oppenheimer, Base Hosp. No. 3, U. S.
A.
A. J. Ostheimer, Med. O. R. C.
Torrance Parker, Mass. State Guard; Bel-
mont (Mass.) Com. on Public Safety.
E. H. Pool, French hosp. serv.; Ft. Benj.
Harrison.
R. L. Raymond, Mass. Commission, Military
Education and Reserve.
W. C. Rogers, Mass. N. G.
H. A. L. Sand, N. Y. State Militia.
Joseph Sargent, Plattsburg.
H. W. Smith, A. A. F. S.
H. B. Spencer, Sub-com., Council of Nat. De-
fense.
H. R. Talbot, Am. Red Cross, France.
A. P. Teale, Mass. State Guard.
E. W. Wales, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
Paul Washburn, O. R. C. (Quartermaster
Dept.)
Alexander Whiteside, Mass. Com. on Public
Safety.
J. H. Williams, Ohio N. G.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

F. C. Ferry, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

Law School.

J. A. Blanchard, Mass. State Guard.
H. T. Smith, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
Bernard Thomson, Quartermaster Corps,
U. S. A.

Medical School.

Harvey Cushing, Amer. Amb. Hosp. Unit;
Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.; Sub-com.,
Council of Nat. Defense.
W. N. Tenney, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.
J. P. Treanor, Med. Reserve Corps.
F. P. Williams, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.

1896.**College.**

C. E. Bacon, O. R. C. (Quartermaster Dept.)
R. P. Bass, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
T. C. Beebe, British Red Cross Hosp.; Amer.
Amb. Hosp.
Israel Brayton, Mass. State Guard.
J. L. Bremer, Harv. Surg. Unit.
Charles Brewer, Mass. State Guard.
W. B. Cannon, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.;
Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
G. H. Chase, Instructor, Harvard R. O. T. C.
Joseph Cotton, legal adviser to Emergency
Ship Corp.

C. H. Davis, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
G. S. Derby, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
Spencer Eddy, U. S. N. R. F.
Haven Emerson, Sub-com., Council of Nat.
Defense.

R. T. Frank, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
Brooks Frothingham, U. S. N. R.
H. H. Fuller, Mass. State Guard.
J. A. Gade, U. S. N. R.; Ass't Naval Attaché,
Scandinavian Legation.

E. M. Grossman, St. Louis Branch of Mis-
souri Council of Defense.
W. A. Hall, Com. on Pub. Safety, Swamp-
scott, Mass.

R. H. Hallowell, Amer. Red Cross.
G. D. Hammond, O. R. C. (Quartermaster
Div.)

J. F. Hawkins, Med. Reserve Corps.
J. J. Hayes, Mass. State Guard; Sec'y Com.
on Public Safety, Dedham & Westwood.

Stevens Heckscher, Amer. Red Cross; Sub-
com., Pa. Public Safety Com.

A. M. Hervey, Amer. Red Cross Hosp., Paris.
J. E. Hoffman, Plattsburg.

F. S. Hoppin, Amer. Red Cross.
F. L. Huidekoper, O. R. C. (Adjutant Gen-
eral's Dept.)

Eli Joseph, Sub-com., Nat'l Council of De-
fense.

C. N. Lathrop, relief work in Belgium.
Merrick Lincoln, Med. O. R. C.

C. F. Lyman, Mass. State Guard.
B. C. Mead, Ft. Niagara.

L. G. Mead, contract surgeon, Watertown,
(Mass.) Arsenal.

R. B. Merriman, Amer. Embassy, London.
Joseph Morrill, Mass. State Guard.

J. F. Osborn, Mass. Engineers.
J. P. Parker, Nat. Naval Volunteers.

Dudley P. Rogers, Plattsburg.

H. L. Sanford, Base Hosp. No. 4, U. S. A.
H. S. Satterlee, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
A. R. Sheriff, Illinois Engineers; regular
speaker "Four-Minute Men"; Exemption
Board, Dist. 2, Chicago.

A. E. Small, Med. O. R. C.
J. M. Sturgis, Mass. N. G.
C. S. Wadsworth, N. Y. N. G.
John Warren, Med. Reserve Corps.
H. G. Wyer, U. S. Med. Reserve Corps.

Law School.

Bayard H. Christy, Ft. Niagara.
G. A. Morse, U. S. N. R. F.

Medical School.

Charles Dudley, Med. Reserve Corps.
J. B. Howland, Med. Reserve Corps.
J. A. MacIsaac, U. S. N. (Ass't Surgeon.)
C. F. Mains, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.
W. G. Sullivan, Med. Reserve Corps.
R. H. Vose, Harv. Surg. Unit.
F. A. Washburn, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.;
Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

Dental School.

H. D. Cross, preliminary examiner, Dental
Reserve Corps.

1897.**College.**

Horace Binney, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
C. N. Bliss, Jr., Red Cross War Council.
N. P. Breed, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
Percy Brown, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
William Byrd, Ft. Myer.

David Cheever, Harv. Surg. Unit.
H. C. deV. Cornwall, Med. O. R. C.
Karl DeLaitre, Amer. Red Cross.
J. W. Draper, Med. O. R. C. (Navy.)
C. D. Drew, U. S. R. (Engineers.)

F. G. Goodridge, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
J. L. Grandin, Amer. Red Cross.
J. C. Gray, Plattsburg.

J. F. Hall, Mass. N. G. (Med. Corps.)
L. S. Hapgood, Harv. Surg. Unit.
J. T. Hewes, U. S. N. R.

V. M. Hillyer, Food Administration, Wash-
ington.

Evan Hollister, Amer. Red Cross.
W. B. Johnston, surgeon, French Hosp.

C. O. Kepler, Med. Reserve Corps.
F. H. Kinnicut, N. Y. N. G.

J. L. Little, Com. on Nat. Serv. for Boston
Architects.

N. B. Marshall, N. Y. Infantry.
M. F. McAlpin, Fortress Munroe.

H. C. Mix, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
H. T. Nichols, Plattsburg.

A. H. Parker, Dover (Mass.) Public Safety
Com.

Lendall Pitts, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
P. H. Provandie, Harv. Surg. Unit.

E. H. Rich, U. S. Med. Corps.
J. H. Ricketson, Jr., Ft. Niagara.

D. D. Scannell, Med. Reserve Corps.
W. G. Sewall, African Royal Mounted, Brit-
ish East Africa.

E. E. Southard, Sub-com., Council of Nat.
Defense.

A. A. Sprague, Red Cross Supply Service.
 P. L. Stackpole, Plattsburg.
 A. W. Stevens, Mass. State Guard.
 J. A. Sullivan, Plattsburg.
 A. G. Thacher, Plattsburg.
 P. B. Thompson, Red Cross campaign.
 Joseph Warren, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. H. Wells, Amer. Red Cross.
 Richard Whoriskey, assisted at Amer. Consulate, Hanover, Germany.
 Lombard Williams, Mass. State Guard.
 C. S. Wilson, Amer. Embassy, Petrograd; fitted up Embassy as hospital.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Hollis Godfrey, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

Law School.

William Denman, Shipping Board.
 Bradley Martin, Plattsburg.

Medical School.

F. E. Jones, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.
 R. F. O'Neil, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 J. T. Sullivan, Med. Reserve Corps.
 G. S. Whiteside, U. S. N. (Med. Serv.)

Dental School.

H. W. Estey, Mass. N. G. (Engineer.)

1898.

College.

Gordon Allen, Mass. State Guard.
 D. W. Armistead, Bethlehem (Pa.) Public Safety Com.
 P. V. Bacon, Home Guard, Wellesley, Mass.
 Harold Blanchard, Ft. McPherson.
 Horace Bowker, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 N. W. Cabot, Naval Air Station, Squantum.
 F. B. Carter, Mass. State Guard.
 R. L. Chipman, Montclair (N. J.) Battalion, Home Defense.
 W. J. Collins, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
 Frazier Curtis, French Aviation Serv.
 Arthur DuBois, Plattsburg.
 A. B. Emmons, Fort Benjamin Harrison.
 H. O. Feiss, Amer. Amb. Hosp., Paris.
 R. T. Fisher, Com. on Food Production, Petersham, Mass.
 S. L. Fuller, Federal Trade Com.
 David Gibbs, Conn. Com. on Mil. Training.
 J. S. Graydon, Amer. Fund for French Wounded; Cincinnati Home Defense League.
 C. N. Greenough, Aid for Assignments, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. T. Gundlach, Ft. Sheridan.
 B. H. Hayes, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 Theodore Hoague, Mass. State Guard.
 J. E. Huiskamp, Base Hosp. No. 18, U. S. A.
 J. H. Hyde, French hosp. work; Paris Com. of French Heroes' Fund; Amer. Relief Clearing House; Paris section of Amer. Navy League.
 E. L. Logan, Commanding 9th Reg., Mass. Infantry.
 P. W. Long, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. B. Manning, Plattsburg.
 L. P. Marvin, Com. on Mil. Serv., Harvard Club of New York; College Men's Train-

ing Corps; Mil. Training Camps Ass'n of U. S.

K. T. R. Neville, Unit of Western University Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, London, Ont.

Gerrish Newell, New Jersey N. G.

W. K. Otis, Ft. Sheridan.

J. H. Perkins, Red Cross Com. to France.

H. D. Prescott, Med. Reserve Corps.

J. R. Procter, Ft. Totten; U. S. Coast Artillery.

A. H. Rice, Surgeon, Paris Hosp.

A. F. Riggs, Berkshire Chap., Amer. Red Cross.

Samuel Robinson, Base Hosp. No. 26, U. S. A.

H. D. Scott, Amer. Red Cross.

F. A. Sterling, Amer. Embassy, Petrograd; U. S. State Dept.

Edward S. Thurston, Ft. Snelling.

S. G. Underhill, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.; work for Amer. Red Cross.

Beth Vincent, Amer. Amb. Hosp., France; Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.

Eliot Wadsworth, War Relief Com., Rockefeller Foundation; Amer. Red Cross.

F. L. Waldo, war correspondent.

E. A. Waters, Training for Aviation.

H. D. Whitfield, Plattsburg.

J. N. Willcutt, Mass. N. G.

C. B. Wood, Ft. Niagara.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Alphonse Brun, relief work in France.

Law School.

C. F. Weed, Mass. Com. on Public Safety.

Medical School.

A. E. Austin, Med. Reserve Corps.

H. W. Beal, Amer. Women's War Hosp.

J. S. Hart, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.

G. D. Hough, Mass. State Guard.

W. C. Howe, Med. Reserve Corps.

F. F. Pike, Harv. Surg. Unit.

I. E. Stowe, Med. Reserve Corps.

P. E. Truesdale, Base Hosp. No. 39, U. S. A.

J. D. Weis, Base Hosp. No. 24, U. S. A.

D. L. Williams, Med. Reserve Corps.

Dental School.

W. J. Rogers, U. S. N.

1899.

College.

Arthur Adams, Nat. Naval Volunteers.

W. L. Barnard, U. S. N.

F. W. Blatchford, Med. O. R. C.

J. E. Brooks, Med. Reserve Corps.

Paul Burrage, Mass. State Guard.

C. S. Butler, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.

D. K. Catlin, Amer. Red Cross.

C. S. Cooke, O. R. C. (Cavalry.)

B. T. Creden, Canadian Forces.

L. A. DeBlois, Com. on Industrial Safety of Sub-com. of Council of Nat. Defense.

H. S. Dennison, Red Cross Supply Service; Commercial Economy Board.

B. H. Diblee, Presidio.

J. D. Dole, Territorial Com. on food supply, Hawaiian Islands.

T. H. Endicott, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.

M. Estabrook, O. R. C. (Ordnance.)

J. W. Farley, Plattsburg.

Roades Fayerweather, Hosp. work in France; U. S. A. Orthopedic Unit.
 G. B. Ford, Amer. Red Cross.
 J. W. Frothingham, Red Cross Com. to Serbia and France.
 J. C. Fyshe, Army Med. Corps, Canadian Forces.
 F. W. C. Hersey, instructor, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. B. Holden, Mass. State Guard.
 R. A. Jackson, relief work in Belgium; secretary, Amer. Mil. Mission in France; French Sch. of Artillery, Fontainebleau.
 Henry James, Jr., War Relief Com., Rockefeller Foundation.
 Pliny Jewell, Mass. State Guard; Concord, (Mass.) Branch, Amer. Red Cross; Concord Com. on Public Safety.
 R. A. Leeson, Mass. State Guard.
 R. M. Marsh, Plattsburg.
 G. G. McHurtley, Plattsburg.
 W. G. Morse, U. S. N. R. F.
 J. T. Murray, British Army.
 E. L. Oliver, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 A. M. Pappenheimer, Base Hosp. No. 2, U. S. A.
 H. C. Parker, Med. O. R. C.
 R. Perkins, Plattsburg.
 J. C. Phillips, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 W. McN. Rand, U. S. N. R. (Coast Patrol.)
 E. W. Remick, Mass. State Guard.
 D. L. Robinson, Exemption Board, Div. 3, Western Dist., Mich.
 J. E. Rousmaniere, Coop. Com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 A. B. Ruhl, war correspondent.
 G. McC. Sargent, Amer. Fund for French Wounded.
 S. P. Shaw, Jr., Mass. State Guard.
 J. H. Srerburne, Commanding 1st Reg. Mass. Field Artillery.
 R. W. Sherwin, Signal O. R. C.
 A. T. Simonds, Ordnance Reserve Corps, Equipment Div., Washington.
 Sloan Simpson, U. S. Field Artillery.
 Marshal Stearns, Plattsburg.
 F. R. Stoddard, Jr., N. Y. F. A.
 H. S. Thompson, Red Cross Supply Office.
 Clarke Thomson, Camp Kelly, San Antonio (Aviation Sec. of Signal Officers' R. C.)
 John Ware, Mass. Engineers.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

J. M. Oskison, Plattsburg.

Medical School.

W. T. Crosby, Med. Reserve Corps.
 W. F. Flanagan, Med. Reserve Corps.
 W. P. Graves, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 W. A. Lane, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 D. B. Nielsen, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.
 R. B. Osgood, Amer. Amb. Hosp. Unit; Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.; Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 C. C. Simmons, Harv. Surg. Unit.

1900.

College.

N. F. Ayer, U. S. N. R.
 C. H. Bell, Philadelphia Com., Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Nicholas Biddle, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. R.
 J. S. Bigelow, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 W. DeF. Bigelow, A. A. F. S.
 C. M. Bill, Braintree (Mass.) Home Guard.
 F. E. Bissell, Liberty Loan com.
 R. W. Bliss, Amer. Embassy, Paris.
 Ayres Boal, U. S. N. R. F.
 R. C. Bolling, U. S. Signal Corps.
 E. D. Bond, Med. Reserve Corps.
 B. Brooks, work for food supplies and conservation.
 E. C. Carter, Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work; in charge of work of Nat. Council of Y. M. C. A., London.
 W. R. Castle, Jr., Amer. Red Cross.
 P. P. Chase, U. S. N. R.
 Marlborough Churchill, Amer. Mil. Mission in France; Field Artillery, U. S. A.
 J. S. Cochran, A. A. F. S.
 Thomas Crimmins, N. Y. Engineers.
 H. W. Dana, Med. Reserve Corps.
 H. J. Davenport, N. Y. Draft Exemption Board.
 D. F. Davis, Missouri Infantry.
 F. W. Doherty, U. S. N. R.
 Arthur Drinkwater, Mass. N. G.
 L. Eaton, Mich. Home Guard.
 W. R. Evans, Jr., Mass. State Guard.
 A. P. Fitch, inspector in France for Amer. Red Cross.
 S. B. FitzGerald, Mass. State Guard.
 C. S. Forbes, A. A. F. S.
 B. A. G. Fuller, Amer. Embassy, London.
 G. F. Furlong, Canadian Forces.
 E. H. George, Mass. State Guard.
 S. P. Goddard, Missouri Home Guard.
 E. E. Goodhue, U. S. N. (paymaster.)
 A. M. Goodridge, Cambridge (Mass.) Liberty Loan Com.
 R. E. Goodwin, Mass. F. A.
 A. E. Harris, Amer. Red Cross.
 D. G. Harris, Plattsburg.
 A. Hasbrouck, U. S. Coast Artillery Corps.
 T. R. Hawley, Mass. State Guard.
 F. L. Higginson, Jr., Amer. Red Cross.
 Byam Hollings, Ft. Benj. Harrison; School of Roentgenology, Kansas City.
 C. B. Hollings, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
 G. P. Howe, Med. Reserve Corps.
 O. Howes, Com. on Naval Forces of Mass. Com. on Public Safety.
 L. Howland, organizing camp at Petersham, Mass., for farm labor.
 G. G. Hubbard, A. A. F. S.; British Aviation Corps.
 Augustus Jay, Amer. Embassy, Rome.
 I. S. Kahn, Med. Reserve Corps.
 R. W. Kauffman, Ft. Niagara.
 F. C. Kidner, Orthopedic Unit, U. S. A.
 G. C. Kimball, Amer. Red Cross.
 Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 R. L. Mason, Worcester (Mass.) Home Guard.
 Charles Moline, County Com. on Med. Preparedness.
 Horace Morison, Plattsburg.
 F. X. Morrill, Mass. N. G.
 C. S. Oakman, Mich. State Guard.
 B. J. O'Neill, Jr., ass't. surgeon, U. S. Naval Reserves.

G. W. Presby, Supply Dept., Charlestown Navy Yard.
 Ralph Pulitzer, U. S. N. R. F.
 Clive Runnells, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 P. J. Sachs, Liberty Loan Com. of New England.
 J. L. Saltonstall, Amer. Red Cross.
 E. J. Sanderson, Amer. Red Cross.
 I. W. Sargent, Lawrence (Mass.) Draft Exemption Board.
 Murray Seasegood, Cincinnati Com. of Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau.
 H. W. Smith, surgeon, U. S. N.
 S. B. Snow, Food Administration, Washington.
 H. B. Stanton, Amer. Distributing Serv., France.
 Harold Tappin, Plattsburg.
 A. M. Tozzer, instructor, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. D. Van Deusen, R. O. T. C. of College of City of New York.
 A. L. Washburn, Providence Constabulary.
 E. E. Wheeler, Plattsburg.
 B. E. Wood, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

A. Piatt Andrew, Inspector-General, A. A. F. S.
 P. M. Buck, Ft. Snelling.
 J. R. Smith, relief work in Belgium.

Law School.

M. C. Campbell, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 H. W. Hayward, N. Y. N. G.
 R. B. Stanley, U. S. N. R. (aviation.)

Medical School.

H. L. Conner, Med. Reserve Corps.
 G. W. Gardner, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
 G. P. Hunt, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.
 B. M. Latham, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
 G. A. Matteson, Harv. Surg. Unit; U. S. Naval Base Hosp. No. 4.

1901.

College.

A. G. Alley, Jr., Plattsburg.
 Matthew Bartlett, Mass. State Guard.
 G. L. Bayard, Chaplain, U. S. N.
 B. S. Blake, Mass. State Guard.
 Charles Boyden, Mass. State Guard.
 H. T. Bull, U. S. A.
 Waddill Catchings, Com., U. S. Chamber of Commerce.
 C. M. Clark, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 G. E. Clark, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 H. B. Clark, U. S. A. (Ordnance Dept.)
 C. D. Daly, Adj. Gen. Dept., U. S. A.
 C. C. Davis, A. A. F. S.
 B. B. Devereux, Mass. State Guard.
 Richard Dexter, Base Hosp. No. 4, U. S. A.
 J. W. Dickinson, Med. O. R. C.
 E. H. Douglass, Pay Dept. U. S. N.
 F. A. Eustis, ass't to Shipping Board.
 N. W. Faxon, Med. Reserve Corps.
 P. L. Fish, Mass. State Guard.
 H. H. Flower, Plattsburg.
 J. G. Forbes, work under War Relief Com., Rockefeller Foundation.

W. T. Foster, inspector in France for Amer. Red Cross.

S. H. E. Freund, Federal Zone Director, Boys' Working Reserve, U. S. A.

H. G. Giddings, Med. Corps, Mass. State Guard.

R. H. Greeley, hosp. work; director, Amer. Distributing Serv.

Warwick Greene, War Relief Com., Rockefeller Foundation; Major Grayson Murphy's Red Cross Com. in Paris.

J. W. Hallowell, Food Administration, Washington.

R. H. Howe, Jr., Public Safety Com., Concord, Mass.

J. M. Hunnewell, Mass. State Guard.

Gordon Ireland, N. Y. N. G.

E. P. Jones, Plattsburg.

H. M. Jones, Missouri N. G.

H. W. Keene, Mass. State Guard.

Van R. C. King, U. S. Reserve Engineers.

H. P. Kirkland, O. R. C., U. S. N.

James Lawrence, Amer. Red Cross.

J. S. Lawrence, Mass. State Guard; expert control of cotton and cotton goods.

Henry Lyman, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.

C. A. MacDonald, U. S. Nat. Naval Volunteers.

J. D. McBride, Ft. Niagara.

William Meadowcroft, A. A. F. S.

C. B. Palmer, Med. O. R. C.

Eugene Pettus, Amer. Red Cross.

Arthur Pope, instructor, Harvard R. O. T. C.

Ellis Postlethwaite, U. S. R. (Ordnance Corps.)

J. O. Procter, Jr., Amer. Red Cross.

E. T. Putnam, Belgian relief work.

J. L. Ransohoff, Ft. Thomas.

C. M. Rotch, Mass. Engineers.

R. S. Russell, U. S. N. R. F.

H. H. Sargent, Ft. Snelling.

J. W. Sever, Med. Reserve Corps.

G. C. Shattuck, Amer. Red Cross Sanitary Com., Serbia; Base Hosp. No. 22, U. S. A.

S. K. Singer, Home Guard Aircraft Defense, N. Y. C.

R. D. Swaim, Mass. Field Artillery.

C. J. Swan, Mass. Engineers.

Brainerd Taylor, U. S. A.

H. F. Tucker, U. S. N. R. F.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.

L. A. Whipple, Ft. McPherson.

W. T. White, U. S. N. R. F.

Stanton Whitney, N. Y. Cav.

Harold Winslow, Mass. F. A.

L. H. Woolsey, U. S. State Dept.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

E. B. Stackpole, Canadian Forces.

Medical School.

Nathaniel Allison, Base Hosp. No. 21, U. S. A.

J. F. Burnham, Med. Reserve Corps.

B. K. Emerson, Harv. Surg. Unit.

N. R. Mason, Med. Reserve Corps.

S. W. Mooring, Med. Reserve Corps.

F. T. Murphy, Amer. Amb. Hosp., Paris; Base Hosp. No. 21, U. S. A.

J. C. O'Connell, U. S. Naval Base Hosp. No. 4.

1902.

College.

H. F. Barber, Mass. N. G.
 M. H. Birkhead, A. A. F. S.
 Crawford Blagden, Plattsburg.
 W. P. Boardman, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 W. M. Boothby, Amer. Amb. Hosp. Unit;
 Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 T. S. Bubier, Mass. State Guard.
 K. P. Budd, Asst Instructor, Plattsburg.
 P. A. Carroll, inspector, Amer. Amb. Hosp.;
 U. S. Signal Corps, Flying Section.
 *A. C. Champollion, French Army; killed at
 Bois-le-Prêtre, France, Mar. 23, 1915.
 H. M. Channing, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. C. Clark, Jr., Intelligence Bureau of U. S.
 Navy.
 J. H. Clifford, Plattsburg.
 F. B. Colby, U. S. N. (Pay Corps.)
 E. B. Cole, U. S. Marines.
 A. H. Crosbie, Med. Reserve Corps.
 G. B. Dabney, Mass. Engineers.
 H. C. Dickinson, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 J. A. Dix, Plattsburg.
 Albert Dodge, Ft. Niagara.
 J. H. Ellis, Mass. Field Artillery.
 J. S. Farlow, A. A. F. S.
 C. W. Faxon, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Walter Fischel, Base Hosp. No. 21, U. S. A.
 R. R. Fitch, surgeon, French hosp.
 C. H. Floyd, N. Y. Infantry.
 Channing Frothingham, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harri-
 son.
 W. H. George, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 R. M. Green, Mass. State Guard.
 J. C. Grew, Amer. Embassy, Berlin; State
 Dept.
 R. K. Hale, Mass. Field Artillery.
 L. C. Hills, Ft. Myer.
 C. W. Hoyt, Base Hosp. No. 19, U. S. A.
 Roger Kinnicutt, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 R. J. Kissock, Med. Reserve Corps.
 Richard Lawrence, A. A. F. S.
 R. I. Lee, Harv. Surg. Unit; Base Hosp. No.
 5, U. S. A.
 C. T. Lovering, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 R. T. Lyman, Sub-com., Council of Nat. De-
 fense.
 C. R. Metcalf, Harv. Surg. Unit; Orthopedic
 Unit, U. S. A.
 E. T. H. Metcalf, Rhode Island N. G.
 W. J. Mixer, Amer. Amb. Hosp.; British
 Red Cross Hosp.; Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S.
 A.
 A. H. Morse, Amer. Red Cross.
 J. L. Motley, U. S. R. (Quartermaster Dept.)
 R. B. Noyes, U. S. N. R. F.
 E. F. O'Dowd, Plattsburg.
 E. L. Pearson, Plattsburg.
 G. M. Phelps, Base Hosp. No. 15, U. S. A.
 G. W. Pratt, O. R. C. (Ordnance Dept.)
 Carlisle Reed, Med. Reserve Corps.
 E. P. Richardson, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 C. C. Rumsey, Plattsburg.
 F. M. Sawtell, Belgian relief work; Platts-
 burg.
 J. M. Sawyer, Amer. Embassy, Paris.
 W. A. Seavey, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Robert Sedgwick, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 G. M. Sheahan, Harv. Surg. Unit.

J. H. Smith, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 H. D. Stickney, Plattsburg.
 P. W. Thomson, Plattsburg.
 William Warner, Mass. N. G.
 Louis Webb, Advisory Commission, Council
 of Nat. Defense.
 L. B. Wehle, Munitions Board.

Law School.

G. R. DeBruler, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Medical School.

A. A. Barrows, Harv. Surg. Unit; U. S. Naval
 Base Hosp. No. 4.
 W. H. Buffum, U. S. Naval Base Hosp. No. 4.
 P. M. Cort, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 F. W. George, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Roland Hammond, U. S. Naval Base Hosp.
 No. 4.
 Lloyd Mills, surgeon for Austrian Army.
 F. W. Snow, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 E. S. Ward, Med. Reserve Corps.
 G. W. Winchester, British Base Hosp. No. 5,
 British Army.

1903.

College.

Z. B. Adams, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 G. A. Ainsworth, Sheriff's Reserve, No. 2,
 Nassau County, N. Y.
 N. S. Bartlett, Jr., Mass. State Guard.
 G. D. Boardman, Home Defense Corps, Au-
 burn, N. Y.
 E. Bowditch, Jr., Plattsburg.
 F. B. M. Cady, Med. Reserve Corps, Amer.
 Expeditionary Force.
 W. E. Chapman, Plattsburg.
 Oswald Chew, Com. for Relief in Belgium.
 Grenville Clark, O. R. C. (acting Adjutant
 General.)
 Raymond S. Clark, Plattsburg.
 H. L. Corbett, Amer. Red Cross.
 *C. R. Cross, Jr., Amer. Distributing Serv.;
 killed in France, Oct. 8, 1915.
 L. B. Cummings, A. A. F. S.; Ft. Benj. Harri-
 son.
 Richard Derby, Amer. Amb. Hosp., Paris;
 Med. Reserve Corps, U. S. A.; Fort Ogle-
 thorpe.
 E. F. DuBois, Med. O. R. C. (Navy.)
 H. T. Emmons, U. S. N. R.
 Roger Ernst, Mass. State Guard.
 G. B. Fernald, Amer. Red Cross.
 F. E. Fitts, Duxbury (Mass.) Branch, Amer.
 Red Cross.
 F. R. Fitzpatrick, U. S. R. (Engineers.)
 H. J. FitzSimmons, Med. Reserve Corps.
 H. H. Flag, Mass. State Guard.
 W. B. Flint, Plattsburg.
 T. H. Graydon, Plattsburg.
 D. S. Greenough, Jr., Mass. State Guard.
 A. J. Hammerslough, Home Defense League.
 W. L. Hanavan, Plattsburg.
 R. A. Hatch, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 W. C. Henry, Ft. Snelling.
 L. J. Hibbard, Reserve Engineers.
 G. W. Hinckley, N. Y. N. G.
 F. B. Hoffman, Jr., Fortress Monroe.
 I. P. Hogan, U. S. R. (Engineers.)
 F. G. Jackson, U. S. N. R. F.
 D. K. James, Mass. State Guard.

Francis Jaques, A. A. F. S.
 D. K. Jay, Plattsburg.
 G. L. Jones, Ft. Sheridan.
 J. A. Knowles, Ft. McPherson.
 D. W. Knowlton, Colorado F. A.
 C. G. Loring, Mass. State Guard.
 C. E. McGlensey, A. A. F. S.
 D. D. L. McGrew, A. A. F. S.
 A. F. Nazro, Mass. State Guard.
 S. H. Noyes, Signal O. R. C.
 F. W. Peabody, U. S. Commission to Roumania.
 D. P. Penhallow, Amer. Women's War Hosp. England; Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.
 Cadis Phipps, Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.
 O. B. Prescott, U. S. N. R. F.
 L. V. Pulsifer, work for Navy Dept.
 H. L. Riker, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 P. B. Robinson, work under Amer. Embassy, London; British Red Cross ambulance serv.; U. S. Marine Corps.
 Ralph Safford, Mass. N. G.
 H. S. Saint-Gaudens, Plattsburg.
 P. Sayward, Mass. State Guard.
 Henry Schenck, Food Administration, Washington.
 D. P. Shea, U. S. N. R.
 L. H. Spooner, Med. Reserve Corps.
 R. W. Stebbins, A. A. F. S.
 H. P. Stevens, ass't surgeon, U. S. N. R. F.
 Alfred Stillman, 2d, Base Hosp. No. 15, U. S. A.
 Thomas Stokes, Ft. Niagara.
 S. A. Storer, N. Y. N. G.
 G. R. Taylor, Amer. Embassy, Petrograd.
 W. N. Taylor, Ft. Niagara.
 A. S. Thurston, sec., Com. on Mil. and Naval Serv., Harvard Club of New York.
 Lauriston Ward, Plattsburg.
 J. L. Willard, Plattsburg.

Law School.

W. E. Hall, Nat. Council of Defense.
 Nat. Council of Defense.
 J. P. Hill, Maryland N. G.
 F. C. Malott, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Medical School.

B. C. Darling, Med. O. R. C.
 J. W. Dewis, Mass. State Guard.
 D. F. Mahoney, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 R. S. Newton, Med. Reserve Corps.
 D. B. Reardon, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 H. A. Sibley, Jr., Med. Reserve Corps.
 G. L. Tobey, Jr., Mass. State Guard.

1904.

College.

C. P. Bailey, Presidio.
 F. V. Barstow, Mass. F. A.
 Edward Bell, Amer. Embassy, London.
 H. S. Bernstein, Med. Reserve Corps.
 W. M. Bertollet, District Registration Board, Reading, Pa.
 J. H. Blodgett, Mass. Naval Reserve.
 Matthew Bolles, N. G. N. Y.
 F. H. Brown, Coast Artillery.
 Lathrop Brown, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 J. A. Burgess, U. S. N. R. F.
 R. A. Burr, Amer. Red Cross work in Siberia.

E. G. Chadwick, Amer. Red Cross.
 W. H. Chase, U. S. Navy Recruiting office.
 H. I. Cobb, Jr., Plattsburg.
 G. B. Collings, O. R. C. (Quartermaster Dept.)
 B. DeN. Cruger, Plattsburg.
 E. J. Curley, A. A. F. S.
 A. H. Damon, Mass. State Guard.
 Payson Dana, Mass. State Guard.
 Preston Davie, ass't to director, Council of Nat. Defense.
 Holyoke Davis, Ft. Snelling.
 Livingston Davis, Mass. State Guard.
 H. T. Eaton, Plattsburg.
 T. H. Ellis, British Army.
 H. W. Fisher, Camp Funston.
 W. W. Fisher, Camp Funston.
 Alexander Forbes, U. S. N. R. F.
 Gerrit Forbes, British Flying Corps.
 D. L. Furness, electrical gunner, U. S. N. R. F.
 H. H. Gardiner, Jr., Plattsburg.
 C. L. Gray, N. Y. N. G.
 W. A. Green, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. Greenough, hosp. work in Paris.
 W. K. Gunn, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 R. H. Hallett, Mass. N. G.
 J. R. Hamlen, Amer. Red Cross.
 P. M. Herrick, Food Administration, Washington.
 L. S. Hill, Jr., Rhode Island N. G.; Coast Artillery.
 W. N. Hill, U. S. Marine Corps.
 J. P. Hoguet, Amer. Amb. Hosp.
 R. T. Holt, Nat. Naval Volunteers.
 Evans Hornsby, War Dept., Washington.
 T. D. Howe, Mass. F. A.
 H. DeH. Hughes, Presidio.
 James Jackson, Amer. Red Cross.
 Alex Kendall, Plattsburg.
 H. M. Kidder, N. Y. N. G.
 C. E. Lakeman, Amer. Red Cross.
 Robert Lane, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 T. P. Lindsay, Plattsburg.
 H. C. Nickerson, Colorado Field Artillery.
 H. D. Parkin, Ft. Niagara.
 *R. E. Pellissier, French Army; killed on the Somme, Aug. 29, 1916.
 Seney Plummer, Base Hosp. No. 9, U. S. A.
 C. R. Post, Amer. Red Cross Com. to Italy.
 W. K. Rainsford, A. A. F. S.
 S. I. Roberts, Madison Barracks.
 F. L. Roosevelt, Assistant Sec. of Navy.
 H. S. Skilton, Jr., Mass. State Guard.
 P. S. Smyth, Mass. State Guard.
 J. L. Stettinius, Belgian Relief Commission.
 C. A. Stevens, Adjutant General's Dept.
 J. H. Stone, Mass. State Guard.
 A. M. Sumner, U. S. Marine Corps.
 W. C. Titcomb, reconstruction unit, Haverford College.
 R. C. Ware, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

E. P. Adams, British Army.
 K. A. Burnham, Mass. N. G.

Law School.

D. T. Ackerly, Food Administration, Washington.
 J. M. Carlisle, U. S. A. (Quartermaster Corps.)
 W. B. Howe, Ft. Myer.

Medical School.

*W. J. Dodd, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 D. W. Drury, Med. Reserve Corps.
 E. J. Fitzgibbon, Med. Reserve Corps.
 James Glass, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.
 J. C. Graves, U. S. A. Orthopedic Unit.
 C. P. Gray, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 L. C. Kingman, Harv. Surg. Unit; U. S. Naval Base Hosp. No. 4.
 N. N. Morse, Med. Reserve Corps.
 E. H. Place, Med. Reserve Corps.
 M. H. Rogers, Med. Reserve Corps.
 E. P. Scaver, Jr., Med. Reserve Corps.
 L. M. Spear, Med. Reserve Corps.

1905.**College.**

C. C. Bolton, General Munitions Board.
 J. P. Bowditch, Aircraft Production Board.
 J. W. Brock, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.
 Alden Brooks, French Artillery.
 Gorham Brooks, Mass. State Guard.
 P. R. Browne, U. S. R.
 A. E. Chase, U. S. N. R.
 George Clymer, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 P. P. Crosbie, Ft. Myer.
 Bronson Crothers, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 G. W. Dall, Plattsburg.
 D. W. Davis, Plattsburg.
 R. W. Dennen, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 William Elkins, Intelligence Bureau, U. S. Navy.
 E. F. Fish, Mass. F. A.
 H. S. Forbes, Red Cross Sanitary Com. in Serbia; Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 W. S. Gifford, director, Council of Nat. Defense.
 F. G. Goodale, Dept. of Justice.
 J. A. Greene, Jr., N. Y. N. G.
 W. N. Hadley, Ft. Snelling.
 K. Henneberger, Jr., U. S. Navy.
 R. W. Hinds, surgeon in British hosp.; Amer. Women's War Hosp., England.
 Valentine Hollingsworth, Mass. State Guard.
 Constantine Hutchins, Mass. State Guard.
 W. O'D. Iselin, helped organize Amer. Amb. Hosp.; assisted in Amer. Embassy, Paris; U. S. N. R. F.
 G. S. Jackson, relief work in Belgium; Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 Aymar Johnson, U. S. N. R. F.
 Benjamin Joy, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 R. D. Latham, Plattsburg.
 F. W. Lehmann, Jr., Iowa N. G.; Iowa F. A.
 G. C. Lincoln, Med. Section, U. S. A.
 J. L. Lowes, work for Amer. Amb. Field Serv., Boston.
 W. F. Maag, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Keith McLeod, Aircraft Production Board.
 C. E. Mason, Boston Chapter, Red Cross.
 R. H. Miller, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.
 Ogden Mills, U. S. R. (Adjutant General's Dept.)
 P. O. Mills, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
 G. W. Morse, Mass. State Guard.
 Harold Ober, Amer. Red Cross (studying training of dogs for military purposes in England.)
 J. A. O'Keefe, Mass. Field Artillery.
 R. H. Oveson, Mass. State Guard; Southboro, (Mass.) Public Safety Com.

Jackson Palmer, Mass. N. G.
 E. C. Parker, Ft. Niagara.
 W. S. Parker, Med. Reserve Corps.
 B. S. Prentice, U. S. Food Administration.
 F. D. Putnam, Harard R. O. T. C.
 P. S. Reed, Amer. Amb. Hosp., Paris.
 W. C. Richmond, Mass. State Guard.
 Thomas Sanders, Mass. Field Artillery.
 G. D. Scholl, munition work.
 A. C. Smidt, N. Y. N. G.
 King Smith, N. Y. N. G.
 F. A. Spencer, Jr., N. Y. N. G.
 Howard Stockton, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.
 H. M. Swope, Amer. Red Cross Supply Service.
 G. F. Tyler, Ft. Niagara.
 H. B. Webster, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 H. C. Whitman, O. R. C. (Quartermaster Dept.)
 Norton Wigglesworth, Mass. Field Artillery.
 *George Williamson, British Army; died of wounds, in Belgium, Nov. 12, 1914.
 Robert Winsor, Jr., Plattsburg.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Hiram Bingham, U. S. Signal Corps.
 O. M. Dickerson, Ft. Snelling.
 Grinnell Jones, Advisory Chemical Expert to Tariff Board.
 E. N. Merrington, Chaplain, British Army.
 L. H. Murray, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Law School.

W. B. Cutler, Mass. Field Artillery.
 G. N. Davis, Presidio.
 B. R. C. Low, O. R. C. (Ordnance Dept.)
 W. F. Persons, American Red Cross Supply Service.
 Percival Roberts, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.

Medical School.

George Osgood, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 T. M. Proctor, Med. Reserve Corps.
 B. E. Sibley, Mass. State Guard.
Dental School.
 R. S. Catheron, Harv. Surg. Unit; Base Hosp. No. 39, U. S. A.
 V. K. Kazanjian, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 Frank Stuhl, Amer. Amb. Hosp., Paris.

1906.**College.**

L. R. Ach, Base Hosp. No. 25.
 H. A. Bellour, Belgian relief work; Minneapolis Training Regiment.
 C. S. Bird, Jr., Plattsburg.
 R. C. Black, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Percy A. Blair, A. A. F. S.
 G. F. H. Bowers, medical examiner, U. S. Marine Corps.
 J. D. C. Bradley, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 S. F. T. Brock, Ft. Niagara.
 J. B. Bruce, Jr., Med. Reserve Corps.
 J. W. Burden, N. G. N. Y.
 Charles Burlington, special ass't. to U. S. Attorney, Southern N. Y., in war matters.
 Samuel Cabot, Plattsburg.
 E. S. Davis, U. S. N. R. F.
 Stewart Davis, U. S. N. R. F.
 T. H. Dougherty, Jr., A. A. F. S.

C. B. Dyar, Amer. Embassy, Berlin.
 R. B. Emmons, Plattsburg.
 R. T. Evans, Amer. Red Cross Com. for Relief of Prisoners in Siberia.
 T. S. Farrelly, N. G. N. Y.
 O. D. Filley, A. A. F. S.; Royal Flying Corps.
 Reginald Fitz, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 H. E. Fleischner, Quartermaster Dept., U. S. R.
 W. S. Franklin, Jr., O. R. C. (Quartermaster Dept.)

G. A. Gordon, Plattsburg.
 E. L. Grant, Plattsburg.
 P. L. Hammond, U. S. N. R. F.
 W. F. Harrison, U. S. N. R. F.
 R. C. Hatch, Conn. Home Guard.
 R. B. Hobart, Plattsburg.
 C. D. Hodges, Mass. N. G.
 J. H. Hooper, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.
 A. E. Hutchinson, A. A. F. S.
 F. C. Irving, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 Le Roy King, Plattsburg.
 C. S. Lewis, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 R. L. Lewis, war correspondent.
 J. O. Lyman, A. A. F. S.
 M. McBurney, Med. O. R. C.
 J. A. McGreevy, Base Hosp. No. 2, U. S. A.
 C. R. Mandigo, Ft. Riley.
 Roger Merrill, Adj.-General's Dept., O. R. C.
 W. W. Metcalf, Plattsburg.
 H. W. Mills, Conn. Cavalry.
 C. D. Morgan, A. A. F. S.; British Army.
 J. D. Nichols, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. H. Noyes, special ass't to U. S. Attorney, Southern N. Y., in war matters.
 John Parkinson, U. S. N. (Coast Defense).
 John Reece, U. S. N. R.
 W. D. Reid, Med. Reserve Corps.
 F. E. Shirk, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 H. R. Shurtleff, Plattsburg.
 J. B. Stetson, Jr., U. S. Signal Corps (aviation).
 Humphrey Sullivan, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
 J. J. Sullivan, U. S. N. R. (aviation).
 W. A. Taft, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. B. Towne, Jr., Harv. Surg. Unit; Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 F. D. Webster, Fortress Monroe.
 L. B. Webster, O. R. C., U. S. A.
 H. E. Winlock, Fortress Monroe.
 Robert Withington, Com for Relief in Belgium.
 J. H. Wyman, Med. Reserve Corps.
 E. L. Young, Jr., Med. Reserve Corps.
 Richmond Young, Plattsburg.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Stanley King, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

Law School.

R. L. Black, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Felix Frankfurter, Judge Advocate Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A.; Ass't to Secretary of War.
 *Lord Gorell, British Army; killed in action, Jan. 16, 1917.
 F. G. Munroe, N. Y. N. G.
 Elihu Root, Jr., Plattsburg.
 Casper Schenk, Ft. Snelling.
 H. B. Shonk, O. R. C. (Quartermaster Dept.)
 G. S. Stairs, Canadian Forces.

Medical School.

John Birnie, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 C. H. Holt, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 F. D. Lyon, Med. Reserve Corps.
 T. J. McLaughlin, Med. Reserve Corps.
 C. G. Mixter, Med. Reserve Corps.
 A. H. Ruggles, Director, Nervous and Mental Hosp. Unit No. 1, U. S. A.
 R. A. Van Voast, med. work with French Army; U. S. Med. Reserve Corps.

1907.

College.

S. H. Ackerman, N. Y. N. G.
 W. W. Aldrich, U. S. N. R.
 F. R. Appleton, Jr., Plattsburg.
 R. W. Ashley, Med. O. R. C.
 G. W. Bailey, Hudson, (Mass.) Public Safety Com.
 George Blaney, Coast Artillery Corps.
 H. T. Chickering, Medical Section, O. R. C.
 D. H. Coddington, U. S. N. R. F. (Aviation).
 E. K. Corbett, Oregon Red Cross.
 B. H. B. Draper, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 H. W. Durant, Mass. F. A.
 H. B. Eaton, Base Hosp. No. 18, U. S. A.
 H. H. Fay, Jr., Plattsburg.
 S. P. Fay, A. A. F. S.
 L. J. Freedman, Plattsburg.
 Doane Gardiner, British Army.
 Wilder Goodwin, Madison Barracks.
 H. L. Greene, U. S. A. (Aviation Corps.)
 Merrill Griswold, U. S. N. R.
 F. M. Gunther, Amer. Embassy, London.
 Hermann Hagedorn, Member of the "Vigilantes."
 N. L. Hall, Plattsburg.
 Leland Harrison, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 S. M. Harrison, Food Administration, Washington.
 J. S. Heilborn, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 S. P. Henshaw, Plattsburg.
 J. T. Houghton, Med. Reserve Corps.
 S. T. Hubbard, Jr., Signal O. R. C.
 G. A. Irving, Jr., Fortress Monroe.
 Wilkins Jones, Ft. Riley.
 H. W. Koehler, U. S. N.
 J. P. Lane, Plattsburg.
 J. S. Lehmann, Ft. Riley.
 G. A. Leland, Jr., Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 Walter Lovell, A. A. F. S.; French Aviation Corps.
 A. R. MacAusland, Orthopedic Unit, U. S. A.
 J. H. Means, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 W. M. P. Mitchell, Fortress Monroe.
 G. A. Moore, Amer. Amb. Hosp., Paris.
 C. J. Mundo, U. S. R. (Engineers.)
 D. C. Noyes, Anti-aircraft Defense Div., Veteran Corps of Artillery, N. Y.
 W. G. Oakman, Jr., British Army.
 C. G. Osborne, Amer. Red Cross.
 Waldo Peirce, A. A. F. S.
 D. L. Pickman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 *A. H. Ramsay, died in action in Flanders, Oct. 13, 1915.
 John Reynolds, N. Y. Cavalry.
 R. S. Richmond, Amer. Fund for French Wounded, Paris.

J. A. Roosevelt, Plattsburg.
 A. E. Russell, Mass. F. A.
 Howard Stetson, Mass. Field Artillery.
 S. E. Thompson, U. S. N.
 R. S. Townsend, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 H. S. Vanderbilt, U. S. N. R. F.
 G. D. Viets, Canadian Forces.
 F. H. Warner, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. C. White, Sec. of Amer. Legation at Athens.
 R. S. White, Philadelphia City Cav.; work for fund for Amer. Field Ambulances.
 H. Williams, Plattsburg.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

R. M. Gummere, Amer. Friends' Reconstruction Unit.
 L. C. A. Hodgins, Secy. Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 F. V. Thompson, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.

Law School.

A. G. Black, Judge Advocate-gen., O. R. C.

Medical School.

A. W. Carr, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 M. J. English, Med. Reserve Corps.
 G. B. Farnsworth, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 A. M. Fraser, Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.
 L. R. Hill, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 Augustus Riley, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 J. J. Stack, Amer. Red Cross Sanitary Com. in Serbia; U. S. Med. Reserve Corps.
 E. A. Supple, Mass. State Guard.

1908.

College.

Clifford Abeles, U. S. N. R. F.
 John Alley, Okla. N. G.
 H. V. Amberg, Federal Trade Com.
 W. P. Anderton, Med. O. R. C.
 C. L. Appleton, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
 R. E. Apthorp, Mass. N. G.; Plattsburg.
 G. W. Bachman, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 G. G. Bacon, Ft. Oglethorpe; Judge Advocate, U. S. A.
 D. V. Baker, Medical Corps, Mass. State Guard.
 G. G. Ball, N. Y. N. G.; Plattsburg.
 W. H. Barrow, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 L. W. Barta, Mass. State Guard.
 J. R. Benton, Mass. State Guard.
 Philip Boyer, Signal Reserve Corps. (Aviation.)
 R. B. Bradley, Ft. Myer.
 D. S. Brigham, Railroad Engineers.
 *C. T. Brodick, Belgian Relief Commission; drowned on "Lusitania", May 7, 1915.
 C. S. Brown, Jr., N. G. N. Y.
 J. W. Brown, Ft. Sheridan.
 P. W. Brown, Mass. State Guard.
 K. G. Carpenter, Aircraft Production Div., Nat'l Council of Defense.
 Hayden Channing, Quartermaster Reserve Corps.
 H. G. Clemans, Amer. Red Cross.
 Candler Cobb, U. S. N. R.
 C. R. Comstock, Med. O. R. C.
 M. S. Crosby, N. Y. N. G.
 F. Cruger, N. Y. N. G.
 H. S. Davis, Capt. N. Y. Police Force.

J. S. Davis, assistant in Harv. Bus. Sch. summer war course.
 P. W. Davis, A. A. F. S.; French Aviation Serv.
 R. B. Deford, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, U. S. A.
 J. L. Derby, Plattsburg.
 T. C. Desmond, ship-building.
 C. N. Eaton, transport driver, Amer. Field Serv. in France.
 Guy Emerson, Liberty Loan Publicity Com.
 S. A. Fahnestock, O. R. C. (Infantry.)
 E. N. Fales, Prof. of Aeronautics at U. of Ill.
 Arnold Fraser-Campbell, British Army.
 C. L. Furber, Mass. N. G.
 C. G. Goddard, A. A. F. S.
 Patrick Grant, U. S. N. R.
 J. V. Greenebaum, Base Hosp. No. 25, U. S. A.
 A. Greenough, U. S. N. R. F.
 L. Grinnell, Ft. McPherson.
 G. W. Grover, Canton (Mass.) Home Guard.
 J. A. Hadden, Ohio Field Artillery.
 P. L. Harvie, Med. O. R. C.
 W. B. Hollander, U. S. N. R. F.
 W. P. Homans, Plattsburg.
 J. S. Howe, O. R. C. (Infantry.)
 Kenneth Howes, Plattsburg.
 Henderson Inches, Mass. Field Artillery.
 J. S. Irvin, surgeon, French Hosp.
 L. C. Josephs, Jr., O. R. C. (Engineers.)
 F. W. Kemble, Ft. Niagara.
 F. R. King, Red Cross Com. to France.
 W. H. King, Jr., Ft. Sheridan.
 D. J. Knowlton, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 B. M. Langstaff, Plattsburg.
 E. R. Lewis, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Frederick Livesey, War College Div., General Staff, U. S. A.
 G. Lorillard, U. S. N. R. F.
 A. P. Loring, Jr., Mass. State Guard; Beverly (Mass.) Public Safety Com.
 H. S. S. McDowell, Aero. Motor Testing Laboratory.
 G. H. Mackay, aviation, Camp Borden, Ontario.
 P. P. Marion, Wash. Coast Artillery.
 S. C. Markoe, Plattsburg.
 J. B. Marsh, Plattsburg.
 A. B. Mason, A. A. F. S.; aeroplane work.
 Zeb Mayhew, N. Y. N. G.
 H. E. Merwin, work under Nat. Research Council.
 G. R. Minot, U. S. A. Med. Corps.
 J. A. Moir, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Benjamin Moore, O. R. C. (Infantry.)
 M. L. Newhall, U. S. A. (Aviation.)
 James Park, N. Y. N. G.
 J. G. D'A. Paul, Amer. Embassy, Paris and Bordeaux.
 D. A. Pfomom, Mass. N. G.
 E. M. Pickman, Amer. Embassy, Paris; U. S. N.
 A. E. Pinanski, O. R. C. (Ordnance Dept.)
 H. B. Platt, N. Y. N. G.
 F. H. Prince, Jr., French Aviation Serv.
 *Norman Prince, French Aviation Serv.; killed in France, Oct. 15, 1916.
 Aaron Prussian, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 John Richardson, Food Administration, Washington.

W. B. Robbins, State Dept., Washington.
O. F. Rogers, Jr., Amer. Amb. Hosp., Paris.
Laurence Rumsey, A. A. F. S.; French Aviation Serv.

W. E. Russell, Plattsburg.

Edward Salisbury, U. S. A. (Ordnance.)

E. Van D. Salsbury, A. A. F. S.

H. C. Schwab, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

C. E. Shaw, assistant in Harv. Bus. Sch. summer war course.

C. W. Short, Jr., Amer. Embassy, London; director, Harv. Club of London War Relief Fund.

*D. P. Starr, Amer. Vol. Motor-Amb. Corps of London; British Army; killed in action in France, Sept. 15, 1916.

*E. M. Stone, French Army; died of wounds at Romilly, France, Feb. 27, 1915.

G. C. Tarbell, Mass. Engineers.

*G. S. Taylor, French hosp. administration work; died in London of mastoiditis, October 19, 1915.

Cushing Toppan, Harvard R. O. T. C.

Bradlee Van Brunt, Wis. Cavalry.

B. M. Vance, Med. O. R. C.

C. R. Van Hise, Food Administration, Washington.

G. O. Walser, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.

Gordon Ware, A. A. F. S.

P. C. Ware, Mass. Naval Militia.

J. W. Webber, Plattsburg.

P. B. Weld, N. Y. N. G.

J. W. Wendell, U. S. N.

Conrad Wesselhoef, 2d, Med. Corps, Mass. N. G.

Rae W. Whidden, Med. O. R. C.

P. D. White, Harv. Surg. Unit; Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.

Charles Wiggins, O. R. C.

K. C. Wilson, N. Y. N. G.

W. L. Woodward, N. J. N. G.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Jean Giraudoux, French Army.

Law School.

C. W. Whittlesey, Plattsburg.

Medical School.

F. H. McCrudden, Med. Reserve Corps.

1909.

College.

M. T. Ackerland, U. S. N. R.

James T. Addison, Plattsburg.

S. M. Alter, Med. Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

A. W. Anthony, Bristol (R. I.) Draft Exemption Board.

F. C. Bacon, Plattsburg.

H. B. Barton, A. A. F. S.

F. G. Baurer, Judge Advocate General's O. R. C.

E. L. Bennett, Mass. Liberty Loan Com.

Braxton Bigelow, British Army.

H. C. Blanchard, Mass. N. G.

P. H. Blossom, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Ralph Bradley, U. S. Reserve Engineers.

C. H. Burton, Jr., Red Cross, British Army.

R. W. Byerly, A. A. F. S.

Arthur G. Cable, Aircraft Production Board.

David Carb, A. A. F. S.

Karl S. Cate, Y. M. C. A. "Hut" at Ayer Camp; Sub-com. of Federal Commission on Training Camp Activities.

L. B. Coombs, Mass. State Board of Health.

K. Costikyan, Harvard R. O. T. C.

E. C. Cowdin, 2d, A. A. F. S.; Belgian Cavalry; French Aviation Serv.

G. I. Cross, Camp Fort Bliss.

E. P. Currier, work under Advisory Council of Nat. Defense.

James Curtis, U. S. Navy.

E. C. Cutler, Amer. Amb. Hosp. Unit; Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.

J. W. Cutler, U. S. A. (Ordnance Dept.)

John Cutter, U. S. N. R. (Coast Patrol.)

G. L. Cutting, Mass. State Guard.

A. S. Dabney, A. A. F. S.

Daniel Davis, Med. O. R. C.

Charles Deane, U. S. N. R. F.

G. P. Denny, Harv. Surg. Unit; Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.

N. E. Devereux, Jr., N. Y. N. G.

W. H. Dial, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

H. C. Drown, Mass. Engineers.

G. H. Edgell, Amer. Embassy, London; Dartmouth R. O. T. C.

L. F. Elliott, Newton (Mass.) Home Guard.

Eliot Farley, Mass. State Guard.

F. P. Farquhar, U. S. N. R. F.

L. L. Forchheimer, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

J. P. Galatti, Amer. Embassy, London.

J. R. Garnsey, Plattsburg.

E. H. Gilbert, Plattsburg.

H. T. Gleason, Ayer Camp.

Herman Goepfer, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.

H. I. Gosline, Med. O. R. C.

Louis Grandgent, Plattsburg.

B. J. Graydon, Plattsburg; Harvard R. O. T. C.

F. B. Grinnell, Amer. Red Cross Sanitary Com. in Serbia; Harv. Surg. Unit; Royal Army Med. Corps.

C. S. Hadley, Plattsburg.

F. A. Harding, Sec. to Chairman of Aircraft Production Board.

O. B. Harriman, Amer. Embassy, Berlin.

Norman Harrower, Plattsburg.

J. P. Hart, U. S. N. R. F.

M. V. Hitt, munition work.

A. L. Hoffman, Amer. Red Cross.

H. F. Howes, U. S. N. R. (Quartermaster.)

P. F. Huidekoper, Ft. Myer.

I. W. Jacobs, U. S. N. (Med. Corps.)

A. A. Jenkins, Harvard R. O. T. C.

H. N. Joyner, Plattsburg.

E. C. Kavanagh, U. S. A. Transport Serv.

E. S. Kelley, Sub-com., Mass. Commission of Public Safety.

G. S. Kibbey, Fort Leavenworth.

O. W. Knauth, Plattsburg.

George Lewis, Jr., Plattsburg.

L. K. Lunt, Med. O. R. C.

A. E. Manheimer, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.

J. A. McKenna, Jr., Plattsburg.

B. A. Merriam, Plattsburg.

M. W. Morrill, Plattsburg.

J. L. Murphy, Med. Section, O. R. C.

N. B. Nash, Y. M. C. A. work at Ayer Camp.

A. E. Newbold, Jr., Ft. Niagara.

- C. B. Nordhoff, A. A. F. S.; French Flying Serv.
 A. S. Olmsted, 2d., N. E. Railroad Regiment.
 L. B. Packard, adjutant general's dept., U. S. A.
 P. W. Page, U. S. N. R. F.
 R. E. Peabody, Shipping Board.
 E. H. Perry, O. R. C. (Engineers.)
 E. S. Pleasanton, Ft. Niagara.
 B. F. Pope, Liberty Loan Pub. Com., N. Y.
 H. E. Porter, O. R. C. (Quartermaster Dept.)
 W. M. Rand, U. S. N.
 J. P. Reynolds, Jr., U. S. N. R. F. (Aviation.)
 M. H. Richardson, Mass. Infantry.
 Maurice Roche, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., O. R. C.
 A. W. Sampson, Plattsburg.
 H. B. Sheahan, A. A. F. S.
 L. H. Shepherd, Plattsburg.
 N. S. Simpkins, Jr., Mass. Field Artillery.
 F. M. Smith, Amer. Red Cross.
 J. H. Stevenson, Reserve Aero Squadron.
 Abraham Strauss, Med. O. R. C.
 Walter C. Strauss, Plattsburg.
 J. R. Suydam, Jr., N. Y. N. G.
 Fenton Taylor, Med. O. R. C.
 Landon Thomas, 1st Georgia Inf.
 H. G. Tomlin, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 L. S. Waite, chauffeur, British Army.
 L. D. Walker, N. Y. Infantry.
 Goodwin Warner, A. A. F. S.
 W. G. Webber, Med. Reserve Corps.
 M. W. Weeks, Plattsburg.
 E. Sohler Welch, U. S. N. R.
 E. T. Wentworth, Med. O. R. C.
 Armitage Whitman, Base Hospital No. 2, U. S. A.
 J. H. Wilcox, U. S. N. R. (Coast Defense.)
 P. D. Wilson, Amer. Amb. Hosp., Paris.
 E. E. Wise, U. S. N. R. F.
 J. G. Wister, Ordnance Reserve.
 Paul Withington, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 G. E. Young, Mass. N. G.
- Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.**
 C. J. Mersereau, Canadian Forces.
 E. F. Parker, Plattsburg.
- Law School.**
 H. H. Brown, Plattsburg.
 A. E. Foster, Plattsburg.
 H. E. Marr, Field Artillery, U. S. A.
 A. P. Osborn, U. S. A. (Ordnance Corps.)
 W. A. Powers, Mass. Naval Militia.
- Medical School.**
 E. S. Kilgore, Base Hosp. No. 30, U. S. A.
 M. H. Neill, U. S. Public Health Serv.
- 1910.
College.**
 G. C. Adams, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. A. Allen, Mass. State Guard.
 Roger Amory, U. S. N. R. F. (Aviation.)
 Schofield Andrews, Ft. Niagara.
 S. C. Andrews, Med. Dept., Mass. N. G.
 T. G. Aspinwall, U. S. R. (Engineers.)
 E. C. Bacon, Red Cross, Paris.
 Burke Baker, Y. M. C. A. National War Work Council.
 E. L. Beard, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.
 A. L. Besse, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.
 C. A. L. Binger, Med. O. R. C.
 T. S. Blumer, Plattsburg.
 W. W. Bodine, Ft. Niagara.
 T. S. Bosworth, A. A. F. S.
 W. L. Bouvé, Mass. Infantry.
 J. I. Boyce, U. S. N. R.
 G. A. Browne, Fortress Monroe.
 H. A. Bunker, Amer. Red Cross Sanitary Com. in Serbia.
 H. F. K. Cahill, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 J. E. Cates, Plattsburg.
 *Carl Chadwick, Hosp. work in France; died of scarlet fever in Paris, July 27, 1916.
 T. P. Chandler, 2d, Mass. F. A.
 J. F. Clarke, Mass. F. A.
 *H. A. Coit, Canadian Forces; died Aug. 7, 1916, from injuries received at the front in France.
 J. W. D. Collins, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
 S. B. Corr, Plattsburg.
 C. P. Crimmins, N. Y. N. G.
 D. Crocker, Plattsburg.
 L. O. Cummings, Mass. Com. Food and Conservation.
 D. T. Curtin, war correspondent.
 B. M. Cutting, New Mex. Nat. Guard.
 N. S. Davis, 3d, Med. Section, U. S. R.
 Samuel Davis, Madison Barracks.
 W. E. Dickinson, U. S. N. R.
 Carroll Dunham, 3d, Signal O. R. C. (Aviation.)
 Raymond Emerson, Mass. Field Artillery.
 J. N. d'Este, A. A. F. S.
 A. P. Everts, U. S. N. R.
 H. Fish, Jr., N. Y. N. G.
 F. A. Forster, Plattsburg.
 S. C. Foss, U. S. Infantry.
 R. P. Frye, Marlborough (Mass.) Public Safety Com.
 C. J. Gale, work under Council of Nat. Defense.
 Stephen Galatti, Amer. Embassy, London; A. A. F. S.
 F. M. Gardiner, U. S. N. R.
 G. P. Gardner, Jr., U. S. Shipping Board.
 J. A. Gary, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.
 G. C. Gignoux, A. A. F. S.
 A. T. Good, Mass. Engineers.
 F. M. Gregory, Ft. Des Moines.
 Gavin Hadden, U. S. N. R. F.
 R. W. Hall, Naval Cadet School at Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 S. P. Hall, U. S. N. R.
 R. G. Henderson, U. S. R. (Engineers.)
 S. T. Hicks, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Lovering Hill, A. A. F. S.
 J. K. Hollins, Madison Barracks.
 Henry Hooper, Jr., Ft. Sheridan.
 E. E. Hunt, war correspondent; relief work in Belgium; Amer. Red Cross.
 J. C. Hurd, quartermaster, U. S. N. R.
 A. C. James, assistant in Harv. Bus. Sch. summer war course.
 W. O. Kenney, U. S. N. R.
 S. S. Kent, U. S. N. R.
 F. W. Kingman, Exemption Board, District 34.
 W. M. Kraus, Base Hosp. No. 1, U. S. A.

M. F. LaCroix, Ft. Niagara.
 R. B. Lanier, U. S. N. R.
 C. L. Lanigan, Mass. F. A.
 P. H. Leavitt, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 C. S. Lee, U. S. Naval Radio School, Harvard.
 L. B. Lee, Ft. McPherson.
 Walter Lippmann, confidential ass't to Secretary of War.
 L. M. Little, Mass. Naval Militia.
 Caleb Loring, U. S. N. R. F.
 A. C. Lowenthal, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Malcolm MacArthur, Ft. Niagara.
 J. D. McMahon, Madison Barracks.
 Rogers MacVeagh, Presidio.
 P. C. Madeira, Jr., Ft. Niagara.
 J. B. Malcolm, U. S. N. R.
 H. C. Marble, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 Grinnell Martin, Plattsburg.
 G. W. Martin, Plattsburg.
 F. W. Marvin, Med. O. R. C.
 Theodore Maynz, Signal Corps. (Aviation Sec.)
 Jesse Metcalf, U. S. N. R. F.
 J. A. P. Millet, Med. Reserve Corps.
 L. W. Morgan, Mass. State Guard; adjutant, Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau; director, Harvard National Service Bureau.
 R. W. Morgan, Plattsburg.
 A. I. Moriarty, Ft. Niagara.
 W. R. Morrison, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 C. F. Morse, Jr., Plattsburg.
 S. W. Moulton, examiner under Federal Trade Commission.
 R. G. Munroe, N. Y. N. G.
 Hugh Nawn, Boston Com. on Public Safety; Amer. Red Cross.
 C. L. Nichols, U. S. N. R.
 W. R. Ohler, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 S. B. Olney, Plattsburg.
 C. D. Osborne, O. R. C.; Red Cross work; Liberty Bond work.
 F. C. Page, Signal Corps, U. S. R.
 H. B. Palmer, A. A. F. S.
 George Parcher, ass't surgeon, U. S. Marine Hosp., San Francisco.
 E. L. Parker, training for quartermaster corps, Tuck School, Hanover, N. H.
 G. A. Parker, Mass. Field Artillery.
 George Parker, Mass. N. G.
 L. C. Parsons, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.
 W. B. Parsons, Jr., A. A. F. S.; Med. Reserve Corps.
 G. M. Pinney, Jr., U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 Malcolm Pinnie, Amer. Red Cross Com. to Russia.
 Shepard Pond, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 T. I. H. Powell, U. S. N. R. F.
 J. H. Powers, A. A. F. S.
 A. Z. Pyles, Ft. Myer.
 T. C. Quinn, Plattsburg.
 J. S. Reed, war correspondent.
 Charles de Rham, Jr., Plattsburg.
 *E. B. Robins, Jr., Plattsburg.
 G. W. Ryley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 *Alan Seeger, French Army; killed on the Somme, July, 1916.
 J. B. Shaw, N. Y. Naval Militia.
 J. R. Sheehan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. F. Spence, war under Commercial Economy Board.

J. L. Stoddard, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 *H. M. Suckley, A. A. F. S.; killed by bomb near Salonica, March 26, 1917.
 L. A. Sussdorff, Amer. Embassy, Paris.
 James Taussig, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 A. C. Tilton, Mass. N. G.
 C. R. Union, assistant in Harv. Bus. Sch. summer war course.
 W. T. Van Nostrand, Mass. State Guard.
 M. Waide, Plattsburg.
 Miles Wambaugh, U. S. N. R.
 T. K. Ware, Plattsburg.
 E. A. H. Watson, N. Y. N. G.
 Hathaway Watson, Chicago Liberty Loan Com.
 D. L. Webster, war research work.
 Constant Wendell, Quartermaster Dept., U. S. A.
 Josiah Wheelwright, electrical work on merchant marine.
 Watson White, Plattsburg.
 L. F. Whitney, U. S. Signal Officer.
 J. C. Wilby, U. S. N. R.
 B. J. Wolf, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Lucien Wulsin, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Philip Wyman, aviation training.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

C. C. Bean, Ft. Snelling.
 M. T. Copeland, Commercial Economy Board.
 L. S. Moore, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.

Law School.

O. M. Barnes, N. G. Md.
 H. S. Breckinridge, Presidio.
 D. E. Bridgman, Ft. Snelling.

Medical School.

C. H. Bailey, Med. Reserve Corps.
 Hans Barkan, surgeon, U. S. N. R. F.
 Alexander Burgess, U. S. Naval Base Hosp. No. 4.
 P. P. Chase, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 W. W. Palmer, Med. Reserve Corps.
 P. A. E. Sheppard, examining physician on O. R. C.; volunteer protective force, U. S. Dept. of Justice; instructor, First Aid Division, Amer. Red Cross.
 L. O. Tarleton, Med. Corps, U. S. A.

Dental School.

S. E. Davenport, Jr., U. S. Reserve Corps.
 C. E. McDonald, Jr., Harv. Surg. Unit.

Divinity School.

W. B. Ayers, Harvard R. O. T. C.

1911.

College.

P. S. Abreu, French Red Cross.
 J. C. Aub, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 Frederick Ayer, Jr., Food Administration, Washington.
 Charles Baird, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 T. H. Barber, N. Y. N. G.
 H. D. Barton, Amer. Amb. Corps of French Army.
 R. W. Bates, A. A. F. S.
 J. G. Blaine, Jr., Amer. Red Cross.
 T. H. Bliss, correspondent with Connecticut N. G.
 N. J. Bond, Fortress Monroe.
 A. L. Braley, Mass. State Guard.

- H. B. Brown, U. S. N. R.
 Baker Brownell, Ft. Riley.
 C. G. Burden, Plattsburg.
 Harold Bush-Brown, U. S. N. R.
 A. D. Carlisle, A. A. F. S.
 J. P. Carr, work under Council of National Defense.
 J. S. Carstairs, French Army.
 O. M. Chadwick, French Flying Corps.
 L. H. P. Chapin, Plattsburg.
 C. K. Cobb, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 W. W. Cook, U. S. Naval Flying Corps.
 H. F. Corbett, Presidio.
 Robert Crosbie, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. M. Crosby, Mass. State Guard.
 R. W. Cutler, U. S. N. R.
 A. Dana, Plattsburg.
 E. S. Doolittle, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. E. Dunlap, N. G. N. Y.
 Horton Edmands, Plattsburg.
 J. L. Eisner, Amer. Red Cross.
 Samuel Eliot, U. S. Coast Patrol.
 John Elliot, Plattsburg.
 E. W. Ellis, Fort Sam Houston.
 Lewis Flanders, Mass. N. G.
 Henry Forster, French Flying Corps.
 P. H. Foster, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 Reginald Foster, War Relief Com., Rockefeller Foundation; Major Grayson Murphy's Red Cross Commission in Paris.
 Somers Fraser, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 W. B. Fraser-Campbell, British Army.
 C. F. Frothingham, Jr., Amer. Embassy, London; N. Y. N. G.
 J. B. F. Gamage, U. S. N. R. F.
 K. R. Garland, Mass. N. G.
 F. W. Gilbert, Madison Barracks.
 James B. Gillen, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Graham Glass, Jr., Presidio.
 G. E. Graves, Plattsburg.
 Hyman Green, Med. Reserve Corps.
 D. Greene, Plattsburg.
 E. G. Greene, Amer. Embassy, London.
 A. H. Gunn, Amer. Vol. Amb. Corps of French Army; Plattsburg.
 Charles Hans, Jr., Judge Advocate Gen. Dept.
 Edward Harding, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 G. R. Harding, A. A. F. S.
 T. A. E. Harris, Plattsburg.
 P. W. Hobart, Plattsburg.
 W. C. Hodgdon, Plattsburg.
 McKim Hollins, U. S. N.
 R. H. Holt, Base Hosp. No. 39, U. S. A.
 R. F. Hooper, U. S. N. R. F.
 N. W. Hopkins, Missouri Infantry.
 Ralph Hornblower, Amer. Red Cross.
 J. C. Howard, Med. Reserve Corps, U. S. A.
 P. D. Howe, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 H. S. Hoyt, Ft. Sam Houston.
 Edward Hutchins, Mass. F. A.; Plattsburg.
 Oliver Iselin, U. S. N. R. F.
 W. S. Jackson, Jr., Mil. Training Camps Asso. (Pike's Peak region); local officer, Dept. of Justice.
 J. C. Janney, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 L. D. Jenkins, Plattsburg.
 John Kean, Ft. Myer.
 T. S. Kenyon, Plattsburg.
 A. W. Lahee, N. Y. C. Home Defense.
 T. J. Lane, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 H. C. Leslie, Mass. Cavalry.
 S. A. Levine, Med. Section, O. R. C.
 M. K. Lewis, Signal Corps, U. S. R.
 A. P. Lowell, Plattsburg.
 D. F. Lynch, Ft. Myer.
 G. P. McCouch, Naval Base Hosp. Unit No. 5.
 R. W. MacMillan, Mass. Engineers.
 *Harold Marion-Crawford, British Army; killed in action at Givenchy, in spring of 1915.
 J. S. Miller, Jr., Ft. Sheridan.
 P. F. Miller, U. S. A. (Engineers.)
 W. M. Minot, Mass. N. G.
 Richard Mortimer, Jr., U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 F. R. Mudge, British Army.
 Gurnee Munn, A. A. F. S.; U. S. Navy Dept.
 Donald Munro, Med. Section, O. R. C.
 A. D. Neal, Plattsburg.
 H. Nickerson, Plattsburg.
 J. H. Noble, Plattsburg.
 J. H. O'Connor, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. R. Park, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 F. W. Paul, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. E. Peabody, chaplain, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 R. H. Pearce, Norton-Harjes Amb. Unit.
 F. F. A. Pearson, Plattsburg.
 H. G. Pell, U. S. N. R. F.
 M. E. Phelan, U. S. Navy (Pay Clerk.)
 A. E. Phourides, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. W. Putnam, Plattsburg.
 A. L. Quinn, Plattsburg.
 J. L. Redmond, U. S. N. R. F.
 R. H. Reece, British Army; Royal Flying Corps.
 W. F. Ryan, Med. Reserve Corps.
 H. J. Sachs, Plattsburg.
 G. C. Scott, Plattsburg.
 W. S. Seamans, Jr., N. Y. N. G.
 John Shillito, purchasing agent, Base Hosp. No. 25.
 P. D. Smith, Illinois F. A.; Ft. Sheridan.
 P. H. Smith, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 Philip Smith, A. A. F. S.
 C. D. Snow, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
 W. D. Sohler, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 *E. C. Sortwell, A. A. F. S.; killed in motor accident at Salonica, Nov. 12, 1916.
 J. H. Storer, Plattsburg.
 L. E. Stover, Jr., Mass. F. A.
 Arthur Sweetser, war correspondent.
 J. A. Sweetser, U. S. N. R.
 R. H. Thompson, U. S. N. R. F.
 B. Tuckerman, Jr., Plattsburg.
 J. R. Tunis, Plattsburg.
 J. M. Walker, A. A. F. S.
 D. J. Walsh, Jr., Ordnance Dept., U. S. R.
 W. B. Webster, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 R. H. Weller, A. A. F. S.
 Alexander Wheeler, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 A. H. Whitman, Plattsburg.
 Robert Williams, Plattsburg.
- Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.**
 J. N. Hall, French Aviation Serv.
- Graduate School of Business Administration.**
 B. B. Glenney, Jr., Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.

Law School.

R. B. Hutchcraft, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
Eugene Stover, Jr., Mass. N. G.

Medical School.

H. L. Amoss, Med. O. R. C.
Richard S. Austin, Harv. Surg. Unit.
H. P. Cahill, Med. Reserve Corps.
W. A. Clark, Amer. Red Cross Hosp. work in France; Ft. Benj. Harrison.
Robert Cochrane, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
A. A. Hornor, Mass. N. G. (Med. Corps.)
M. F. Porter, Jr., Red Cross Hosp. Unit M; Ft. Wayne.
F. O. Reed, ass't surgeon, Nat. Naval Militia.
C. M. Robinson, Harv. Surg. Unit; U. S. Med. O. R. C.
H. G. Tobey, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.

Dental School.

K. H. Thoma, Med. Corps, Mass. State Guard.

1912.**College.**

D. B. Adams, Plattsburg.
F. L. Allen, Boston Committee on Public Safety; Writers' War Committee.
Copley Amory, Jr., Plattsburg.
C. M. Amory, Harvard R. O. T. C.
F. C. Baker, British Army.
G. H. Balch, U. S. N. R. F.
Alexander Baltzly, Ft. Myer.
C. J. Barnett, Plattsburg.
V. D. C. Beach, Amer. Ambulance.
A. M. Bierstadt, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
F. T. Blake, U. S. N. R. F.
D. Bloomfield, Fore River Shipbuilding Corp.
J. E. Boit, A. A. F. S.
I. C. Bolton, Ohio F. A.
N. C. Bolton, Ohio F. A.
H. R. Bowser, Plattsburg.
Gardner Boyd, Mass. Com. on Public Safety.
A. F. Breed, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
M. T. Briggs, Med. Reserve Corps.
A. D. Brigham, U. S. N. R.
R. H. Britten, U. S. Public Health Serv.
E. C. Brown, Harvard R. O. T. C.
E. J. Bryan, munition work.
N. A. Buckley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
P. F. Butler, Plattsburg.
E. A. Carter, Plattsburg.
L. J. Catheron, Leon Springs, Tex.
F. H. Chatfield, Belgian Relief Com.; U. S. Food Com.; Amer. Red Cross.
J. S. Childs, New Hampshire N. G.
William Clark, Ft. Myer.
R. C. Clifford, Plattsburg.
C. D. Clifton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
S. H. Cross, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
C. S. Cutting, Plattsburg.
J. A. Daly, Plattsburg.
J. T. Day, Plattsburg.
K. Deane, Plattsburg.
H. T. Deane, U. S. N. R. (Quartermaster.)
Kenneth Deane, Plattsburg.
Richard Douglas, Ft. Oglethorpe.
P. W. Dunbar, Plattsburg.
R. F. Duncan, Amer. Red Cross War Council, Washington.
R. J. Eaton, Plattsburg.
John Elliott, Ft. Niagara.

*H. W. Farnsworth, French Army; killed at Bois Sabot, Sept. 28, 1915.

J. K. Fitzpatrick, Ft. Niagara.
E. G. Flint, Jr., U. S. N. R.
F. P. Foiese, Amer. Red Cross.
F. O. French, U. S. N. R. F.
Theodore Frothingham, Jr., Food Administration, Washington.
F. R. Furness, relief work for wounded Russian soldiers.
H. L. Gaddis, Ft. Sheridan.
H. A. Gifford, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
T. R. Goethals, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
Nathaniel Golden, Plattsburg.
F. C. Gray, Harvard R. O. T. C.
G. W. Gray, Amer. Red Cross.
Paul Gustafson, Harv. Surg. Unit.
H. G. Hale, Signal Reserve Corps.
S. S. Hanks, U. S. Signal Corps. (Aviation office work.)
C. E. Hansen, Plattsburg.
H. K. Hardon, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
O. W. Haussermann, Plattsburg.
W. R. Hayden, U. S. N. R.
G. D. Hayward, Mass. Cavalry.
G. C. Henderson, Shipping Board. (Legal end.)
L. M. Hendrick, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
F. Higginson, Jr., U. S. N.
F. W. Hill, Plattsburg.
Murray Hoffman, Coast Artillery, U. S. A.
C. H. Holt, A. A. F. S.
J. A. Hovey, N. Y. N. G.
H. R. Howe, Plattsburg.
Cooper Howell, Ft. Niagara.
C. W. Hubbard, Jr., Mass. State Guard.
A. W. Hunnewell, Plattsburg.
F. D. Huntington, Mass. Field Artillery.
A. N. Hyde, A. A. F. S.
F. S. Hyde, Mass. Infantry.
B. N. Jones, Mass. State Guard.
G. H. Kaemmerling, U. S. Marine Corps.
K. P. Kempton, U. S. N. R.
*H. C. Kimball, Canadian Forces; killed in action, Apr. 9, 1917.
J. A. King, U. S. Aviation Corps, Rantoul, Ill.
H. C. Kittredge, Ft. Myer.
J. Kittredge, Jr., U. S. Forest Service. (Engineers' Regiment.)
R. W. Knowles, Mass. State Guard.
E. C. Knowlton, work under military surgeons.
F. W. La Croix, Wis. Cavalry; Camp Douglas.
Cuthbert Lee, Med. and Commissary Unit, Russian Front.
F. E. Leonard, Amer. Red Cross.
F. H. Leslie, Engineer Submarine Signal Co.
L. V. Lieurance, U. S. N.
K. Lorenz, Plattsburg.
Ralph Lowell, Plattsburg.
G. H. MacCaffrey, Plattsburg.
E. C. McFadden, Ohio Engineers.
E. L. MacKinney, Madison Barracks.
W. K. Macy, Food Administration, Washington.
G. E. McQuesten, U. S. N. R.
F. R. Mead, Inspection Dept., British Ministry of Munitions of War, in U. S.
G. P. Metcalf, Plattsburg.

J. B. Munn, Plattsburg.
 G. F. Newton, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.
 Weston Oyler, Medical Service, X-Ray.
 Fabyan Packard, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 C. S. Parker, Ft. Riley.
 R. S. Parker, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. W. Peabody, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 C. O. Pengra, Plattsburg.
 J. H. Pettus, Ft. Riley.
 O. D. Pfaelzer, Plattsburg.
 Benjamin Pitman, Mass. F. A.
 R. S. Potter, Plattsburg.
 J. R. Pratt, A. A. F. S.
 A. A. Prior, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 C. B. Randall, Ft. Sheridan.
 G. B. Reed, Canadian Army Med. Corps.
 H. G. Reed, Presidio.
 R. W. Reilly, Ft. Sheridan.
 Durant Rice, A. A. F. S.; N. Y. N. G.
 Auguste Richard, 2d., Plattsburg.
 W. P. Richmond, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 C. Ridgely, Plattsburg.
 H. B. H. Ripley, Fortress Monroe.
 W. F. Rogers, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Kermit Roosevelt, Plattsburg; British Army.
 O. W. Roosevelt, relief work in France.
 Arthur Rosenstein, draftsman, U. S. Navy Dept.
 I. G. Rouillard, war relief work.
 D. Rubin, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 H. J. Sargent, Plattsburg.
 T. R. Schoonmaker, Amer. Red Cross Sanitary Com., Serbia; N. Y. Infantry.
 A. B. See, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. E. Shepard, Jr., Ft. Leavenworth.
 John Simpkins, Mass. Field Artillery.
 F. L. H. Sjoström, U. S. N. R. F.
 A. L. Smith, Ft. Niagara.
 E. C. Sprague, N. Y. Field Artillery.
 R. E. Stifel, Med. O. R. C.
 C. M. Storey, Dept. of Justice.
 A. E. Stow, Presidio.
 P. H. Suter, Plattsburg.
 John Swan, U. S. N. R. F.
 Charles Thurlow, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. A. (Aviation.)
 Philip Tobey, Mass. N. G.
 W. P. Tobey, Mass. Field Artillery.
 S. H. Tolles, Jr., Ohio Artillery.
 A. H. Tones, Plattsburg.
 F. M. Totton, N. Y. Infantry.
 R. M. F. Townsend, U. S. A. (Engineers.)
 J. C. Trumbull, work for War Relief Com., Rockefeller Foundation; Plattsburg.
 D. N. Tweedy, Plattsburg.
 E. H. Warren, Plattsburg.
 R. Weston, Plattsburg.
 F. W. Wheeler, Plattsburg.
 E. A. White, Signal and Radio Instructor, Naval Service School, Chicago.
 Robert Wiener, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 R. B. Wigglesworth, Plattsburg.
 G. W. Wightman, Mass. State Guard.
 R. S. Wilkins, Plattsburg.
 H. B. Willis, A. A. F. S.
 Eric S. Winston, N. Y. N. G.
 P. R. Withington, War College at Washington.
 F. Wyman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. C. Yarnall, Ft. Niagara.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

H. P. Lewis, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 W. L. MacDonald, Canadian Forces.
 A. W. W. Woodcock, Maryland N. G.

Graduate School of Business Administration.

H. A. Burt, Mass. Coast Artillery.
 A. W. Shaw, Commercial Economy Board.

Law School.

C. F. Ames, Ft. Logan H. Roots.
 O. M. Bate, N. G. N. Y.
 M. E. Crumpacker, Oregon Home Guard.
 G. V. Graham, Plattsburg.
 D. J. Packer, Ft. Myer.
 J. C. Pollock, British Fund for Relief of Polish Refugees.
 D. H. M. Pyle, Food Administration, Washington.
 S. P. Robineau, French Army.
 C. M. Snow, A. A. F. S.
 A. R. Watzek, Presidio.

Medical School.

L. G. Barton, Jr., Amer. Amb. Hosp. Unit.
 F. A. Collier, Amer. Amb. Hosp. Unit; Amer. Women's War Hosp., England.
 E. G. Crabtree, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 J. W. Hammond, Jr., Harv. Surg. Unit.
 H. H. Howard, Amer. Women's War Hosp., England.
 W. M. Lacey, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 A. S. Miller, Base Hosp. No. 19, U. S. A.
 R. B. Parker, Med. Reserve Corps.
 W. S. Ramsey, Harv. Surg. Unit.

Dental School.

C. T. Lynes, U. S. N.
 R. P. Riggs, N. Y. Dental Corps.

1913.

College.

A. T. Abeles, U. S. N. R. F.
 C. T. Abeles, U. S. N. R. F.
 J. D. Adams, Plattsburg.
 R. M. Ahern, U. S. Base Hosp. No. 39, U. S. A.
 H. T. Allen, Jr., Ft. McPherson.
 F. H. Allport, Plattsburg.
 H. V. Bail, U. S. Reserve Corps. (Engineers.)
 L. L. Baker, Aeronautical Training School, Univ. of Cal.
 H. N. Baldwin, U. S. N. R.
 E. L. Barron, A. A. F. S.
 R. W. Beal, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 B. Beaman, Plattsburg.
 R. W. Bennett, Plattsburg.
 D. H. Bigelow, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. V. Booth, Jr., French Aviation Corps.
 Robert Bowser, Plattsburg.
 Everett Bradley, Mass. N. G.
 W. M. Brown, Mass. Field Artillery.
 F. C. Bubier, Plattsburg.
 W. R. Burlingame, Plattsburg.
 Carleton Burr, A. A. F. S.; U. S. Marine Corps.
 R. H. Burrage, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.
 F. W. Butler-Thwing, British Army.
 *H. G. Byng, British Army; killed, May 16, 1915, near Festubert, France.
 P. E. Callanan, Plattsburg.

- H. R. Carey, Amer. Embassy, Paris.
 E. P. Carver, Jr., Mass. N. G.
 Theodore Chadwick, Mass. F. A.
 *V. E. Chapman, Foreign Legion, French Army; French Aviation Serv.; killed at Verdun, June 23, 1916.
 W. F. Cogswell, U. S. N. R.
 A. P. Cohen, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. B. Conant, Plattsburg.
 J. B. Conant, war work under Dept. of Interior.
 J. A. Cook, Plattsburg.
 E. F. Corey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 John Coulson, Jr., Plattsburg.
 J. B. Cummings, Ft. McPherson.
 Paul Cushman, N. Y. Cavalry; Plattsburg.
 G. C. Cutler, Jr., U. S. N. R. (Coast Patrol.)
 P. R. Danner, Y. M. C. A. welfare work.
 C. H. Davis, Belgium Relief Com.; French Aviation Serv.
 J. A. Davis, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 A. B. Day, Base Hosp. No. 21, U. S. A.
 W. P. Draper, Royal Field Artillery, British Army.
 H. T. Duer, Maryland F. A.
 D. E. Dunbar, Plattsburg.
 Dows Dunham, A. A. F. S.
 R. W. Eckfeldt, Mass. Field Artillery.
 R. G. Ervin, U. S. A.
 R. C. Everts, U. S. Infantry.
 G. E. Fahys, Jr., N. G. N. Y.
 C. J. Farley, A. A. F. S.
 J. C. Faulkner, Jr., Sub-com. of Keene, N. H., Public Safety Com.
 S. M. Felton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Torrey Ford, U. S. Med. Reserve Corps.
 C. F. Freeman, transportation agent, Allied Machinery Co.
 Lincoln Godfrey, Jr., Cavalry, Fort Niagara.
 R. S. deGozzaldi, Mass. Field Artillery.
 A. C. Gratz, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 E. P. Graves, Jr., Royal Flying Corps, British Army.
 Q. S. Greene, Amer. Embassy, London; British Army.
 A. S. Harrington, U. S. A.
 E. S. Harrington, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.
 A. I. Henderson, A. A. F. S.; French School of Artillery, Fontainebleau.
 W. G. Hill, U. S. N. R.
 C. G. Hoffman, Plattsburg.
 F. W. Hubbell, Iowa Field Artillery.
 G. N. Hurd, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 T. A. Jenckes, Jr., Plattsburg.
 L. R. Jones, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. S. Kennard, Jr., Y. M. C. A. secretary to prisoners in Germany; same work with U. S. A. in France.
 J. S. King, Ohio N. G.
 H. F. Kline, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 H. G. Knight, U. S. Naval Militia.
 W. C. Koch, Minnesota F. A.; Minnesota Com. on War Inventions.
 Julius Kuttner, U. S. N. R. F.
 Josiah Lasell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. J. Levisseur, Plattsburg.
 O. R. Lindesmith, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 Bradford Locke, N. Y. N. G.
 D. Lockwood, Plattsburg.
 H. H. Loomis, Mass. N. G.
 A. J. Lowrey, Presidio.
 J. G. Macdonough, N. Y. N. G.
 D. T. McFarland, Plattsburg.
 H. P. McKean, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Q. A. S. McKean, Plattsburg.
 N. L. McKinney, Madison Barracks.
 C. A. McLain, U. S. A. (Engineers.)
 C. Mack. Makepeace, Fortress Monroe.
 S. B. Marlow, Med. Officers' Reserve Corps.
 J. T. Marshall, secretary-interpreter to Gen. Pershing.
 M. D. Meiss, Base Hosp., No. 25, U. S. A.
 H. A. Mereness, munition work.
 G. L. Meyer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. J. Minot, Jr., Plattsburg.
 Sedgwick Minot, Plattsburg.
 A. W. Moffat, U. S. N. R. F.
 C. H. Moore, U. S. N. R. F.
 J. A. Morris, Madison Barracks.
 F. S. Moulton, U. S. N. R.
 John Munroe, A. A. F. S.
 W. B. Nash, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Daniel Needham, Mass. N. G.
 A. S. Neilson, U. S. N. R. F.
 Shepley Nichols, U. S. N. R. (Coast Defense.)
 A. B. Nolan, Base Hosp. No. 3, U. S. A.
 N. E. Paine, Jr., Ft. Myer.
 D. A. Park, Plattsburg.
 Stuart Parker, U. S. N. R.
 W. F. Philips, Plattsburg.
 C. J. Pollard, Madison Barracks.
 B. A. Pratt, Mass. Field Artillery.
 R. C. Procter, Plattsburg.
 M. T. Quigg, Plattsburg.
 J. T. Remy, aviation training at Pensacola.
 P. C. Rodey, U. S. Dept. of Justice.
 E. W. Rogers, Plattsburg.
 R. B. Romaine, U. S. Naval Volunteers.
 P. J. Roosevelt, U. S. Signal Corps.
 G. M. Rushmore, Madison Barracks.
 Daniel Sargent, A. A. F. S.
 Kurt von Schenk, Madison Barracks.
 H. C. Schwab, N. Y. N. G.; Plattsburg.
 L. Schwab, U. S. N. R. F.
 H. E. Settle, U. S. Public Health Serv.; U. S. Marine Hosp.
 S. M. Shortwell, Ft. Sheridan.
 L. B. Siegfried, U. S. N. R.
 Bulkeley Smith, Plattsburg.
 E. D. Smith, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 N. H. Smith, studying aviation, Marblehead, Mass.
 S. P. Speer, Mass. N. G.
 D. A. Steele, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. L. Steuer, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 W. F. Stiles, Jr., Plattsburg.
 W. C. Stribling, A. A. F. S.
 George Sturgis, Plattsburg.
 U. S. Sullivan, French Flying Corps.
 Maurice Suravitz, Madison Barracks.
 Rush Taggart, Jr., Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
 P. J. C. Ughetta, N. Y. Cavalry.
 C. F. Vance, Ft. Sheridan.
 R. G. Vickery, Mass. N. G.
 James Waring, Ft. Des Moines.

Bayard Warren, Y. M. C. A. war work council; work for Red Cross war fund.

J. G. Webb, N. Y. N. G.

P. L. Wendell, Mass. N. G.

C. Weston, Plattsburg.

J. W. White, Assist. surgeon, U. S. N. R.

C. S. Williams, Plattsburg.

H. H. Williams, Ft. Totten.

A. H. Williamson, Med. O. R. C.

Oliver Wolcott, A. A. F. S.; Mass. N. G.

W. L. Wood, Base Hosp. No. 1, U. S. A.

J. K. Wright, Plattsburg.

R. W. Wright, Jr., U. S. N. R.

F. R. Wulsin, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

C. W. Chenoweth, Harvard R. O. T. C.

G. H. Hazlehurst, Amer. Red Cross Sanitary Com. in Serbia.

H. F. Mayer, German Army.

W. H. Mechling, U. S. N. R.

Law School.

W. S. Bartlett, Ft. Sheridan.

John Fine, N. Y. N. G.

W. L. Fleming, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

J. F. Hudson, U. S. Signal Corps.

M. C. Lightner, N. Y. N. G.

A. L. Sackett, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Roger Sherman, Harvard R. O. T. C.

I. C. Spicer, British Army.

T. Harwood Stacy, relief work in Belgium.

R. A. Taft, Com. for Relief in Belgium.

J. B. Thomes, Med. Reserve Corps.

Medical School.

George Benet, Amer. Amb. Hosp.; Harv. Surgical Unit.

DeWitt S. Clark, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.

I. F. Faulkner, Harv. Surg. Unit.

H. M. Frost, Harv. Surg. Unit.

H. M. Goodwin, Harv. Surg. Unit; Amer.

Women's War Hosp.; Base Hosp. Unit No. 7, U. S. A.

O. W. Griser, Ass't Surgeon, U. S. N.

A. D. Kaiser, Base Hosp. No. 19, U. S. A.

B. M. Krout, California N. G.

T. E. Lavelle, Med. O. R. C.

E. M. Medlar, Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.

J. J. Murphy, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

O. H. Robertson, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.

H. E. Ruggles, Med. Reserve Corps.

E. B. Sheehan, Med. Reserve Corps.

B. P. Stookey, Harv. Surg. Unit.

A. L. Van Meter, Harv. Surg. Unit.

Dental School.

H. A. Macdonald, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.

W. H. Maguire, Plattsburg.

E. R. Murphy, Mass. Engineers.

H. L. Parker, Harv. Surg. Unit; Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.

1914.

College.

F. E. Abbe, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.

J. R. Abbot, A. A. F. S.; U. S. A. Amb. Corps.

J. I. Abbott, Mass. F. A.

*J. S. Abreu, French Army; killed in automobile accident, May 24, 1917.

E. R. Adams, Ft. Sheridan.

Schuyler Adams, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)

S. B. Allen, U. S. N. R.

W. L. Allen, Jr., Georgia militia.

D. P. Allison, munition work.

J. J. Armstrong, U. S. N. R. F.

G. L. Aspinwall, Plattsburg.

S. L. M. Barlow, Base Hosp. No. 2, U. S. A.

W. A. Barron, Plattsburg.

H. B. Beebe, Mass. Engineers.

A. W. Bell, U. S. Naval Radio Training Station, Harvard.

W. A. Berridge, Harvard R. O. T. C.

H. C. Bird, Mass. Field Artillery.

F. H. Blackman, Plattsburg.

*A. L. Bliss, A. A. F. S.; died of pneumonia at Neuilly, France, Feb. 22, 1917.

T. D. Bool, work at Ayer Cantonment.

R. St. B. Boyd, Plattsburg.

A. R. Boynton, U. S. N. R.

T. G. Brennan, Plattsburg.

Joseph F. Brown, Plattsburg; A. A. F. S.

J. P. Brown, Amer. Citizens' Relief Com., London; A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.

H. D. Brunet, U. S. Naval Radio School, Harvard.

H. B. Bryant, Enlisted Ordnance Reserve Corps.

G. C. Buell, Madison Barracks.

A. T. Buntin, U. S. N. R.

F. H. Canaday, Ft. Sheridan.

A. G. Carey, A. A. F. S.

G. M. Carnochan, Home Defense Com., Rockland County, N. Y.

W. M. Carson, Jr., N. Y. N. G.

L. S. Chanler, Jr., Ft. McPherson.

W. H. Chatfield, Harvard R. O. T. C.

P. D. Childs, ship draftsman, Charlestown Navy Yard.

J. C. Cleave, Ft. Niagara.

Leslie Clyde, Mass. N. G.; Fortress Monroe.

F. L. Converse, Mass. N. G.; Plattsburg.

W. B. Corbett, Plattsburg.

Charles Crombie, Nat. Naval Volunteers.

C. P. Curtis, Jr., U. S. N. R.

E. D. Curtis, Amer. Relief Com. in Belgium.

Gordon Curtis, Mass. F. A.; Harvard R. O. T. C.

Louis Curtis, Jr., Plattsburg.

S. F. Damon, Harvard R. O. T. C.

E. R. Davis, U. S. N. R.

G. P. Davis, U. S. N. R.

R. T. Davis, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.

M. G. Day, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.

A. L. Deutschman, Plattsburg.

J. C. Devereux, N. Y. Cavalry; Madison Barracks.

W. R. Dewey, Plattsburg.

Eugene Dodd, Plattsburg.

A. I. Drew, Mass. Field Artillery.

A. L. Dunham, A. A. F. S.

E. B. Dustan, Plattsburg.

A. F. Eaton, U. S. A. Base Hosp. No. 5.

B. A. Edwards, Plattsburg.

G. R. Elliott, Mass. N. G.

W. C. Emmet, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.

B. W. Estabrook, Plattsburg.

G. P. Ettenheim, civil employee, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Winthrop Faulkner, Mass. Field Artillery.

W. O. Fenn, Harvard R. O. T. C.

G. H. Fiske, Signal O. R. C. (Aviation.)

- A. T. Foster, Plattsburg.
 W. M. Foster, Mass. Field Artillery.
 W. L. Fox, Ft. Niagara.
 T. O. Freeman, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
 H. B. Goodfriend, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 A. J. DeGozzaldi, Madison Barracks.
 Gordon Grant, U. S. Field Artillery.
 F. F. Greenman, Plattsburg.
 James Gregg, Ft. Niagara.
 Roger Griswold, A. A. F. S.; Ft. Leavenworth.
 E. K. Hale, U. S. N. R.
 H. D. Hale, A. A. F. S.; U. S. School of Military Aeronautics, Cornell.
 F. D. Hansen, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.
 A. D. Harrington, Ft. Niagara.
 G. P. Harrington, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
 J. H. Harwood, Plattsburg.
 W. C. Hatch, Plattsburg.
 A. K. Henry, A. A. F. S.
 W. N. Hewitt, Aviation School, Ohio State Univ.
 H. R. Hitchcock, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 J. K. Hodges, Amer. Red Cross.
 R. H. Holbrook, U. S. R. (Engineers.)
 D. T. Hood, Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.
 J. R. Hunneman, Plattsburg.
 A. A. Hutchinson, Jr., Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 R. N. Kastor, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. B. Kayser, U. S. N. R.
 R. H. Kettell, draftsman for War Dept.
 M. C. King, Camp Funston.
 W. A. Kingsbury, U. S. N. R.
 Armin Klein, Plattsburg.
 T. J. Knapp, U. S. N. R. F.
 A. A. Knoll, Fort Sheridan.
 Hobart Lawton, Mass. N. G.
 J. H. Leighton, Plattsburg.
 D. W. Lewis, A. A. F. S.
 A. L. Lincoln, Jr., U. S. A. (Quartermaster Dept.)
 J. H. Lowell, Mass. Field Artillery.
 Kenneth McIntosh, Plattsburg.
 E. F. McLaughlin, U. S. N. (Coast Guard.)
 W. L. McLean, U. S. N. R.
 J. H. Macleod, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 P. M. Magur, Ordnance Dept., O. R. C.
 R. H. Magwood, Plattsburg.
 E. H. Marrett, Mass. F. A.
 *C. F. Maxwell, British Army; killed on the Somme, July 3, 1916.
 P. M. Mazur, O. R. C. (Ordnance.)
 L. H. Meade, Military Div., Home Defense League.
 G. B. Meredith, Plattsburg.
 R. S. Meriam, Plattsburg.
 H. P. Metcalf, Plattsburg.
 J. B. Miller, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
 E. V. Moncrieff, N. Y. Cavalry.
 J. S. Morgan, U. S. N. R.
 E. O. Munn, A. A. F. S.; Signal Corps, U. S. R. (Aviation.)
 R. A. Newman, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 F. J. O'Brien, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. H. Onthank, Ft. McPherson.
 R. W. Orcutt, Bureau of Commerce, Washington.
 S. S. Otis, U. S. N. R. F.
 K. F. Pantzer, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 S. L. Parsons, Jr., Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.; Amer. Red Cross.
 W. A. Peckham, Plattsburg.
 J. R. O. Perkins, A. A. F. S.; Mass. N. G.
 G. E. Plaisted, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. F. Plimpton, Ft. Niagara.
 C. W. Plummer, Mass. Field Artillery.
 H. H. Powel, A. A. F. S.
 R. A. Powers, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 H. DeV. Pratt, draftsman at Washington.
 J. K. Priest, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. L. Rapport, Hampstead Military Hosp., London; Med. Section, Mass. N. G.
 A. Reardon, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. G. Rice, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 G. N. Richard, N. Y. N. G.
 H. H. Ripley, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 E. L. Robinson, Plattsburg.
 Nicholas Roosevelt, Amer. Embassy, Paris.
 Marion Rushton, Ft. McPherson.
 R. M. Russell, Plattsburg.
 O. G. Saxon, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
 R. W. Schofield, Med. O. R. C.
 B. C. Shoter, Plattsburg.
 Jean Sisson, Plattsburg.
 W. A. Slater, A. A. F. S.; Ft. Myer.
 P. H. Smart, Plattsburg.
 A. C. Smith, Plattsburg.
 K. W. Snyder, Missouri N. G.; Ft. Riley.
 E. B. Starbuck, Presidio.
 P. C. Starr, Canadian F. A.
 R. W. Stevenson, Jr., Plattsburg.
 R. T. P. Storer, Plattsburg.
 F. H. Storms, U. S. N. R. F.
 Edward Streeter, New York Field Artillery.
 D. T. Thomson, U. S. N. R. (Coast Patrol.)
 W. R. Tyler, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. Van V. Warren, Plattsburg.
 A. G. Webster, Jr., Naval Militia, N. Y.
 C. S. Weeks, Mass. N. G.
 John Wentworth, U. S. R. (Aviation.)
 G. B. Wilbur, Med. O. R. C.
 G. L. Wilcox, U. S. N. R. (Coast Patrol.)
 W. P. Willets, Signal O. R. C. (Aviation.)
 Osgood Williams, Mass. Field Artillery.
 C. H. Wilmerding, Jr., Plattsburg.
 J. G. Wolcott, Mass. Cavalry.
 J. H. Woodward, U. S. Coast Patrol.
 Leonard M. Wright, U. S. N. R. F.
 H. W. Zehner, aviation training.
- Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.**
 *C. W. Day, Canadian Forces; killed at Ypres, April 27, 1915.
 R. L. Fellmann, French Army.
 J. W. Lowman, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 J. B. Noell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. G. Sheibley, Engineers' Corps, U. S. A.
- Graduate School of Business Administration.**
 B. J. Carney, Iowa Cavalry.
 V. R. Craigie, Mass. Cavalry.
 M. B. Folsom, Ft. McPherson.
 P. A. Gouvy, French Army.
 W. J. Hubbard, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 H. H. Taylor, work under Commercial Economy Board.
 R. T. Turner, Jr., Plattsburg.

Law School.

W. E. Atkinson, U. S. N. R.
 L. F. de Fremery, Aeronautical Training
 School, Univ. of Calif.
 Robert Hale, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. R. Higgins, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 B. A. Jackson, Ft. Des Moines.
 B. C. Wright, Ft. McPherson.

Medical School.

B. H. Alton, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 J. P. Bill, Med. Reserve Corps.
 B. P. Burpee, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 W. H. Cook, Med. Reserve Corps.
 J. J. Durrett, Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Draft Ex-
 emption Board.
 W. J. Fay, Conn. N. G. (Med. Corps.)
 T. A. Foster, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 I. Van V. Grannis, Med. Section, O. R. C.
 F. T. Hill, Med. Section, Maine N. G.
 E. P. Lehman, Base Hosp. No. 21, U. S. A.
 Israel Lurier, Med. Section, U. S. R.
 O. F. Montgomery, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 G. B. Packard, Jr., Harv. Surg. Unit.
 R. A. Rockford, Med. O. R. C.
 R. W. Schotfield, Med. Reserve Corps.
 W. L. Shannon, Canadian Field Ambulance
 Serv.
 M. N. Smith-Petersen, Amer. Amb. Hosp.,
 France.
 H. C. Solomon, Med. Reserve Corps.
 W. S. Wright, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.

Dental School.

F. J. Caldwell, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 C. G. Fletcher, U. S. Res. Corps.

Divinity School.

*Fritz Daur, German Army; killed in Flan-
 ders, Nov. 20, 1914.

1915.**College.**

R. E. Allen, Mass. F. A.
 E. P. Allis, 3d, Wis. Cavalry.
 O. I. Ames, Mass. F. A.; Plattsburg.
 H. M. Atkinson, Jr., Plattsburg.
 F. S. Bacon, with Federal Dye Works.
 J. H. Baker, U. S. Signal Corps (Aviation.)
 M. B. Baker, Jr., Mass. Field Artillery.
 Milton Baldrige, Plattsburg.
 D. M. Barry, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. H. Barry, Tech. unit of engineers, Spring-
 field Arsenal.
 Lincoln Baylies, Plattsburg.
 William Berman, Plattsburg.
 S. S. Bigelow, A. A. F. S.; French Aviation
 Serv.
 F. J. Bird, Plattsburg.
 Paul Blackmur, Mass. Field Artillery.
 F. S. Bloom, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. S. Bolster, U. S. N. R. F.
 C. E. Brickley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. P. Briggs, Plattsburg.
 Francis Brooks, U. S. N. R. F.
 P. M. Brown, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. B. Bruce, A. A. F. S.
 C. F. Brush, Jr., Ordnance Section, O. R. C.
 Robert Burns, Mass. Field Artillery.
 M. T. Burton, Plattsburg.
 R. H. Campbell, Plattsburg.

W. F. Campbell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. C. Campopiano, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. T. Cate, A. A. F. S.; U. S. N. R.
 Percy Catton, Mass. F. A.
 R. P. Chase, U. S. A. Amb. Serv.
 C. W. Cheney, U. S. A. (Engineers.)
 V. B. Chittenden, A. A. F. S.
 T. B. Choate, 2d, Ft. McPherson.
 R. W. Chubb, Ft. Riley.
 W. H. Claflin, Jr., Plattsburg.
 Boughton Cobb, U. S. N. R.
 C. R. Codman, 2d, A. A. F. S.; U. S. School
 of Aviation.
 R. Cohn, Plattsburg.
 R. E. Connell, Military Police, U. S. A.
 J. W. Cooke, Mass. N. G.
 Sidney Coolidge, Jr., Presidio.
 D. C. Cottrell, Plattsburg.
 P. G. Courtney, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. P. Cram, A. A. F. S.
 F. DeL. Cunningham, Plattsburg.
 Lawrence Cunningham, U. S. N. R.
 B. C. Curtis, A. A. F. S.
 E. C. B. Danforth, Jr., Ft. McPherson.
 R. L. Davis, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Thornton Davis, Plattsburg.
 Earl Davison, Mass. F. A.
 J. A. Edgarton, U. S. Infantry.
 J. A. Embry, relief work in Russia as vice-
 consul, Odessa.
 John Endicott, A. A. F. S.
 F. H. Evans, Illinois F. A.
 W. P. Fay, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
 R. C. Fenn, agricultural work, and with
 Food Commission at Petersham, Mass.
 C. J. Ferguson, Boston regiment of railroad
 men.
 H. G. Files, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 J. S. Fleck, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 G. W. Fowler, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 T. Francis, Plattsburg.
 C. G. Freese, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 B. J. Frenkel, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 H. A. Friedlich, Sub-com., Council of Nat.
 Defense.
 H. W. Frothingham, Plattsburg.
 R. B. Frye, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 T. J. D. Fuller, Jr., Mineola. (Aviation.)
 Hugh Gallaher, A. A. F. S.
 G. M. Gates, Y. M. C. A. work with U. S. A.
 George Grady, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.
 J. M. Graham, Ft. Niagara.
 U. S. Grant, IV, N. Y. N. G.
 Reginald Gray, Plattsburg.
 S. F. Greeley, Ft. Sheridan.
 E. Greider, Plattsburg.
 E. L. Griffith, Ft. Riley.
 S. P. Griffiths, Ft. Sheridan.
 Gardner Hale, A. A. F. S.
 M. F. Hall, Plattsburg.
 H. H. Halsell, U. S. N. R.
 R. G. Hamlen, Plattsburg.
 F. G. Harriman, U. S. N. R.
 L. de J. Harvard, British Army.
 R. D. Harvey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Bartlett Harwood, U. S. N. R.
 Lawrence Hemenway, A. A. F. S.
 R. M. Hersey, Ft. Sheridan.
 C. A. Hertzer, Amer. Embassy, Berlin; Har-
 vard R. O. T. C.

- J. N. B. Hill, ass't. paymaster, U. S. N. R. F.
 S. B. Hoar, Mass. F. A.
 M. A. Hofer, U. S. Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.
 L. F. Hooper, Plattsburg.
 C. K. Horwitz, clerical work for A. A. F. S.
 J. K. Howard, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. O. Hoyt, Ordnance Dept., Officers' Reserve Corps.
 J. H. Hustis, Jr., U. S. A. (Engineers.)
 C. C. Iselin, Jr., Ft. Myer.
 A. K. Isham, Ft. Sheridan.
 C. W. Jenks, Quartermasters' Enlisted Reserve Corps.
 A. E. Johnston, Mass. Field Artillery.
 D. C. Josephs, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. W. Kean, Plattsburg.
 J. J. Keating, U. S. Marines.
 F. A. Keep, Plattsburg.
 R. F. Kelley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. G. Kennedy, Plattsburg.
 J. W. Keveney, Plattsburg.
 Day Kimball, Amer. Embassy, Paris.
 J. M. Kingman, U. S. N. R.
 L. E. Knowlton, Ft. Niagara.
 Southworth Lancaster, Mass. F. A.
 J. T. Lanman, U. S. N. R. (Coast defense.)
 H. M. Levy, U. S. N. R.
 J. W. Lincoln, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Henry Linsert, Fortress Monroe.
 H. C. Little, Royal Flying Corps, British Army.
 W. B. Littlefield, Plattsburg.
 J. B. Lockwood, U. S. A.
 M. J. Logan, Mass. N. G.
 Ward Lucas, Ft. Snelling.
 W. O. Luscombe, Jr., Mass. Field Artillery.
 J. E. McCauley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. E. McCurdy, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 A. T. McKay, Norton-Harjes Ambulance Serv.
 H. G. MacLure, Plattsburg.
 B. G. McPhail, Madison Barracks.
 R. McPhail, Madison Barracks.
 Donald J. MacPherson, Med. O. R. C.
 W. P. Mandell, Mass. N. G.
 W. W. Mansfield, Jr., Plattsburg.
 Gilbert Mather, Ft. Niagara.
 C. A. Mead, Naval Cadet School at Mass. Inst. Tech.
 C. E. Mead, U. S. N. R.
 Richard Mead, Mass. Field Artillery.
 T. W. Merriam, Y. M. C. A. war work.
 G. W. Minot, Amer. Embassy, Berlin; Ordnance Dept. O. R. C.
 S. H. Moise, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. F. A. Morgan, Ft. Myer.
 E. S. Munro, Plattsburg.
 Lockwood Myrick, Jr., work in aeroplane factory.
 T. D. Nesbit, Plattsburg.
 R. P. Newhall, Plattsburg.
 W. E. Nightingale, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 T. L. O'Connor, Mass. N. G.
 Lithgow Osborne, Amer. Embassy, Berlin.
 W. A. O'Shea, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. W. Palmer, 3d, U. S. N. R. F.
 E. C. Park, Ft. Sheridan.
 W. A. Parker, Plattsburg.
 Henry Parkman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. B. Peirce, Plattsburg.
 M. B. Phillips, Naval Cadet School at Mass. Inst. Tech.
 W. F. Phillips, Plattsburg.
 J. L. Priest, U. S. N. R.
 T. J. Putnam, A. A. F. S.
 L. E. Ramsdell, munition work.
 Roland Redmond, Plattsburg.
 J. R. Reinhard, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 Edward Reynolds, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.
 P. M. Rice, work for Amer. Citizens' Relief Com., London.
 J. A. Richards, Mineola. (Aviation.)
 Kivey Rogers, Plattsburg.
 F. S. Rollins, U. S. N. R.
 L. B. Rossbach, Base Hosp. Unit No. 16, U. S. A.
 H. W. D. Rudd, U. S. N. R. F.
 C. H. Russell, Jr., Amer. Embassy, Berlin.
 H. P. Russell, Plattsburg.
 H. A. Sargent, U. S. N. R. F.
 E. J. Schoen, Ft. Sheridan.
 E. L. Shaw, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. H. Sherwood, Cavalry, U. S. A.
 D. R. Sigourney, Mass. F. A.
 R. D. Skinner, U. S. A. signal corps.
 S. W. Skinner, French Flying Corps.
 T. M. Sloane, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.
 G. C. Smith, Jr., Anti-Aircraft Artillery.
 R. B. Southgate, work in bank of Amer. Citizens' Assn., Berne, Switzerland.
 Constant Southworth, Mass. N. G.
 Seabury Stanton, U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corp.
 S. D. Stevens, Jr., Plattsburg.
 J. J. Storrow, Jr., electrician, U. S. N. R. F.
 T. W. Storrow, Plattsburg.
 R. W. Story, U. S. N. R. F.
 T. W. Swett, Plattsburg.
 Henry Swift, U. S. N. (Aviation.)
 E. J. Tapping, Jr., Wis. Cavalry.
 G. M. Taylor, N. Y. N. G.
 T. C. Taylor, U. S. Aviation Service.
 Samuel Temple, U. S. N. R. F.
 N. L. Tibbetts, Y. M. C. A. war work.
 Roderick Tower, U. S. Signal Corps.
 H. P. Trainer, Mineola. (Aviation.)
 D. N. Trimble, U. S. A. (Engineers.)
 W. H. Trumbull, Jr., work for Nat. Council of Y. M. C. A., London.
 J. T. Tunis, U. S. Signal Corps.
 Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., N. Y. N. G.
 C. W. Van Ness, U. S. N. R.
 Howard Wainwright, U. S. A. (Quartermaster Dept.)
 V. L. Walker, Ft. McPherson.
 A. B. Warren, Plattsburg.
 Watson Washburn, Plattsburg.
 P. B. Watson, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 R. C. Watson, U. S. N. R. F.
 A. J. Weatherhead, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 F. S. Welsh, work for Quartermaster Dept., U. S. A.
 R. R. West, Plattsburg.
 R. B. Whidden, Plattsburg.
 G. H. Whitney, Plattsburg.
 G. H. Williams, Med. O. R. C.
 Joseph Winlock, U. S. N. R.
 Robert Winternitz, Ft. Riley.
 K. L. Wolf, Plattsburg.

Clifford Wood, Jr., Plattsburg.
 E. C. Wood, A. A. F. S.
 P. A. Wood, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. M. Wright, U. S. N. R.
 L. T. Wright, Med. O. R. C.
 B. V. Zamore, Ft. Leavenworth.
 J. S. Zinsser, Bureau of Chemistry.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

F. H. All, A. A. F. S.
 C. H. Beebe, munition work.
 W. P. Blood, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. R. Childs, A. A. F. S.
 H. H. Crawford, Ft. Snelling.
 Claude Cross, Plattsburg.
 P. S. Donnell, Mass. Engineers.
 J. I. H. Downes, A. A. F. S.
 L. P. Hall, A. A. F. S.
 A. R. Jennings, A. A. F. S.
 H. T. Keyes, U. S. Naval Volunteers.
 R. A. Morgan, Mass. Field Artillery.
 H. C. M. Morse, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 *A. D. Muir, Black Watch, British Army;
 died of tuberculosis, April 12, 1917, in sanitarium at Perth, Scotland.
 R. E. Rockwood, U. S. N. R. F.
 H. J. Savage, Ft. Niagara.

Graduate School of Business Administration.

A. P. Cushman, Plattsburg.
 T. A. Fritchey, Jr., work under Council of National Defense.
 R. R. Smith, Camp Funston.
 R. E. Wooden, Ft. Sheridan.

Law School.

H. H. Bundy, Dept. of Justice. (Enemy Alien Regulation.)
 J. H. Carroll, Jr., U. S. A. (Engineers.)
 Fletcher Clark, Jr., Plattsburg.
 J. B. Dempsey, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Alvin Devereux, N. G. N. Y.
 E. T. Edwards, Ft. Bliss.
 *H. B. Lines, A. A. F. S.; died of pneumonia, Dec. 23, 1916, in the Argonne.
 W. L. Mann, Presidio.
 W. A. McAfee, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 H. W. McLeod, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 J. D. O'Connell, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Robert Patterson, Plattsburg.
 R. M. Rogers, Ft. Snelling.
 F. C. Wickes, relief work in Belgium.

Medical School.

Paul Appleton, Med. Corps, Rhode Island N. G.
 A. V. Bock, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 R. P. Borden, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 E. S. Bridges, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 F. T. H'Doubler, Base Hosp. No. 11, U. S. A.
 G. P. Grabfield, Med. Reserve Corps.
 J. S. Hodgson, Med. Reserve Corps.
 J. C. Horan, Med. Reserve Corps.
 W. E. Hunter, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 D. J. MacPherson, Med. Reserve Corps.
 S. R. Meaker, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 J. E. Raia, Med. Section, O. R. C.
 C. B. Spruit, Amer. Red Cross Sanitary Com., Serbia.
 H. W. Stevens, Harv. Surg. Unit; Med. O. R. C.
 L. T. Thaxter, Med. Reserve Corps.

H. F. Todd, Base Hosp. No. 11, U. S. A.
 C. C. Tucker, Med. Reserve Corps.
 L. M. Van Stone, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 M. H. Walker, Jr., Med. O. R. C.

Dental School.

J. A. Ahern, U. S. Dental Reserve Corps.
 Ferdinand Brigham, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 F. H. Cushman, Harv. Surg. Unit; Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.
 J. F. Dillon, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 C. N. Lewis, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 C. J. Smith, Lieut., N. S. N.

Divinity School.

W. C. Graham, chaplain, Canadian Forces.

1916.

College.

W. W. Abbot, Jr., Ft. McPherson.
 F. S. Allen, U. S. N. R. F. (Aviation.)
 W. B. Almeda, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. C. Almy, A. A. F. S.
 Harcourt Amory, Jr., Ft. McPherson.
 Harold Amory, Plattsburg.
 P. G. Archambault, U. S. Naval Coast Defense Reserve.
 W. D. Arnold, U. S. N. R. F.
 J. D. Austin, Plattsburg.
 R. F. Babcock, Plattsburg.
 C. B. Balch, Plattsburg.
 R. P. Baldwin, Morgan-Harjes Amb. Serv.; U. S. School of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 H. S. Barnes, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 E. H. Bashor, U. S. N. R. F.
 C. T. Bates, U. S. N. R. F.
 G. F. Beal, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. O. Beebe, A. A. F. S.
 Alex. Biddle, Ft. Niagara.
 J. L. Bigelow, A. A. F. S.
 J. S. Bigelow, Attorney-General's office, Washington.
 A. C. Binder, Amer. Friends' Reconstruction Unit.
 W. J. Bingham, A. A. F. S.
 E. L. Black, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Wells Blanchard, Amer. Red Cross.
 K. B. Bond, U. S. Signal Reserve Corps.
 Francis Boyer, Ft. Niagara.
 Phillips Bradley, Construction Dept., U. S. N.
 L. B. R. Briggs, Jr., Plattsburg.
 Lawrence Brokenshire, British Army.
 Kent Bromley, Ft. Myer.
 T. B. Buffum, A. A. F. S.
 W. R. Bullard, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 F. W. Busk, Morgan-Harjes Amb. Serv.; Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. R. Clapp, Plattsburg.
 P. Albizu y Campos, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. B. Carey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. C. Carleton, Plattsburg.
 Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 B. E. Carter, Camp Fort Bliss.
 B. C. Cartmell, A. A. F. S.
 L. S. Chichester, Ft. Sheridan.
 L. P. Chittenden, Plattsburg.
 H. R. Clapp, Plattsburg.
 C. S. Clark, U. S. N. R. F.
 Lincoln Clark, Mass. N. G.; Plattsburg.
 N. B. Clark, U. S. N.

- W. A. Clark, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. P. Clement, Jr., Tech. School of Aerodynamics, Cambridge.
 J. R. Coffin, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. (Aviation.)
 H. L. M. Cole, U. S. N. R. F.
 F. P. Coolidge, Plattsburg.
 H. J. Coolidge, Plattsburg.
 Gerald Courtney, Plattsburg.
 W. D. Crane, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
 Alan Cunningham, U. S. N. R. F.
 Edward Cunningham, Plattsburg.
 G. A. Currie, Plattsburg.
 Laurence Curtis, 2d, Amer. Embassy, Paris;
 Curtiss School of Flying, Newport News.
 R. C. Curtis, U. S. N. R. F.
 R. M. Curtis, Mass. F. A.; Illinois F. A.;
 U. S. N. R.
 Robert Cutler, Plattsburg.
 P. S. Davison, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 T. Dean, Plattsburg.
 T. L. De Camp, U. S. N. R.
 F. R. Devereux, Madison Barracks.
 L. W. Devereux, Madison Barracks.
 Schuyler Dillon, U. S. N. (Engineers.)
 Arthur Dixon, 3d, Ft. Sheridan.
 F. P. Donahoe, Plattsburg.
 A. F. Doty, Plattsburg.
 W. L. Downes, Motor Transport Serv., French Army.
 E. T. Drake, Jr., Morgan-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 William Edgar, Madison Barracks.
 A. S. Ellenberger, Ft. Niagara.
 W. K. B. Emerson, A. A. F. S.
 G. G. Emmons, A. A. F. S.
 W. F. Enright, Ft. Riley.
 Henry Epstein, U. S. N. R.
 C. E. Ervin, U. S. N. R.
 E. P. Ettenheim, U. S. N. R.
 C. F. Farrington, Mass. Field Artillery.
 S. M. Felton, Jr., U. S. Army. (Engineers.)
 J. D. Filley, Jr., Plattsburg.
 E. H. Foreman, Ft. McPherson.
 Dwight Foster, Plattsburg.
 T. P. Fowler, U. S. N. R.
 J. T. French, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
 S. LeR. French, Madison Barracks.
 J. J. Frenning, A. A. F. S.
 H. E. Friedman, assistant in Harv. Bus. Sch. summer war course.
 F. G. Frupp, Madison Barracks.
 K. E. Fuller, Plattsburg.
 William Gates, Jr., Ft. Niagara.
 C. H. Gendron, U. S. N. R.
 M. M. Glick, Plattsburg.
 Hayden Goodspeed, A. A. F. S.
 J. E. Graham, A. A. F. S.
 E. M. Grant, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 D. R. Gray, U. S. N. R.
 F. S. Graydon, Plattsburg.
 W. W. Gross, Plattsburg.
 Albert Haertlein, training at Mass. Inst. of Tech. for Engineer Corps.
 R. H. Hale, Mass. N. G.; U. S. N.
 H. B. Hall, Plattsburg.
 L. G. Hamersley, A. A. F. S.
 John Harper, Engineer R. O. T. C., Amer. Univ., Washington.
 D. D. Harries, U. S. School of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 W. C. Harrington, A. A. F. S.
 S. A. Hartwell, Jr., Plattsburg.
 G. G. Haydock, Plattsburg.
 J. A. R. Helmus, Amer. Red Cross.
 Robert Herrick, U. S. N. R.
 J. G. Heyburn, U. S. N. R.
 S. W. Holt, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. H. Hughes, Aviation Training Station, Mineola.
 H. B. Hull, Plattsburg.
 W. P. Hunt, A. A. F. S.
 D. H. Ingram, Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work.
 C. H. Jacobs, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. A. Jeffries, Plattsburg.
 O. B. Jones, Plattsburg.
 D. E. Judd, A. A. F. S.
 W. B. Kahn, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.
 W. W. Kent, Amer. Citizens' Relief Com., London.
 J. L. Kimberly, Jr., N. Y. N. G.; Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 D. W. King, French Army.
 Franklin King, U. S. N. R. F.
 F. W. King, U. S. N. R.
 A. F. Kingman, Plattsburg.
 S. T. Knott, West Barnstable (Mass.) garden supervisor.
 Abraham Krachmalnikoff, Russian Army.
 Robert Kuhn, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. B. Kurtz, A. A. F. S.
 A. G. Laird, Canadian Forces.
 Gordon Lamont, Madison Barracks.
 H. C. Lane, Ft. Strong.
 V. T. Leak, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 G. H. Lee, Plattsburg.
 A. F. Leffingwell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. A. LeRoy, Jr., Plattsburg.
 N. E. Lincoln, Mass. Engineers.
 A. P. Little, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. J. Littlefield, Plattsburg.
 F. T. Lloyd, Mass. Field Artillery.
 Philip Lowry, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. T. Lyman, Jr., U. S. School of Military Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 G. H. Lyman, A. A. F. S.
 G. A. McCook, Plattsburg.
 K. P. McDearmott, Pasadena Training Camp.
 J. H. McDonough, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. D. McDuffie, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. M. McKim, U. S. N. R.
 G. A. McKinlock, Jr., Ft. Sheridan.
 C. B. McLaughlin, N. Y. N. G.
 M. P. McNair, Plattsburg.
 C. M. Magoun, Ft. Snelling.
 F. P. Magoun, Jr., A. A. F. S.; Royal Flying Corps.
 E. W. Mahan, U. S. Marine Corps.
 E. A. Manning, A. A. F. S.
 J. C. Merriam, Mass. Field Artillery.
 H. S. Middendorf, Ft. Myer.
 G. A. Miller, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Donald Moffat, A. A. F. S.
 W. L. Monroe, Jr., Plattsburg.
 D. P. Morgan, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 S. W. Morgan, Amer. Embassy, London.
 H. S. Morse, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 K. B. Murdock, Amer. Red Cross.
 H. L. Nash, Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work.
 W. E. Nash, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 Charles Nemser, Harvard R. O. T. C.

H. W. Norman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. L. Olweiler, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 Grover O'Neil, Signal O. R. C.
 E. B. Packard, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 P. S. Page, A. A. F. S.
 K. B. G. Parson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. L. Parsons, Plattsburg.
 A. S. Peabody, Plattsburg.
 J. H. C. Penhallow, Mass. N. G.
 T. R. Pennypacker, U. S. Radio Service.
 E. M. Peters, Jr., U. S. A.
 Milton Petersen, Ft. Riley.
 J. S. Pfaffmann, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 R. V. Pond, Plattsburg.
 E. S. Pratt, Civil Service examiner, Washington.
 C. A. Priest, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. S. Putnam, Plattsburg.
 J. G. Quimby, U. S. N. R. F.
 D. F. Ramsay, Madison Barracks.
 A. M. Reed, Plattsburg.
 P. F. Reniers, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. E. Richardson, Plattsburg.
 O. G. Ricketson, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 E. K. Roberts, Ft. Riley.
 W. L. Robinson, General Service Infantry, U. S. A.
 Alexander Rodgers, Jr., Fort Myer.
 Wingate Rollins, U. S. School of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 W. H. Roope, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. C. Sanger, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 L. M. Sargent, Mass. Field Artillery.
 C. E. Schall, N. G. N. Y.
 H. A. Scranton, U. S. Coast Artillery.
 J. K. Selden, Plattsburg.
 Samuel Sewall, Bureau of Inventions, French Gov't.
 Vernon Shaw-Kennedy, British Army.
 W. H. Sherburne, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 C. B. Sloane, N. Y. N. G.
 R. L. Small, Plattsburg.
 S. B. Smith, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. C. Snow, U. S. N. R. (Construction Corps.)
 E. W. Soucy, Fortress Monroe.
 J. S. N. Sprague, Madison Barracks.
 M. P. Starr, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 L. D. Steefel, Plattsburg.
 H. D. Stevens, Plattsburg.
 J. T. Storrs, U. S. Naval Radio School, Harvard.
 R. I. Sturgis, Ft. Sheridan.
 G. F. Talbot, A. A. F. S.; U. S. N. R.
 M. F. Talbot, A. A. F. S.; U. S. N. R. F.; U. S. N.
 G. A. Thayer, 3d, A. A. F. S.
 E. B. Thomas, Plattsburg.
 E. M. Townsend, Jr., Plattsburg.
 Wendell Townsend, U. S. N. R.
 R. T. Twitchell, A. A. F. S.
 A. W. Vinal, Plattsburg.
 Stanley Wardwell, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 R. F. Webb, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. W. Weld, U. S. N. R. F.
 H. F. Weston, Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work
 T. M. Whidden, U. S. N. R. F.
 R. T. Whistler, Plattsburg.
 T. H. White, Fortress Monroe.
 F. S. Whitlock, U. S. Naval Patrol.
 D. L. Whitmarsh, Plattsburg.

F. H. L. Whitmarsh, Plattsburg.
 W. E. Whitney, U. S. N. R.
 G. L. Williams, Mass. Engineers.
 J. D. Williams, Headquarters Co., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. N. Williams, 2d, Plattsburg.
 L. C. Wing, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 P. H. Wood, A. A. F. S.
 R. W. Wood, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 F. F. Woodruff, Ft. Strong.
 John Wooldredge, A. A. F. S.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

J. A. Burbank, U. S. N. R.
 A. H. Cole, work under Commercial Economy Board.
 P. H. Douglas, Belgian Relief.
 S. C. Howard, A. A. F. S.
 R. P. Noble, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 K. B. Warren, Plattsburg.

Graduate School of Business Administration.

G. A. Bowers, Madison Barracks.
 T. R. Brown, Plattsburg.
 A. E. Cooper, Plattsburg.
 A. R. Dahmeyer, work at Ayer Cantonment.
 H. H. Farquhar, Harv. Bus. Sch. summer war course.
 George K. Foye, Amer. Red Cross.
 H. H. Gordon, Quartermaster Corps, Plattsburg.
 O. W. Graves, Canadian Forces, France.
 W. J. Keyes, work under Commercial Economy Board.
 S. G. Roberts, U. S. N.
 Myles Standish, Jr., Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A. (Private.)
 C. E. Young, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Law School.

T. R. Armstrong, Camp Funston.
 W. D. Bickham, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 C. L. Boyer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. F. Cahill, Plattsburg.
 Philip Elliott, Ft. Snelling.
 A. B. Green, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Wright Hugus, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Calvert Magruder, work under Shipping Board.
 S. S. Markham, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 C. V. S. Mitchell, ambulance serv. in France.
 Jefferson Patterson, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 Winthrop Pyemont, British Army.
 A. A. Rendigs, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 C. F. Selfridge, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 J. S. Shaw, O. R. C. (Infantry.)
 W. M. Sullivan, A. A. F. S.
 A. A. de Turenne, Canadian F. A.

Medical School.

E. S. Dillon, Harv. Surg. Unit; Med. O. R. C.
 W. M. Findley, hosp. work in England.
 C. T. Harris, Med. Reserve Corps.
 J. V. Ricci, hosp. serv. in England.
 H. H. Vail, Med. Reserve Corps.
 H. R. Viets, Jr., Harv. Surg. Unit; U. S. Med. Reserve Corps.
 George Watt, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 W. S. Wells, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 H. W. Woodward, Harv. Surg. Unit.

Dental School.

S. M. Akerstrom, dental surgeon, U. S. A.
J. P. Fleming, U. S. A. Reserve Corps.
W. H. Gullifer, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
H. L. Peacock, Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.
C. L. Sandiford, Dental Reserve Corps.
Haven Sherburne, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
Clifford Strange, U. S. National Guard.

Divinity School.

*M. S. Gaunt, Morgan-Harjes Amb. Serv.;
died of cerebro-spinal meningitis at Bar-le-
Duc, Apr. 3, 1916.
John G. McKay, Army Hut Work, Canadian
Forces.
A. F. Newell, Y. M. C. A. Army Hut Work.

**1917.
College.**

G. E. Abbot, Plattsburg.
T. J. Abernethy, Harvard R. O. T. C.
B. K. Adams, U. S. School of Military Aero-
nautics, Cornell.
A. C. Alden, Plattsburg.
Graham Aldis, Plattsburg.
R. H. Allen, Harvard R. O. T. C.
C. E. Ames, Plattsburg.
Oliver Ames, Jr., Plattsburg.
F. I. Amory, U. S. N. R. F. (Aviation.)
A. S. Anderson, Plattsburg.
H. S. Anderson, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
W. C. Appleton, Jr., A. A. F. S.
A. P. Archer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
F. F. van den Arend, A. A. F. S.
R. E. Ashley, U. S. Naval Reserve Radio
School, Harvard.
Joseph Atwood, Plattsburg.
J. W. Austin, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
W. L. Avery, Harvard R. O. T. C.
E. O. Baker, ass't. pay clerk, Charlestown
Navy Yard.
F. K. Baker, Aeronautical Training School,
Mass. Inst. of Tech.
G. F. Baker, Harvard R. O. T. C.
Joshua Baker, Jr., U. S. N. R.
Robert Baldwin, Plattsburg.
A. K. Bancroft, Plattsburg.
William T. Barker, Ft. Leavenworth.
H. R. Bechtel, Ft. Snelling.
P. A. Bédard, A. A. F. S. (Administration
duties, New York.)
H. H. Bell, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
George Benedict, Jr., Signal Enlisted Re-
serve Corps. (Aviation.)
R. M. Benjamin, Plattsburg.
H. S. Bennett, U. S. N. R.
P. C. Bentley, A. A. F. S.
L. H. Bevier, U. S. N. R.
M. H. Bird, U. S. N. R.
G. B. Blaine, Plattsburg.
W. S. Blanchard, ship-building for Gov't,
New London.
H. M. Bliss, Plattsburg.
J. D. Bliss, Ft. Harrison.
W. M. Bliss, Presidio.
H. S. Bothfield, U. S. N. R.
G. S. Boyd, U. S. N. R.
H. S. Boyd, U. S. N. R.
J. W. Brewer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
G. R. Briggs, Jr., U. S. A. Amb. Corps.

H. O. Bright, Plattsburg.
J. S. Brown, Jr., Ft. Oglethorpe.
J. W. Brown, A. A. F. S.
R. R. Brown, Plattsburg.
W. J. Brown, U. S. N. R.
L. A. Bruce, Jr., U. S. N. R.
M. S. Buell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
G. W. Bullard, U. S. N. R.
N. E. Burbidge, Harvard R. O. T. C.
J. B. Burnham, U. S. N. R.
C. R. Cabot, Plattsburg.
F. H. Cabot, Jr., U. S. N. R.; U. S. School
of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. Tech.
H. B. Cabot, Jr., Plattsburg.
H. R. Caley, U. S. N. R.
J. F. Callahan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
P. J. Callahan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
A. A. Cameron, U. S. N. R. Radio School,
Harvard.
Douglas Campbell, Aeronautical Training
School, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
W. D. Canaday, Harvard R. O. T. C.
L. H. Canan, Ft. Niagara.
G. C. Caner, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
W. H. Cantwell, U. S. Naval Flying Reserve
Corps.
J. M. Carter, Jr., Ft. Logan H. Roots.
B. C. Cartmell, Norton-Harjes Amb. Corps.
N. B. Chandler, Harvard R. O. T. C.
P. M. Childs, U. S. N. R. F.
E. S. Clark, Harvard R. O. T. C.
J. A. Clark, U. S. N. R.
G. W. Cobb, Mass. Field Artillery.
W. H. Conn, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
R. S. Cook, Plattsburg.
Amory Coolidge, U. S. N. R. F.
C. A. Coolidge, Jr., Plattsburg.
H. B. Courteen, Ft. Sheridan.
R. N. Cram, Dept. of Justice.
R. Z. Crane, Harvard R. O. T. C.
J. D. Crichton, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Sur-
vey Serv.
G. H. Crocker, Jr., Morgan-Harjes Amb.
Serv.
K. P. Culbert, Harvard R. O. T. C.
W. G. Cummings, Harvard R. O. T. C.
H. H. Dadmun, A. A. F. S.
N. P. Darling, U. S. N. R.
E. L. C. Davidson, U. S. N. R.; Ft. Des
Moines.
H. H. Davis, A. A. F. S.
R. H. Davison, U. S. N. R.
H. L. Dayton, Plattsburg.
F. B. Dean, Plattsburg.
W. H. Derbyshire, U. S. A. (Aviation.)
C. M. Derry, Harvard R. O. T. C.
Malcolm Dodd, Harvard R. O. T. C.
R. L. Dodge, U. S. N. R.
H. S. Dole, U. S. Signal Corps.
H. N. Donovan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
F. W. Dort, Plattsburg.
C. Douglass, Harvard R. O. T. C.
E. W. Duggan, U. S. N. R.
A. K. Dunbar, U. S. N. R.
A. K. Dunn, Plattsburg.
M. P. Dyer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
T. H. Eckfeldt, Jr., Mass. F. A.
K. M. Elish, Plattsburg.
E. H. Ellison, Jr., U. S. N. R.
E. M. Ellsworth, Plattsburg.

- W. S. Ely, Aeronautical Training School, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 J. A. Emery, A. A. F. S.; Convois Automobiles.
 G. B. Emmons, Jr., Plattsburg.
 L. T. Fairhall, Instructor, Sanitary Corps.
 C. R. Farnsworth, Mass. Field Artillery.
 H. M. Feinberg, U. S. N. R.
 Nelson Fell, Amer. Red Cross work in Russia; U. S. N. R. F.
 T. K. Fisher, Plattsburg.
 L. L. Fitz, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Wallace Fleming, Plattsburg.
 A. S. Foss, A. A. F. S.
 F. B. Foster, Aviation Corps, Princeton University.
 J. F. Foster, aeroplane factory.
 J. M. French, U. S. Signal Corps.
 R. T. Fry, Plattsburg.
 G. G. Gabrielson, Food Administration, Washington.
 E. Galligan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. J. Gallishaw, Newfoundland regiment at Gallipoli.
 W. G. Garritt, Jr., A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
 J. M. Gazzam, Jr., Ft. Oglethorpe.
 M. P. Geraghty, Ft. Sheridan.
 M. H. C. Gersumky, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. T. Gibbs, Ft. Des Moines.
 B. J. Ginsburg, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. R. Ginsburgh, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. W. Gleason, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 duVal R. Goldthwaite, Royal Flying Corps, Toronto.
 J. A. Goldthwait, Plattsburg.
 E. P. Goodnow, Civil Service Commission, Washington.
 W. T. Gorton, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 H. R. Guild, Jr., U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 N. F. Hall, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington.
 J. S. Harlow, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 J. C. Harris, Plattsburg.
 Richard Harte, Fortress Monroe.
 G. W. B. Hartwell, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 H. W. Haserick, Infantry, British Army; British Aviation Serv.
 J. G. Heinz, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 C. L. Henderson, U. S. N. R.
 C. M. Herrington, Ft. Riley.
 W. J. Hever, Plattsburg.
 W. L. Hickey, U. S. N. R.
 C. Higginson, A. A. F. S.; U. S. N. R.
 R. S. Hillyer, A. A. F. S.
 M. C. Hobbs, Plattsburg.
 C. H. Hodges, Jr., Ft. Sheridan.
 David Hoffman, U. S. N. R.
 U. W. Holly, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. S. Howe, Jr., Plattsburg.
 J. K. Hoyt, Plattsburg.
 J. W. Hubbell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. D. Hunneman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Hurd Hutchins, Aero. Station, Newport News.
 D. J. Hutchinson, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. T. Hutchinson, munition work.
 F. A. Ingalls, Jr., Plattsburg.
 P. W. Ingraham, Plattsburg.
 R. S. K. Irvin, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. P. Jacobs, A. A. F. S.; Aviation Training Station, Squantum.
 W. T. Jenney, Plattsburg.
 A. L. G. Jensen, A. A. F. S.
 N. P. Johnson, Plattsburg.
 R. B. Johnson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Gregory Jones, Plattsburg.
 J. J. Kelley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. H. Kellogg, Plattsburg.
 R. K. Kenna, Plattsburg.
 Roderick Kennedy, Aeronautical Training School, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 D. R. Kenney, U. S. N. R.
 W. W. Kenney, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. S. Kent, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 A. H. Kimball, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. C. King, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. H. Kissel, Aeronautical Training School, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 P. Klein, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. E. Kline, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. N. Ladd, Plattsburg.
 H. C. Lamond, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Russell Leavitt, U. S. N. R.
 R. K. Leavitt, Plattsburg.
 L. Du B. Le Fevre, A. A. F. S.
 E. L. Leverone, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. S. Levin, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 P. C. Lewis, A. A. F. S.; Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 O. R. Lindesmith, U. S. N. R.
 E. W. Lombard, U. S. N. R.
 L. M. Lombard, U. S. N. R. F.
 E. W. Long, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. A. Loring, U. S. N. R.
 J. S. Love, Plattsburg.
 D. G. Lovell, U. S. N. R.
 W. R. McAllister, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. J. McCarthy, Plattsburg.
 A. J. McDonald, Plattsburg.
 J. C. McMullin, Plattsburg.
 J. A. Machado, Jr., Plattsburg.
 W. S. Mack, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 T. H. Mahler, U. S. N. R.
 S. J. Mantel, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 W. H. Meanix, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
 W. H. Meeker, French Flying Corps.
 John Melcher, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
 J. M. Mellen, A. A. F. S.; Aviation Training Station, Mineola.
 H. H. Metcalf, A. A. F. S.
 Danforth Miller, Plattsburg.
 H. W. Minot, Plattsburg.
 R. L. Mixon, Jr., Plattsburg.
 C. P. Moen, U. S. N. R.
 Hewitt Morgan, Plattsburg.
 J. E. P. Morgan, U. S. N. R.
 L. A. Morgan, Ft. Sheridan.
 P. R. Morss, A. A. F. S.; Plattsburg.
 O. C. Nash, U. S. Marine Corps.
 R. H. Norris, Jr., Wis. Cavalry.
 C. J. North, Plattsburg.
 R. A. Nott, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 T. Onthank, Ft. McPherson.
 W. A. Otis, Plattsburg.
 A. G. Paine, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. A. Parsons, U. S. Naval Reserve Radio School, Harvard.
 S. C. Peabody, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. W. Pennock, Madison Barracks.
 E. A. Peoples, Aviation Training Station at Mineola.

- J. K. T. Philips, Morgan-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 A. O. Phinney, A. A. F. S.
 L. W. Pierce, U. S. N. R.
 Stearns Poor, U. S. N. R.
 H. W. Porter, Ft. Des Moines.
 A. S. Potter, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. S. Pratt, Plattsburg.
 W. P. T. Preston, Plattsburg.
 G. E. Putnam, Mass. Field Artillery.
 E. P. Ramsay, Plattsburg.
 William Rand, 3d, U. S. N. R. (Coast Patrol.)
 H. R. Randall, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. S. Reed, U. S. N. R.
 Lloyd Reilly, Tenn. Infantry.
 A. C. Reis, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. G. Reynolds, Plattsburg.
 T. H. Rice, U. S. N. R.
 Wyman Richardson, Plattsburg.
 D. C. Robinson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Frederick Robinson, Jr., hosp. work in France.
 L. L. Rocke, Madison Barracks.
 R. P. Rodgers, Ft. Myer.
 J. M. Rogers, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. J. Rogers, Plattsburg.
 C. A. Rome, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. H. Rooney, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. B. Roosevelt, Plattsburg; U. S. A.
 R. D. Roquemore, Plattsburg.
 Harry Rose, chemist. (War work.)
 R. W. Sadler, Plattsburg.
 H. R. Saftel, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. A. Sagar, Plattsburg.
 W. W. Sanders, U. S. A.
 J. A. Sargent, U. S. N. R.
 A. A. Sayre, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. H. Schaffner, Aviation Training Station, Mineola.
 Ralph Schecker, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. R. Schmitt, work on submarine transmission and detection of sound.
 L. B. Schneider, Ft. Myer.
 A. Schurr, Ordnance Dept. U. S. A.
 J. F. Seal, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 N. H. Seaver, Plattsburg.
 Henry Seton, A. A. F. S.; Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. W. D. Seymour, A. A. F. S.
 Allen Shortt, Canadian Forces.
 W. S. Simpkins, Mass. Field Artillery.
 J. H. Spitz, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. W. Stanley, U. S. N. R. F.
 O. C. Stanton, U. S. N. R.
 N. C. Starr, Ft. Myer.
 W. St. A. Stearns, Aeronautical Training School, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 C. P. Stewart, U. S. N. R.
 C. K. Stodder, Plattsburg.
 William Sturgis, Jr., U. S. N.
 J. C. Sullivan, Plattsburg.
 W. D. Swan, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 H. L. Sweetser, work on submarines.
 W. J. R. Taylor, Madison Barracks.
 E. A. Teschner, Plattsburg.
 J. P. Thurber, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. I. Tibbetts, Amer. Red Cross.
 G. W. Tobin, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. E. Towne, Ft. Sheridan.
 J. H. Townsend, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Abbot Treadwell, Jr., Plattsburg.
 Ned Troutman, U. S. Naval Aviation Corps.
 M. V. Turner, Ft. Riley.
 W. A. Walker, Fort Oglethorpe.
 J. P. Warburg, Aero. Station, Newport News.
 C. LaK. Ward, Plattsburg.
 M. F. Webber, U. S. Naval Flying Corps.
 W. W. Webber, Plattsburg.
 W. W. Webster, Harvard R. O. T. C.; U. S. N.
 S. C. Welch, aviation training.
 F. M. Weld, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 Hunt Wentworth, Ft. Sheridan.
 J. C. White, 2d, U. S. N. R. F.
 W. M. White, U. S. N.
 W. P. Whitehouse, 2d, U. S. N.
 E. A. Whitney, Plattsburg.
 A. E. Whittemore, Plattsburg.
 I. C. Whittemore, Plattsburg.
 Westmore Willcox, Aero. Station, Newport News.
 S. F. Williams, Plattsburg.
 B. R. Wilson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. C. Wilson, A. A. F. S.
 C. P. Winsor, A. A. F. S.; Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. A. Wood, U. S. N. R. F.
 A. W. Wright, Plattsburg.
 J. I. Wyde, U. S. N.
 E. C. Wynne, Plattsburg.
 R. T. Young, Plattsburg.
- Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.**
 W. H. Beach, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. K. Bonnell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. K. Brady, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 H. B. Brown, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. W. Burke, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. W. Chase, Plattsburg.
 H. G. Coar, Plattsburg.
 R. P. DeWitt, R. O. T. C., Leon Springs.
 B. E. Dirks, Portsmouth Navy Yard.
 R. M. Geer, Plattsburg.
 R. F. Goss, Plattsburg.
 C. L. Harris, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. W. Hopkins, Ft. Logan.
 R. B. House, Plattsburg.
 Laurence Irving, Plattsburg.
 E. C. Kirkland, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 E. W. Lothrop, Plattsburg.
 D. M. McMichael, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. E. McPheeters, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. N. Mark, U. S. N. R.
 T. M. Mark, U. S. N. R.
 Thomas Means, A. A. F. S.
 U. J. Mengert, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. M. D. Olmsted, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. H. Pope, Plattsburg.
 J. V. van Sickle, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. H. Smith, Jr., U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 F. W. Staiger, Plattsburg.
 W. G. Thayer, Jr., Plattsburg.
 R. S. Thomson, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 P. W. Turrentine, R. O. T. C. at Fort Logan
 H. Roots.
 Neal Tuttle, Plattsburg.
 R. H. Verbeck, Sub-com. Mass. Com. on Public Safety.
 D. C. Wendell, A. A. F. S.; U. S. N. R.
 H. Wharton, Presidio.
 C. E. Wright, U. S. N. R.

Graduate School of Business Administration.

G. A. Andrews, U. S. N.
 G. H. Bonsall, Jr., School of Mil. Aeronautics,
 Princeton Univ.
 L. V. Boyle, Jr., work under Quartermaster
 Corps, Boston.
 J. R. Brown, U. S. Naval Reserve Radio
 School, Harvard.
 W. C. Brown, Jr., Fortress Monroe.
 B. S. Bullard, U. S. N.
 S. L. Bruce, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. M. Cook, Plattsburg.
 G. K. Crockett, Plattsburg.
 E. F. Enright, U. S. N.
 J. W. Ferguson, Jr., Plattsburg.
 E. L. Gayhart, U. S. N.
 W. F. Hallstead, 2d, Plattsburg.
 G. L. Harding, U. S. N.
 H. V. Hoyt, U. S. N.
 H. J. Jamieson, U. S. N.
 G. D. Jay, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 B. N. Johnson, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 J. W. Lerew, U. S. N.
 A. M. Loveman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. A. McWilliams, Cambridge (Mass.) Com.
 on Public Safety.
 D. H. Mills, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. G. Neff, Plattsburg.
 E. L. Patch, U. S. N.
 A. E. Payson, Quartermaster Corps, Platts-
 burg.
 Alden Reed, U. S. N.
 E. C. Rundell, Amer. Red Cross.
 T. M. Searles, U. S. N.
 E. H. Spoor, U. S. N.
 J. B. Viosca, Fortress Monroe.
 G. C. Welshons, Ft. Snelling.
 G. R. Willard, Harv. Regiment.
 R. G. Wolcott, Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Law School.

B. M. Asbill, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 S. Bachrach, Plattsburg.
 L. W. Bissell, Ft. Niagara.
 J. P. Blair, Jr., Plattsburg.
 Kenneth Bonner, Plattsburg.
 Bruce Bromley, Quartermaster, U. S. N. R.
 B. B. Brown, Plattsburg.
 Pierce Butler, Jr., Ft. Snelling.
 Charles Bunn, Ft. Snelling.
 P. Carrington, Ft. Riley.
 Strabow Claggett, work under Herbert Hoo-
 ver.
 P. M. Clarkson, Ft. McPherson.
 L. Clayton, Presidio.
 R. W. Coke, Camp Funston.
 S. G. Croom, Ft. Logan H. Roots.
 E. J. D. Cross, Jr., Ft. Myer.
 H. K. Davison, Plattsburg.
 R. B. Dawson, Bureau of Foreign and Do-
 mestic Commerce.
 E. R. Dinkette, A. A. F. S.
 A. T. Flint, Plattsburg.
 R. C. Foster, Ft. McPherson.
 J. France, U. S. N. R.
 J. N. Gatch, Plattsburg.
 R. D. Gile, U. S. A.
 W. H. Grammes, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. G. Groom, Ft. Logan H. Roots.
 J. F. Gunster, Madison Barracks.

C. H. Hand, Jr., Bureau of Foreign and
 Domestic Commerce.

Hugh Harbison, Plattsburg.
 B. P. Harwood, Mass. N. G.
 D. L. Hawkins, Ft. McPherson.
 Norman Hays, Ft. Snelling.
 G. V. Head, Ft. Riley.
 J. M. Healy, U. S. N. R.
 H. C. Hicks, Plattsburg.
 B. D. Holt, Plattsburg.
 H. A. Howson, U. S. Signal Corps.
 E. C. Huntington, Madison Barracks.
 H. A. Judy, Plattsburg.
 P. P. Keller, Jr., Ft. Niagara.
 C. J. Landram, Ft. Logan H. Roots.
 Arnold Leonard, Ft. Riley.
 A. M. Levinson, Ft. Riley.
 J. A. Levy, Plattsburg.
 N. W. Little, Bureau of Foreign and Do-
 mestic Commerce.
 A. J. Lloyd, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. E. Masterson, Leon Springs.
 R. S. McCabe, Plattsburg.
 F. R. McCook, Ohio N. G.
 S. Miller, Ft. Myer.
 C. V. S. Mitchell, Plattsburg.
 N. Morrill, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. D. Needham, Ft. Snelling.
 D. M. Parker, Bureau of Foreign and Do-
 mestic Commerce.
 J. A. D. Penniman, Ft. Myer.
 Shelton Pitney, Ft. Myer.
 Reginald Poland, Plattsburg.
 L. A. Pradt, Jr., Ft. Sheridan.
 I. H. Prince, Presidio.
 J. F. Rhodes, Plattsburg.
 C. M. A. Rogers, Ft. McPherson.
 K. A. Sanderson, Plattsburg.
 Norman Schaff, Bureau of Foreign and Do-
 mestic Commerce, Washington.
 A. M. Schaffler, Mass. N. G.
 O. B. Selfridge, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. H. Semler, Plattsburg.
 S. E. Sheffy, Leon Springs.
 J. I. Shepard, Plattsburg.
 W. H. Shepardson, U. S. Shipping Board.
 K. O. Shrewsbury, U. S. Signal Corps.
 W. B. F. Simpson, Plattsburg.
 C. E. Snow, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. P. Stout, Ft. Niagara.
 A. D. Sutherland, Ft. Sheridan.
 E. E. Tufts, Jr., U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 R. F. Walker, Plattsburg.
 C. M. Walton, Munitions Board, Washington.
 W. C. Warren, Madison Barracks.
 J. N. Welch, Emergency Fleet Corp.
 Joseph Welch, work under Shipping Board.
 J. N. Welch, U. S. Shipping Board.
 R. S. Williams, Ft. Sheridan.
 R. F. Wrigley, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 J. W. Zeller, Plattsburg.

Medical School.

R. W. Belknap, ass't surgeon, U. S. N. R. F.
 C. W. Bressler, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 E. P. Buglee, ass't surgeon, U. S. N.
 D. R. W. Crile, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 T. D. Cunningham, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 A. M. Goulding, Canadian Forces. (Aviation.)
 E. S. Welles, Harv. Surg. Unit.

Dental School.

D. M. Baker, U. S. Nat. Guard.
 E. L. Bradway, Sanitary Detachment, Mass. Troops.
 A. P. Brodeur, Dental work in France.
 P. I. Johnson, Base Hosp. No. 39, U. S. A.
 W. J. Kenefick, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 H. F. LaFayette, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 H. A. Sturtevant, U. S. N. R.

Divinity School.

J. R. Coombs, Harvard R. O. T. C.

1918.**College.**

J. B. Abbott, Ft. Niagara.
 C. W. Adams, A. A. F. S.
 L. V. Alexis, Fort Des Moines.
 L. Alvord, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 John W. Ames, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 J. W. Angell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 De F. Anthony, Plattsburg.
 Donald Appleton, Plattsburg.
 D. B. Arnold, U. S. N. R.
 Weld Arnold, Plattsburg.
 F. M. Atwood, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. van A. Austin, Presidio.
 E. W. Axe, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. R. Bailey, A. A. F. S.
 F. G. Balch, Jr., Plattsburg.
 R. Batchelder, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. B. Beale, Ft. Myer.
 K. A. Beatty, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 T. N. Beisinger, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. Benton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. A. Bigelow, U. S. N. R. Radio School, Harvard.
 J. T. Bishop, Ft. Riley.
 T. S. Blair, U. S. N. R. (Scout Patrol.)
 K. A. Blaustein, Ft. Niagara.
 M. Blodgett, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Charles Blum, U. S. N. R.
 H. W. Boal, Signal Reserve Corps, U. S. A.
 Martin Bornstein, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. B. Boyden, Ft. Sheridan.
 H. Briggs, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Russell Briggs, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. F. Brown, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 R. B. Brown, Plattsburg.
 R. G. Brown, U. S. N. R. Radio School, Harvard.
 R. van W. Buel, A. A. F. S.
 Winthrop Burr, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 W. S. Burrage, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. T. Burri, Y. M. C. A. army hut work.
 W. Burry, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. W. Bush, U. S. A. Amb. Serv.
 P. M. Cabot, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. Cady, Jr., Ft. McPherson.
 J. J. Caires, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. W. Caldwell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. O. Chaffee, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. A. Chapin, U. S. N. R.
 Louis Chauvenet, A. A. F. S.
 A. W. Clark, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. W. Clarke, Ft. Sheridan.
 W. B. Clough, U. S. N. R.
 R. H. Cobb, U. S. N. R.
 F. T. Cody, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. W. Coe, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 James Coggeshall, Jr., Amer. Red Cross.
 G. R. Cogswell, A. A. F. S.
 R. S. Coit, U. S. N. R.
 W. C. Collins, Plattsburg.
 E. B. Condon, U. S. N. R.
 Harry Connors, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 A. A. Cook, French Aviation Serv.
 R. C. Cooke, U. S. N. R.
 J. Cooper, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. W. Cummings, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Philip Cunningham, Mass. Field Artillery.
 H. A. Curtis, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. E. Daley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. S. Damon, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. H. Dampman, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 Hallowell Davis, A. A. F. S.
 J. F. A. Davis, U. S. N. R.
 W. Davis, Plattsburg.
 *H. R. Deighton-Simpson, British Aviation Serv.; killed in accident at Joyce Green, Eng., Dec. 20, 1916.
 M. P. Delano, U. S. N. Dirigible School, Akron.
 F. DeMerritt, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. C. Demeter, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 P. G. DeRosay, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 F. J. DeVeau, Mass. Militia.
 B. A. DeVoto, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. W. Dickey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. S. Dole, Plattsburg.
 F. T. Donahue, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. B. Drake, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 William Driscoll, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. K. Dunmore, U. S. N. R.
 F. W. Dunn, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 Gardner Dunton, Plattsburg.
 Sewell N. Dunton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. T. Dyer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 William Elliott, Jr., Plattsburg.
 P. K. Ellis, A. A. F. S.
 D. W. Ellsworth, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. A. Erickson, Plattsburg.
 H. W. Evans, A. A. F. S.; Signal Corps, U. S. R.
 A. D. Fay, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. S. Ferriss, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. H. Finkelstein, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. J. Fisher, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 T. H. Fisher, U. S. Coast Artillery.
 W. F. Fogg, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. S. Foisie, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. E. B. Folsom, U. S. N. R.
 D. G. Foster, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. B. Frankel, Ft. Niagara.
 J. M. Franklin, Plattsburg.
 D. Fraser, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. C. Frazer, U. S. Marine Corps.
 E. A. Freeman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. F. Freer, A. A. F. S.
 E. V. French, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. W. Gardner, Plattsburg.
 W. H. Gardner, R. O. T. C.
 K. S. Gaston, A. A. F. S.
 L. E. Goldman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. L. Goodale, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. Gottlieb, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. A. Granovsky, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. C. Gratz, Med. O. R. C.
 H. B. Gray, Jr., Ft. McPherson.
 H. S. Gray, Y. M. C. A. army hut work.

- S. M. W. Gray, U. S. N. R.
 David Gregg, U. S. Coast Artillery.
 J. M. Gundry, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 J. R. Haley, U. S. N. R.
 E. P. Hamilton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. P. Hardy, U. S. N. R.
 G. deL. Harris, A. A. F. S.
 T. H. Harris, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
 T. W. Harris, Jr., U. S. Signal Corps.
 C. L. Harrison, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 F. D. Harrower, U. S. N. R.
 P. H. Hartley, U. S. N. R.
 H. H. Hawkins, A. A. F. S.
 M. A. Hawkins, U. S. N. R.
 A. H. Hayden, U. S. N. R. Radio School,
 Harvard.
 F. J. Heinz, Plattsburg.
 E. F. Henderson, U. S. N. R. Radio School,
 Harvard.
 C. W. Henry, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. S. Hewett, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. E. Hicks, U. S. N. R. F.
 F. A. Hill, 2d, U. S. N. R.
 A. E. Hinds, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 Nat. D. Hirsch, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. Hitchcock, U. S. N. R.
 C. M. Hollander, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 O. N. Hollis, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. M. Hollister, A. A. F. S.
 R. D. Holran, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 B. C. Hopper, A. A. F. S.
 Ralph Horween, U. S. N. R.
 *R. W. Hoskier, French Aviation Serv.;
 killed in action, April, 1917.
 J. F. Howe, A. A. F. S.
 J. L. Hubbard, Plattsburg.
 G. F. Hughes, studying aviation.
 F. R. Hulme, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. M. Hurxthal, hosp. serv.
 H. A. W. Huy, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 L. Jackson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Thacher Jenney, Aeronautical Training
 School, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 G. L. Johnson, Presidio.
 Edmund Jolles, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. D. Jones, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. D. Jordan, A. A. F. S.
 A. J. Keele, Plattsburg.
 H. G. M. Kelleher, Ft. Myer.
 W. J. Kelly, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 R. H. Kenyon, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. P. Kidder, Plattsburg.
 R. H. Kimball, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. C. King, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. F. King, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. W. Knauth, Mass. N. G.
 K. M. Knox, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 V. A. Kramer, Office of Surgeon General,
 War Dept., Washington.
 Edward Kuhn, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 B. Lancaster, Mass. Field Artillery.
 J. L. Lathrop, Morgan-Harjes Amb. Serv.;
 Plattsburg.
 John Lavalie, U. S. School of Mil. Aero-
 nautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 N. W. Lee, A. A. F. S.
 P. F. LeFevre, Madison Barracks.
 R. C. Leggett, Quartermaster Dept., U. S.
 Navy.
 G. E. Leighton, Amer. Embassy, Vienna.
 L. B. Leonard, U. S. N. R.
 A. S. Lewis, U. S. N. R.
 J. H. Lewis, A. A. F. S.
 W. S. Libbey, U. S. N. R. Radio School,
 Harvard.
 L. B. Liggett, U. S. N. R.
 P. I. Light, U. S. N. R.
 V. F. Likins, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Robert Littell, A. A. F. S.
 D. M. Little, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 R. D. Longyear, U. S. N. R.
 R. M. Loring, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. M. Lovett, Jr., Plattsburg.
 R. T. Lyford, Mass. Field Artillery.
 E. H. McCabe, U. S. N. R.
 J. J. McCarthy, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. N. McClure, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. T. MacDonald, U. S. N. R.
 A. E. MacDougall, A. A. F. S.
 D. M. McElwain, work under Com. on Mil.
 Affairs, Boston.
 A. B. MacGregor, Plattsburg.
 H. B. M. McGuire, Presidio.
 T. T. Mackie, A. A. F. S.
 K. L. MacLachlan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. D. McLean, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. C. MacVeagh, Plattsburg.
 F. O. Magie, Jr., Ft. Sheridan.
 Felix Mandelstam, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. W. Manning, U. S. A. (Ordnance Corps.)
 E. T. Marble, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. I. Matthews, Mass. Field Artillery.
 R. A. May, U. S. N. R.
 G. C. Means, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. B. Means, Plattsburg.
 H. M. Merrill, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. G. Metz, Presidio.
 M. D. Miller, Ft. Snelling.
 S. S. Mitchell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Hamilton Montgomery, U. S. N. R.
 D. L. Moody, U. S. N. R.
 J. C. B. Moore, A. A. F. S.
 R. L. Moore, Morgan-Harjes Amb. Serv.;
 U. S. Aviation Serv.
 William Moore, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. K. Moorhead, Plattsburg.
 J. S. Moran, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. M. Morgan, Mass. F. A.
 T. A. Morgan, Plattsburg.
 W. D. D. Morgan, U. S. N. R.
 W. O. Morgan, Ft. Sheridan.
 T. R. Morse, U. S. N. R.
 H. H. Mosher, Plattsburg.
 J. F. Mulcahey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. E. O. Munsell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. S. Murphy, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. J. Murray, U. S. N. R.
 Emanuel Nathan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Thacher Nelson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Bradford Norman, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 W. A. Norris, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. A. Norton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. H. Norweb, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 T. J. O'Connell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. J. O'Keefe, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. K. Olyphant, Jr., Plattsburg.
 Soren Ostegaard, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 I. Palache, Plattsburg.
 F. W. Palfrey, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 H. H. Parker, Harvard R. O. T. C.

- Dilwyn Parrish, Morgan-Harjes Ambulance Serv.
- Eben Parsons, Food Commission, Carroll County, N. H.
- C. G. Paulding, work under War Relief Com., Rockefeller Foundation.
- G. A. Percy, Mass. F. A.; U. S. Marine Corps.
- E. P. Perkins, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- W. W. Pinney, Plattsburg.
- R. P. Place, U. S. N. R.
- E. R. Plummer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- C. L. Poor, Jr., U. S. N. R.
- A. W. Pope, Jr., Plattsburg.
- R. W. Potter, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
- R. J. H. Powel, Jr., U. S. N. R.
- L. M. Pratt, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.
- C. T. Prindeville, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- W. L. Prosser, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- E. Pruyn, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- R. W. Pyle, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
- H. W. Quimby, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- H. M. Rand, U. S. N. R.
- F. E. Raymond, U. S. N. R.
- A. J. Redway, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- M. C. Rees, Plattsburg.
- C. P. Reynolds, Mass. Field Artillery.
- Casimir de Rham, Plattsburg.
- P. K. Rhineland, N. Y. N. G.
- P. N. Rhineland, A. A. F. S.
- D. W. Rich, A. A. F. S.
- D. L. Richardson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- I. W. M. Richardson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- William Richmond, Jr., Plattsburg.
- W. F. Robinson, Plattsburg.
- J. T. Rogers, U. S. N. R.
- D. W. Rowland, A. A. F. S.
- A. C. Rowley, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
- A. E. Rowse, Jr., U. S. N. R.
- E. F. Rowse, U. S. N. R.
- M. A. Rudman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- P. H. Russell, U. S. Signal Corps.
- W. H. Russell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- W. F. Savale, U. S. School of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
- B. W. Sayer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- R. C. Schimmel, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
- W. S. Schwab, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- D. T. Schwartz, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- C. B. Scofield, Plattsburg.
- R. C. Scott, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
- T. B. Scott, Jr., Plattsburg.
- S. P. Sears, U. S. N. R.
- C. S. Shaughnessy, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- H. Sherman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- H. G. Simonds, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
- R. H. Simpson, relief work in Belgium.
- H. G. Simonds, U. S. N. R.
- L. S. Simonds, U. S. N. R.
- H. H. Scheier, U. S. N. R.
- M. F. Smith, U. S. N. R.
- T. A. Smith, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- W. B. Snow, Jr., U. S. N. R.
- A. M. Sonnabend, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- William Southworth, reconstruction unit, Haverford College.
- W. W. Spencer, Plattsburg; aviation training at Mineola.
- Paul Squibb, A. A. F. S.
- H. N. Squires, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- F. C. Stetson, A. A. F. S.
- H. S. Steuer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- A. H. Stonestreet, clerical work, Dept. of Justice.
- J. R. Stuart, A. A. F. S.
- A. C. Sullivan, Y. M. C. A. work at Commonwealth Pier.
- W. E. Sullivan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- S. L. Switzer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- C. W. Taintor, 2d, A. A. F. S.
- A. B. Talbot, U. S. N. (Aviation.)
- T. S. Talbot, U. S. N. R.
- Hooker Talcott, U. S. N. R.
- J. S. Taylor, A. A. F. S.
- Moseley Taylor, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
- Murray Taylor, N. Y. N. G.
- Richard Temple, A. A. F. S.
- V. E. Tenney, O. R. C.
- Jacob Tepper, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
- H. H. Tewksbury, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
- T. C. Thacher, Jr., Plattsburg.
- R. D. Thery, U. S. N. R. F.
- H. L. Thomas, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- C. T. Thompson, U. S. N. R.
- George Tiffany, Mass. Cavalry.
- C. W. Timpson, Plattsburg.
- W. C. Tirrell, U. S. N. R.
- Paul Tison, Morgan-Harjes Amb. Serv.
- F. B. Todd, Plattsburg.
- G. Townsend, U. S. Marine Corps.
- Prescott Townsend, U. S. N. R.
- S. B. Toye, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- B. C. Tucker, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
- R. S. Tucker, Harvard R. O. T. C.; U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
- R. S. Tufts, U. S. Naval Reserve Radio School, Harvard.
- W. W. Van der Wolk, aviation training.
- V. H. Vaughan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- H. R. Walcott, U. S. N. R.
- H. S. Walker, U. S. N. R.
- C. L. Waddell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- E. H. Walker, U. S. N. R.
- J. H. Ward, U. S. N. R.
- E. R. Weinberg, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- A. D. Weld, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- J. L. Weld, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- Bennett Wells, A. A. F. S.
- Frederick West, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- T. A. West, U. S. N.
- L. A. Wheeler, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- W. H. Wheeler, Jr., A. A. F. S.; U. S. N. R.
- C. H. White, U. S. N. R.
- G. C. White, Ft. Myer.
- W. S. Whiting, Plattsburg.
- R. U. Whitney, Plattsburg.
- E. C. Whittemore, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- Elisha Whittlesey, A. A. F. S.
- J. E. Wholean, Plattsburg.
- G. G. Whytlaw, A. A. F. S.
- Morrill Wiggin, Plattsburg.
- G. C. Wilkins, Plattsburg.
- P. A. Wilks, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- V. H. Willard, Harvard R. O. T. C.
- Bertram Williams, A. A. F. S.; aviation training.
- W. F. Williams, Jr., Plattsburg.
- J. P. Wills, munition work.
- H. C. Winans, Plattsburg.
- R. C. Winton, Plattsburg.

H. C. Wiswell, A. A. F. S.
 E. Wolf, U. S. Naval Radio School, Harvard.
 D. O. Woodbury, U. S. N. R.
 Cyril Wyche, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. Young, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. H. Zach, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. F. Zartman, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.

Graduate School of Business Administration.

J. S. Armstrong, Plattsburg.
 R. B. Bleecker, Plattsburg.
 W. T. Brown, U. S. N. R.
 C. J. Cadle, Plattsburg.
 W. W. Capron, munition work.
 P. L. Carret, aviation training.
 Augustus Coburn, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Maynard Craig, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. G. Crisp, U. S. N.
 R. L. Cudd, Plattsburg.
 L. L. Davidson, U. S. N. R.
 E. A. Donnan, aviation training.
 H. F. Flynn, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. J. Folks, Ft. Riley.
 H. C. Fowler, Ft. Myer.
 L. A. Hamilton, Plattsburg.
 A. F. Head, Plattsburg.
 E. S. Hollen, work in Amer. Amb. Hosp., France.
 W. Horton, Madison Barracks.
 J. D. Hughes, Worcester (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce.
 T. R. Jones, U. S. A. (Ordnance Dept.)
 M. Libby, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. C. Loucks, Presidio.
 W. D. Malone, munition work.
 F. Y. Presley, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.
 F. S. Peterson, Presidio.
 E. F. Reichmuth, Ft. Sheridan.
 R. J. Simmons, U. S. N. R.
 H. R. Sullivan, Madison Barracks.
 H. C. Teasdel, Plattsburg.
 J. H. Van Brunt, Jr., Plattsburg.
 P. C. Winner, Ft. Myer.
 S. J. Zeigler, Jr., U. S. N.

Law School.

D. T. Akins, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 P. H. Arthur, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 F. X. Atkinson, Plattsburg.
 R. McC. Andrews, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. A. Barber, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. R. Barker, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Percy Bloch, work under Council of Nat. Defense.
 W. Booth, Ft. Niagara.
 O. T. Bradley, Ft. McPherson.
 W. A. Breckinridge, Ft. Snelling.
 C. J. Brennan, Plattsburg.
 H. L. Bruce, Camp Funston.
 S. M. Bryan, Ft. Snelling.
 Sidney Clifford, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. Cody, Ft. McPherson.
 R. H. Coleman, U. S. N. R.
 J. T. Cross, Madison Barracks.
 W. J. Curtis, U. S. N. R.
 M. H. Davis, Plattsburg.
 E. J. Fountain, Jr., Plattsburg.
 P. C. Gilson, Plattsburg.
 C. E. Glock, Ft. Niagara.
 J. R. Haire, U. S. N. R.
 E. H. Hammond, Ft. Myer.

C. R. Hardin, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. B. Hastings, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. M. Hay, Presidio.
 J. H. Hoffman, Presidio.
 J. D. Hogarth, Plattsburg.
 McPherson Holt, Ft. Sheridan.
 F. B. Hubachek, A. A. F. S.
 J. S. Hunt, Plattsburg.
 C. B. Hunter, Ft. Sheridan.
 A. B. Husband, Plattsburg.
 R. T. King, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. Kunkel, Jr., Ft. Niagara.
 A. H. Lane, Leon Springs.
 J. J. Laughlin, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 B. Longstreth, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. E. MacAllister, Ft. Sheridan.
 R. W. Macmillan, Madison Barracks.
 F. A. MacNamee, Jr., Mass. Field Artillery.
 M. W. Martin, Ft. McPherson.
 W. L. Maxwell, Plattsburg.
 H. C. McAllister, Plattsburg.
 R. E. MacAllister, Ft. Sheridan.
 W. J. McBride, Ft. Niagara.
 R. B. McCulloch, Ft. Logan H. Roots.
 A. E. McGrath, Plattsburg.
 R. C. McKay, Plattsburg.
 J. A. McNamara, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 N. C. Mendes, Plattsburg.
 S. Mitchell, Ft. McPherson.
 L. E. Morris, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 T. W. Morris, Leon Springs.
 J. H. Nolan, U. S. N. R.
 J. D. Peeler, Ft. McPherson.
 R. H. Putnam, Ft. Snelling.
 W. A. Ridgway, Ft. Riley.
 H. E. Ritchie, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 A. B. Royce, Ft. McPherson.
 William Sheffield, Plattsburg.
 G. L. Smith, Madison Barracks.
 P. S. Smith, Plattsburg.
 W. L. Spencer, A. A. F. S.
 W. M. Smith, Ft. Logan H. Roots.
 C. S. Stone, Plattsburg.
 A. B. Stoney, U. S. N.
 J. D. Van Cott, Plattsburg.
 D. B. Van Hollen, U. S. N. R.
 H. B. Walcott, Plattsburg.
 I. J. Warner, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. M. Weinberg, U. S. N. R.

Medical School.

R. R. Sattler, Harv. Surg. Unit.
 W. C. Sheffield, Amer. Red Cross Sanitary Com., Serbia.

Dental School.

E. R. Bolinder, Base Hosp. No. 39, U. S. A.
 R. M. King, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 S. S. Leather, Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 R. G. Rae, Base Hosp. No. 39, U. S. A.
 H. C. Robinson, Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.
 H. E. Tingley, Base Hosp. No. 7, U. S. A.

1919.

College.

B. F. D. Adams, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. B. Adams, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. M. Akin, U. S. N. R.
 Harold Alberts, A. A. F. S.
 J. J. Albright, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. W. Alexander, Harvard R. O. T. C.

- P. Allen, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. W. Allport, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. Ames, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. Anspach, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. P. Anthony, U. S. Coast Patrol.
 W. C. Balcock, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Bartlett Bacon, U. S. School of Mil. Aero-
 nautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 W. B. Bacon, aviation training.
 M. P. Bail, Plattsburg.
 M. H. Bailey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 N. C. Baker, U. S. N. R.
 R. K. Baker, Amer. Red Cross.
 P. Batchelder, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. C. Barclay, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 T. T. Barstow, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. J. Bascom, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. C. Bassett, Jr., U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 G. L. Batchelder, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 V. N. H. Bates, U. S. N. R.
 J. A. Beaman, U. S. N. R.
 D. H. Bell, U. S. N. R.
 P. H. Berryman, Harvard R. O. T. C.; Amer.
 Red Cross.
 J. J. Bertschmann, U. S. N. R.
 F. E. Billings, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. W. Birch, A. A. F. S.
 R. R. Bishop, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. Blum, U. S. N. R.
 D. S. Bond, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Joseph Bower, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. B. Bradley, U. S. N. R.
 A. D. Brewer, aviation, Akron, O.
 E. S. Brewer, aviation training at Pensacola.
 Hugh Bridgman, A. A. F. S.
 A. H. Bright, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. S. Bromwell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. H. Brooks, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. A. Brownell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. P. Bryan, A. A. F. S.
 Eldridge Buckingham, U. S. N. R. (Wire-
 less.)
 R. L. Buell, A. A. F. S.
 A. J. Bulger, U. S. N. R.
 A. C. Burnham, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.;
 U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 S. Burnham, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. L. Burrill, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. J. Caffrey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. G. Cammann, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. R. Campbell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. Canfield, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. D. Carscallen, U. S. N. R.
 F. P. Champ, Food Administration, Wash-
 ington.
 W. C. Chanler, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Conrad Chapman, U. S. N. R.
 H. S. Chase, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Jacob Cimerblatt, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. S. Clapp, U. S. N. R. F.
 W. C. Clark, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. C. Clement, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. Cobb, U. S. N. R.
 J. J. Cochran, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. S. Codman, Jr., Plattsburg.
 A. G. Cohen, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. A. Cohen, work in tent factory.
 W. N. Colson, Ft. Des Moines.
 C. W. Cook, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Roger Coolidge, aviation training.
 E. S. Couch, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. J. Coutler, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Malcolm Cowley, A. A. F. S.
 *H. B. Craig, A. A. F. S.; killed by shell near
 Mort Homme, July 17, 1917.
 J. R. Craig, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 Joshua Crane, Jr., Naval Air Station, Squant-
 um.
 L. Crosscup, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. W. H. Cummins, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. B. Cummings, Mass. Cavalry.
 R. A. Cunningham, A. A. F. S.
 C. C. Curtis, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. H. F. Dailey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. E. Daly, U. S. A. Amb. Serv.
 E. M. Darling, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. W. Dean, U. S. N. R.
 Lawrence Dennis, Plattsburg.
 J. K. Desmond, A. A. F. S.; Harvard R. O.
 T. C.
 W. Dexter, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. E. Dickerman, A. A. F. S.
 F. C. Dimond, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. A. Drake, Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 C. M. Draper, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. S. Dunbar, A. A. F. S.
 Sherburne Eaton, A. A. F. S.
 F. W. Ecker, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. P. Edwards, U. S. N. R.
 C. A. Elliott, A. A. F. S.
 P. B. Elliott, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Robert Elman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. W. Emery, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. H. Emery, A. A. F. S.; U. S. N. R.
 R. S. Emmet, Amer. Red Cross.
 T. H. Enwright, U. S. N. R.
 F. B. Faxon, U. S. N. R.
 A. F. Fay, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. Fechheimer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. J. Feigl, Plattsburg.
 W. B. Felton, U. S. N. R.
 A. M. Firing, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. C. Fishback, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. H. Fisher, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. H. Fiske, 3d, A. A. F. S.
 Haley Fiske, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 W. A. Flagg, U. S. N. R.
 E. L. Florance, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. C. Flower, U. S. Naval Air Station,
 Squantum.
 G. D. Flynn, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 O. F. Flynn, U. S. N. R.
 G. R. Foley, A. A. F. S.
 C. M. Fosgate, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. R. Foxcroft, U. S. N. R.
 A. S. Francis, U. S. N. R.
 J. D. Francis, aviation training.
 J. M. Frary, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. A. Freeman, Jr., U. S. N. R.; U. S. School
 of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
 S. A. Freeman, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 T. L. Freeman, Plattsburg.
 A. W. French, Mass. Engineers.
 A. R. Frey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. P. Furber, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. F. Fuller, Aero. Station, Newport News.
 C. P. Fuller, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. H. Gardiner, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. K. Garrison, U. S. N. R.
 W. Gaston, U. S. Naval Air Station, Squantum.

- B. B. Gauld, A. A. F. S.
 E. R. Gay, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. S. Gaynor, U. S. Signal Corps.
 M. M. Goodhue, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. W. Grady, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. J. Gray, U. S. N. R.
 M. M. Green, U. S. Coast Patrol.
 J. M. Greene, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. W. Greenough, work in aeroplane factory.
 H. B. Griffiths, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. E. Gross, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. F. Guild, Plattsburg.
 S. Gutowski, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. A. Hagar, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. H. Hall, Jr., Plattsburg.
 S. H. Hall, U. S. A. Amb. Serv.
 John Hammond, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 N. L. Harris, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. D. Hart, Plattsburg.
 W. B. Harvey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. W. Hatch, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. Hauptman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 T. J. Healy, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 William Herbits, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. A. Hill, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 N. P. Hill, Ft. Riley.
 F. W. Hobbs, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 W. A. Hochheim, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. E. Hodges, Jr., U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 H. H. Holliday, Signal Corps, U. S. R.
 J. L. Holman, Ft. Snelling.
 F. W. Holmes, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. G. Hooke, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 T. T. Hoopes, U. S. Naval Air Station,
 Quantum.
 J. B. Hopkins, U. S. N. R.
 P. N. Horne, U. S. N. R.
 A. R. Howe, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 J. B. Hoyt, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 E. L. Hubbard, U. S. N. R.
 Gorham Hubbard, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 W. C. Hubbard, Plattsburg.
 D. B. Hull, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. L. Hulsizer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. Hunt, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. D. Hutchinson, A. A. F. S.
 C. B. Irving, U. S. N. R.
 R. E. Jackson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 B. A. Jenkins, U. S. Naval Flying Corps.
 R. B. Jenkins, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. F. Jewett, U. S. N. R.
 L. P. Jones, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. J. Kelleher, A. A. F. S.
 S. J. A. Kelley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. H. Kelton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. P. Kendall, A. A. F. S.
 N. H. Kerr, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. D. Kettelle, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. Knoblock, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. N. Ladensack, U. S. Naval Radio Sch.,
 Harvard.
 D. S. Laird, Canadian Forces in France.
 N. M. Lang, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 K. H. Lanouette, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. T. Lawrence, U. S. Signal Corps.
 M. W. Lee, U. S. N. R.
 J. L. Leighton, U. S. N. R.
 H. B. Leith, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. H. Leonard, Plattsburg.
 W. S. Levenson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 K. Lewis, Amer. Red Cross.
 L. B. Liggett, U. S. N. R.
 D. B. Lincoln, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. L. Lincoln, 2d, U. S. N. R.
 Royal Little, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. McA. Lloyd, A. A. F. S.
 W. E. Loring, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. D. Love, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. E. Lucas, U. S. N. R.
 J. G. F. Lynch, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. J. Mack, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Charles MacVeagh, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 G. A. Madigan, A. A. F. S.
 H. I. Magoun, U. S. A. Amb. Serv.
 S. C. Mahan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. D. Manson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. R. Martin, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. T. Martin, Mass. Field Artillery.
 M. M. Martin, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. W. Mayo, Plattsburg.
 F. B. McConaughy, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. P. McElroy, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. K. McKittrick, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. W. McLeod, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Barroll McNear, A. A. F. S.
 R. C. Merriam, Plattsburg.
 Kenneth Merrick, A. A. F. S.
 J. L. Merrill, U. S. N. R.
 P. R. Meyer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. H. Mitchell, U. S. Aviation Serv.
 Newton Monk, U. S. Signal Corps.
 C. A. Morse, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. D. Morse, U. S. Naval Air Station, Squam-
 tum.
 E. P. Motley, U. S. N. R.
 F. P. Mulhauser, A. A. F. S.
 Henry Munroe, Amer. Red Cross.
 C. D. Murray, Aviation Training Camp, New-
 port News.
 J. S. Myers, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. E. Neal, U. S. Signal Corps.
 A. R. Nelson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. I. Nesson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Lloyd Nichols, U. S. N. R.
 F. L. E. Nosworthy, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 J. F. Noxon, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. B. Null, Ft. Des Moines.
 W. R. Odell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. W. O'Neill, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. M. Parker, Plattsburg.
 F. Parkman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. M. Parmelee, A. A. F. S.
 J. R. Parsons, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. C. Partridge, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. A. Patterson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. A. Patterson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. C. Pearson, U. S. N. R.
 H. H. Pell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. H. Pendleton, Plattsburg.
 Arthur Perkins, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. D. Perkins, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. H. Peters, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Morris Phinney, U. S. N. R.
 John Pickering, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 H. P. Pierce, A. A. F. S.
 R. Pierce, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. M. Pinkus, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 Roderick Pirnie, Madison Barracks.
 William Platt, U. S. N. R.
 Warwick Potter, Plattsburg.

- Jerome Preston, A. A. F. S.
 R. E. Quinby, U. S. N. R.
 J. H. Quinn, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. Quint, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. H. Quirin, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. C. Rand, U. S. N. R.
 C. C. Ryan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Duncan Read, U. S. N. Air Camp.
 F. W. Rice, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 V. L. Rich, A. A. F. S.
 C. R. Richards, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 L. Richardson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. M. Rinehart, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. S. Ritchie, Ft. Myer.
 G. W. Robinson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Powell Robinson, A. A. F. S.
 Horatio Rogers, Mass. Field Artillery.
 M. A. Rogers, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. J. Romieux, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 William Roos, U. S. A. Amb. Serv.
 Quentin Roosevelt, Aviation Section, U. S. A.
 Signal Reserve Corps.
 H. W. Rose, U. S. N. R.
 J. Rothschild, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. S. Russell, A. A. F. S.
 J. F. Ryan, A. A. F. S.
 F. C. Schley, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 H. T. Sears, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 T. T. Seelye, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 M. A. Shattuck, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Q. A. Shaw, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. D. Sheehan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. W. Shepard, A. A. F. S.
 Robinson Shepard, U. S. Signal Corps.
 E. S. Sherman, U. S. N. R.
 C. I. Silin, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 E. A. Simpson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. W. Smith, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. R. Speare, Plattsburg.
 M. S. Stearns, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 Ames Stevens, U. S. N. R.
 S. H. Stevens, A. A. F. S.
 W. B. Stevens, A. A. F. S.
 C. N. Stone, U. S. N. R.
 T. L. Storer, Mass. Field Artillery.
 R. E. Strawbridge, Jr., Ft. Niagara.
 A. LaF. Strehlke, U. S. A. Amb. Serv.
 G. L. Strehlke, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. E. Sullivan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 B. N. Suravitz, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. S. Swan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. A. Talbot, U. S. N. R.
 Roberts Tapley, Plattsburg.
 M. A. Taylor, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. E. Thayer, Plattsburg.
 B. E. Thomas, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. G. Thomson, U. S. Signal Corps.
 Augustus Thorndike, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 B. W. Thoron, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. W. Torrey, U. S. N. R.
 W. S. Thurber, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. H. Tilghman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. L. Tildsley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. C. Tingey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Gerald Towle, Plattsburg.
 B. H. Tracy, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 F. M. Trainer, Mass. N. G.
 A. F. Tribble, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. H. Turnbull, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. C. Turner, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. B. Varnum, A. A. F. S.
 Neal Wainwright, A. A. F. S.
 O. S. Wagner, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. H. Wales, munition work.
 M. B. Walker, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. M. Warburg, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Langford Warren, U. S. N. R.
 A. C. Watson, Plattsburg.
 L. H. Weil, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 B. L. Wells, U. S. N. R.
 H. K. White, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 R. T. Whitehouse, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 K. R. Whitmarsh, N. Y. N. G.
 T. G. Wilder, Plattsburg.
 S. A. Wilkinson, Jr., U. S. Signal Corps.
 S. H. Wirt, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 N. S. Wolff, Plattsburg.
 A. S. Wonson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. B. Woods, French Aviation Serv.
 E. W. Woodward, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Thomas Worcester, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. S. Wortley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. P. Wright, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Saul Yesner, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. Zach, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. F. Zukoski, Harvard R. O. T. C.

Law School.

- F. H. All, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 J. M. Arnof, Ft. Logan H. Roots.
 King Alexander, Plattsburg.
 J. M. Baker, Ft. Sheridan.
 C. Banigan, Plattsburg.
 R. Beale, Presidio.
 E. K. Bennett, Ft. McPherson.
 A. F. Bickford, Plattsburg.
 U. U. Blalock, Ft. Sheridan.
 G. R. Blodgett, Plattsburg.
 W. J. Booher, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 G. L. Callahan, Plattsburg.
 J. C. Carroll, Plattsburg.
 A. L. Cleveland, Plattsburg.
 B. M. Compton, Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 E. F. Cress, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. H. Cullinan, Quartermaster, U. S. Navy.
 J. C. Cutrer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. C. Dean, Ft. Snelling.
 E. P. Donahue, Plattsburg.
 R. M. Edens, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 George Faunce, Ft. Niagara.
 F. H. W. Frey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. B. Frost, Plattsburg.
 E. R. Fretz, Plattsburg.
 C. C. Gammons, Plattsburg.
 A. W. Gentner, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 R. S. Gillett, Plattsburg.
 M. Ginsburg, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Hyme Goldfus, Ft. Snelling.
 D. G. Graham, Ft. Snelling.
 W. A. Graham, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. B. Grayson, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 A. W. Harbison, Plattsburg.
 G. K. Hendrick, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. C. Hill, Ft. Sheridan.
 H. M. Hiller, Ft. Riley.
 Clyde Holley, U. S. N.
 E. R. Hughes, Ft. Snelling.
 S. M. Isaacs, Ohio N. G.
 B. H. Jester, Leon Springs.
 M. H. Jones, Ft. Niagara.
 H. D. Kendrick, Plattsburg.

H. H. Kennedy, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Hugh Knowlton, Plattsburg.
 D. H. Kunkel, Ft. Niagara.
 G. A. Lake, Plattsburg.
 H. W. Lark, Ft. Snelling.
 R. E. Lee, Plattsburg.
 G. K. Livermore, Plattsburg.
 John Marshall, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harrison.
 J. S. McCloy, Plattsburg.
 L. A. Mullen, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. L. Mulling, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 E. A. Niles, aviation training.
 T. B. Null, U. S. N. R.
 G. A. Ogilvie, Plattsburg.
 E. K. Overstreet, Ft. McPherson.
 P. B. Patton, Plattsburg.
 H. O. Perry, Plattsburg.
 E. F. Reser, Ft. Riley.
 C. C. Rinehart, Ft. McPherson.
 J. C. Rivers, aviation training.
 F. J. Roche, aviation training.
 R. L. Rush, Ft. Riley.
 Bennett Sanderson, Plattsburg.
 C. P. Smith, Madison Barracks.
 Max Spelke, U. S. N. R.
 P. G. Stoehr, Ft. Sheridan.
 V. A. Sturm, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. S. Tippetts, Plattsburg.
 Lamar Tooze, Plattsburg.
 Leslie O. Tooze, Presidio.
 F. C. Urbanowicz, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. H. Vincent, Plattsburg.
 L. Walsh, Madison Barracks.
 J. M. White, Ft. McPherson.
 J. A. Wickham, Plattsburg.
 Daniel Willard, Ft. Myer.
 E. T. Willson, Plattsburg.
 L. W. Wishard, Presidio.
 C. A. Wolfe, Plattsburg.
 E. P. Wright, U. S. N. R.

Dental School.

M. W. Banton, U. S. A. (Railway-engineers.)
 Mario Morera, Base Hosp. No. 6, U. S. A.

1920.

College.

T. S. Abbot, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 N. A. Aldrich, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 T. G. Ames, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. M. Anderson, U. S. N. R.
 A. E. Angier, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. O. Apthorp, U. S. N. R.
 A. Aspinwall, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. R. Austin, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. A. Bacon, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. Baker, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. H. Baldwin, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. C. Barr, Mass. Field Artillery.
 F. D. Beard, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 K. A. Beatty, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. W. Beilenson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. P. Belknap, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. P. Bell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. D. Bigelow, recruiting, Mass. Engineers.
 B. S. Blanchard, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 P. W. Bolster, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. C. Bolton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. H. Bowen, U. S. N. R.
 W. G. Brocker, Plattsburg.

H. W. Broughton, Jr., A. A. F. S.
 C. W. Brown, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 T. M. Brown, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. E. Bruce, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. Buffington, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. K. Bullard, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. A. Burden, Jr., U. S. Coast Patrol.
 T. J. Burke, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. P. Burr, U. S. N. R.
 Alan Burroughs, U. S. N. R.
 R. W. Burton, Presidio.
 A. S. Carhart, U. S. N. R.
 W. H. Cary, U. S. Signal Corps.
 John Caswell, Jr., Mass. Engineers.
 R. B. Choate, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. C. Church, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 A. A. Claflin, Jr., Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 W. W. Claflin, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. C. Clark, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. F. Clark, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Richard S. Clark, Plattsburg.
 E. M. Clarke, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. R. Clements, U. S. Naval Air Station,
 Squantum.
 Bruce Cleveland, A. A. F. S.
 W. H. Coburn, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Tallmadge Conover, U. S. N. R.
 J. G. Coolidge, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. R. Corcoran, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. H. Corning, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. H. Coster, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Foster Consens, Mass. Field Artillery.
 H. B. Cox, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 K. H. Craigie, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 George Crompton, Jr., U. S. N. (Aviation.)
 M. J. Curran, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. B. Curry, A. A. F. S.
 R. A. Curtis, A. A. F. S.
 G. W. Daly, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 B. H. Damon, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. F. Davidson, U. S. N. R.
 I. M. Daniels, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 L. B. Davis, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. H. Dean, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. J. Dempsey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. A. Dennison, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. H. Dill, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. J. Donaldson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. F. Donovan, aviation training.
 W. A. Duer, U. S. Signal Corps.
 R. G. Ellinger, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. N. Elton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. J. Emery, U. S. N. R.
 R. W. Emmons, 3d, U. S. N. R.
 L. B. Evans, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. W. Fabian, U. S. N. R.
 Donald Falvey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. S. Fay, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 B. S. Field, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. K. Fisher, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Redington Fiske, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 J. C. S. Fleming, Food Administration, Wash-
 ington.
 D. W. Flynn, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. L. Follansbee, U. S. N. R.
 L. L. Foley, Mass. Field Artillery.
 T. E. Francis, U. S. N. R.
 A. B. Frenning, A. A. F. S.
 Samuel Frothingham, Jr., U. S. Coast Patrol.
 T. H. Gammack, Harvard R. O. T. C.

- G. G. Garceau, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. W. Geary, Jr., U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 H. F. Gibbs, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Colgate Gilbert, U. S. N. R.
 L. S. Gleason, Mass. Field Artillery.
 J. R. Goodnow, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. H. Goodwin, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. M. Graves, aviation training.
 Abraham Green, hospital service under Red Cross.
 R. A. Griswold, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 S. A. Gross, work in aeroplane factory.
 T. P. Grosvenor, U. S. Naval Air Station, Squantum.
 Bartlett Guild, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. G. Hadley, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 E. F. Hafer, Mass. Field Artillery.
 L. Hagerman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. P. Hallowell, 2d, U. S. N. R.
 H. J. Hamerslag, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. M. Hamilton, U. S. Secret Service.
 E. F. Harden, U. S. N. R. Radio School, Harvard.
 Thacher Harden, U. S. Naval Reserve Radio School, Harvard.
 C. P. Harris, U. S. Signal Corps.
 H. W. Harris, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. K. Hartley, A. A. F. S.
 J. B. Hatton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. C. Hawkins, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Marston Heard, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. Heard, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. W. Helm, U. S. N. R.
 R. W. Hersey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. S. Higgins, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. W. Higgins, Signal Corps, U. S. R.
 A. T. Hill, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 John Hitchcock, U. S. N. R.
 E. S. Hobbs, Mass. F. A.
 J. A. Hodder, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 T. M. Hodgess, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 D. Holbrook, U. S. Naval Radio School, Harvard.
 T. G. Holcombe, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. H. Holladay, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. P. Hollander, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. B. Horowitz, U. S. Coast Artillery.
 Arnold Horween, U. S. N. R.
 D. F. Houston, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 R. B. Hovey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. S. Howard, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. H. P. Howard, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 C. T. Jackson, U. S. N. R.
 W. A. Jaffar, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 P. E. James, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. C. Johnson, 2d, U. S. N. R.
 F. D. Johnson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. I. Johnson, Mass. Field Artillery.
 H. L. Johnson, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 S. H. Johnson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. W. Johnson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. E. Jones, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. M. Keyser, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. A. Kiggen, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. E. Kimball, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. G. King, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. M. Kinney, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. E. Kirk, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. E. Kunhardt, Mass. Field Artillery.
 R. C. Ladd, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Christopher La Farge, special police, U. S. Marines, N. Y. City.
 H. S. Lake, U. S. N. R.
 J. H. Lambert, A. A. F. S.
 R. A. Lancaster, U. S. N. R.
 Lauriat Lane, A. A. F. S.
 R. C. Langdon, Rhode Island Coast Artillery.
 L. C. Laughlin, U. S. N. R.
 F. C. Lawrence, A. A. F. S.
 M. W. Lawton, manufacturing diving apparatus.
 M. S. LeBaron, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. F. Lee, U. S. N. R.
 E. N. Leonard, U. S. N. R.
 Hyman Levin, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 B. Lewis, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. I. Lindsey, Mass. Field Artillery.
 A. F. Lippitt, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. W. Lippitt, Jr., Rhode Island N. G.
 J. R. Litchfield, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 Goodhue Livingston, transportation work in Europe.
 W. J. Louderback, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. Lovering, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. W. Lowes, A. A. F. S.
 P. C. Loyd, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 K. E. Luttrupp, U. S. N. R.
 K. Lyons, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. W. Macdonough, U. S. N. R.
 F. M. MacDuffie, Mass. F. A.
 J. Z. Machado, A. A. F. S.
 V. E. Macy, Jr., A. A. F. S.; Norton-Harjes Amb. Serv.
 W. F. Manley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. K. Marsh, U. S. N. R. (Aviation.)
 L. K. Marshall, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. S. Mason, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. A. McCouch, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. V. McEldowney, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. G. McGillen, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. C. S. McKittrick, U. S. Secret Service.
 F. A. McNamara, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Cyril McNear, Presidio.
 C. Mellen, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. P. Moore, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 G. M. Morrison, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. H. Morse, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 K. Morse, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 B. Morton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. L. Müller, U. S. N. R.
 C. H. Munsell, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. P. Murray, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Henry Nash, U. S. N. R.
 R. P. Nason, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. G. Nathan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. B. Nathan, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. C. Newton, U. S. N. R.
 J. A. Noble, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 John Nolen, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. J. Norton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. A. Nordhoff, aviation training.
 J. W. Oenslager, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. Otis, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. W. Ozias, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Stephen Paine, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. Palmer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. W. Patterson, A. A. F. S.
 E. W. Pavenstedt, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 R. G. Payne, U. S. N. R.
 A. L. Peirson, Harvard R. O. T. C.

F. P. Perkins, A. A. F. S.
 L. A. Perkins, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 John Perrin, U. S. N. R.
 R. A. Perry, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. S. Pinkham, U. S. N. R.
 R. L. Place, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. B. Plumer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. O. Porter, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. L. Putnam, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. B. Quintana, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 I. S. Randall, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. Rantoul, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. B. Read, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. A. Reed, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 Phil Remington, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Charlton Reynnders, U. S. N. R.
 J. B. Richards, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 L. T. Ritchie, Mass. Field Artillery.
 J. M. Roberts, U. S. N. R.
 A. A. Robey, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. C. Robinson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 S. S. Robinson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. L. Rochester, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. B. Rogers, Jr., Mass. Field Artillery.
 D. C. Rose, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. Rublee, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Richard Saltonstall, U. S. N. R.
 L. B. Sanderson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. D. Schurz, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. C. Seager, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. D. Seely, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Sumner Sewall, A. A. F. S.
 F. P. Shepard, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. Shepley, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. C. Sherman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. T. Siebert, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. G. Smith, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Earl Smith, Mass. Field Artillery.
 O. V. P. Smith, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Kitchell Snow, A. A. F. S.
 R. H. Snow, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. V. Spalding, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. T. B. Spalding, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. G. Spencer, A. A. F. S.
 C. R. Steedman, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. S. W. Steuer, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. E. Stevenson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. O. Stocker, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. G. Stone, U. S. N. R.
 S. M. Strecker, U. S. N. R.
 G. B. Stuart, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. Stubbs, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. Teplow, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. K. Thomas, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Randall Thompson, U. S. N. R.
 Charles Thorndike, U. S. N. R.
 W. G. Thorpe, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. Tilton, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. P. Treanor, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. G. Trevor, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 G. E. Turnure, Jr., French Aviation Corps.
 P. D. VanAnda, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. L. VanBergen, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. B. VanFleet, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 M. W. Vaughan, Ft. Oglethorpe.
 E. Walker, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 N. S. Walker, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 A. H. Walsh, U. S. N. R.
 H. C. Ward, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 P. C. Washburn, U. S. N. R.

Slater Washburn, Mass. N. G.
 G. F. Wason, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. H. Watson, U. S. N. R.
 G. S. Weld, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 L. M. Weld, U. S. N. R.
 H. O. Wendt, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. L. Westcott, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 W. M. West, U. S. Naval Air Station, Squantum.
 B. C. Wheeler, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 J. B. Wheelwright, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Duane Calef White, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 Donald Greeley White, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 N. H. White, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 R. L. White, U. S. N. R.
 H. L. Whitney, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 R. F. Wiley, U. S. N. R.
 F. W. Willett, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 F. F. Williams, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 H. L. Williams, A. A. F. S.
 H. M. Williams, Jr., Harvard R. O. T. C.; Mass. Engineers.
 I. J. Williams, Jr., ammunition truck driver, French Army.
 B. F. Wilson, U. S. N. R.
 C. L. Wilson, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. L. Withington, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. B. Witte, U. S. N. R.
 J. B. Wolverton, A. A. F. S.; Dept. of Justice.
 O. C. Wood, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 T. S. Woods, Jr., U. S. N. R.
 C. W. Wooldredge, U. S. N. R.
 G. S. Worcester, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 C. E. Works, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 D. H. Worrall, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 G. L. Wrenn, 2d, Plattsburg.
 W. F. Wright, Mass. Field Artillery.
 S. B. Young, U. S. Naval Reserve Radio School, Harvard.

College—Unclassified.

C. A. Amsden, A. A. F. S.
 E. J. Fitzgibbon, Plattsburg.
 W. S. George, U. S. A. Amb. Corps.
 W. H. Lillie, A. A. F. S.
 C. W. Lockwood, U. S. N. R.
 W. W. Putnam, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 A. R. Worthen, Harvard R. O. T. C.

Teaching Staff.

Louis Allard, Ass't Prof. of French, Interpreter, British Hospital.
 C. L. Alsberg, Instr. in Biological Chemistry, '05-'08, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 Fernand Baldensperger, Visiting Prof. '13-'14, French Army.
 A. S. Begg, Dean of the Grad. Sch. of Medicine, Med. Reserve Corps.
 *A. M. Cleghorn, Ass't in Physiology '08-'00, Royal Army Medical Corps; died at Branshott, Eng., Mar. 20, 1916.
 W. J. Cunningham, Prof. of Transportation; Sub-com., Council of National Defense.
 E. J. A. Duquesne, Prof. Architectural Design, Red Cross work in Paris.
 E. M. East, Prof. Plant Morphology, Sub-com., Nat. Research Council.
 D. L. Edsall, Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Med. Reserve Corps.

T. W. Ely, Ass't in Pediatrics, Med. Reserve Corps.
 Leroy U. Gardner, Instr. in Pathology, Med. Reserve Corps.
 E. F. Gay, Dean of Graduate School of Bus. Administration. Commercial Economy Board.
 D. A. Haller, Teaching Fellow in Medicine Med. Reserve Corps.
 W. L. Hart, Instr. in Math., Ft. Sheridan.
 G. W. Holmes, Ass't, Harv. Med. Sch., Med. Reserve Corps.
 S. A. Hopkins, Instr. Harv. Dental Sch. '06-'09; Harv. Surg. Unit.
 G. Horrax, Alumni Ass't in Surgery, Med. Reserve Corps.
 Reid Hunt, Prof. of Pharmacology, Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 R. M. Johnston, Ass't Prof. of Mod. Hist., Harvard Com. on Mil. Affairs; Mil. Efficiency Asso.
 H. B. Loder, Instr. Harv. Med. Sch., Med. Reserve Corps.
 Alfred Luger, Assistant, Harv. Med. Sch. '13-'14. Med. Corps, Austrian Army.
 Prof. L. S. Marks, Prof. of Mechanical Engineering, development of aeroplane engines, Bureau of Standards.

L. J. A. Mercier, Instructor in French, interpreter, France.
 C. Palache, Prof. of Mineralogy, Instructor, Harvard R. O. T. C.
 E. T. F. Richards, Ass't, Harv. Med. Sch. '07-'11; Harv. Surg. Unit.
 W. Z. Ripley, Prof. of Political Economy; Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense.
 M. J. Rosenau, Prof., Harv. Med. Sch., Sub-com., Council of Nat. Defense; Advisory Com., Red Cross War Council; surgeon. U. S. N. R. F.
 A. W. Sellards, Associate in Harv. Med. Sch.; Amer. Red Cross Sanitary Com., Serbia.
 R. P. Strong, Prof. Harv. Med. Sch.; Amer. Amb. Hosp., France; Amer. Red Cross Sanitary Com. in Serbia; Base Hosp. No. 5, U. S. A.
 F. C. deSumichrast, Asso. Prof. of French, Emeritus, British Reserve.
 H. W. V. Temperley, Lecturer at Harvard '11-'12, British Army.
 George C. Whipple, Prof. of Sanitary Engineering, Red Cross Com. to Russia.
 G. G. Wilson, Prof. of International Law, U. S. legal adviser to Amer. Legation at The Hague.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.
 PUBLICATION OFFICE, 40 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 18 PLYMPTON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$5; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INC.

Henry M. Williams, '85, *President*.
 Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*.
 Roger Pierce, '04, *Clerk*.

Albert Thorndike, '81,
 M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87,
 John D. Merrill, '89.

F. W. Burlingham, '91.
 Ellery Sedgwick, '04.
 E. M. Grossman, '06.
 C. Chester Lane, '04.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Howard Elliott, '81, *President*, Boston.
 William Hooper, '80, *Vice-President*, Manchester, Mass.
 William C. Byrden, '86, *Vice-President*, Chicago.
 Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, *Treasurer*, Needham.
 Roger Pierce, '04, *General Secretary*, Milton.

Charles G. Saunders, '67, Lawrence.
 George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton.
 Odin Roberts, '86, Boston.
 Frederick S. Mead, '87, Brookline.
 Russell Green Fessenden, '90, Boston.
 Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Frederick Winsor, '91, Concord.
 Chester N. Greenough, '98, Cambridge.
 James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
 John W. Prentiss, '98, New York.
 Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, Boston.
 John Richardson, '08, Canton.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XIX

NUMBER 16

JANUARY 18, 1917

FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE HARVARD ENDOWMENT FUND

SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING PRESIDENT LOWELL'S REPORT



PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED, BOSTON, MASS.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

New York

BOSTON

Chicago

HIGGINSON & CO., LONDON

Foreign Exchange

Letters of Credit

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wall Street, Corner of Broad
NEW YORK

DREXEL & CO., PHILADELPHIA

Corner of 8th and Chestnut Streets

MORGAN, GRENELL & CO., LONDON

No. 22 Old Broad Street

MORGAN, HARJES & CO., PARIS

31 Boulevard Haussmann

Securities bought and sold on Commission.

Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits.

Cable Transfers.

Circular Letters for Travelers available in all parts
of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

AGENTS OF THE MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD

43 Exchange Place - - - New York

RHOADES & COMPANY

BANKERS

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

37 WALL STREET NEW YORK

PARKINSON & BURR

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

53 State Street
Boston

7 Wall Street
New York

STONE & WEBSTER

Established 1889

INVESTMENT SECURITIES OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS
MANAGED BY STONE & WEBSTER MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION.

New York

Send for Manual
BOSTON

Chicago

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917

NUMBER 16

PRESIDENT LOWELL'S
REPORT

FOR 1915-16



PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED, BOSTON, MASS.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

1915-16

TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS:—

The President of the University has the honor to submit the following report for the year 1915-16:—

Although this report is supposed to cover only the academic year that has passed, all friends of the University will desire to know the effect of the increase in the tuition fee upon the attendance of students. The change applies to new students, entering the Departments affected, in the autumn of 1916. It does not apply to the Medical School, where the fee was already \$200; or to the Divinity School, which had made agreements about fees with other Schools of Theology; or to the Law School. The students in question are, therefore, those entering the College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Schools of Architecture, the Bussey Institution, and the School of Business Administration. For these Departments the fee was increased from \$150 to \$200, certain small additional charges, for the Stillman Infirmary, for the laboratories, and for graduation, being abolished. The number of new students paying the full tuition fee at the increased rate in each of these Departments, compared with the number of new students at the corresponding time last year, is as follows:

Harvard College:	1915	1916
Freshmen	647	645
Unclassified and Advanced Standing . .	137	115
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences . .	240	210
School of Architecture	28	24
Bussey Institution	5	7
School of Business Administration	117	142
	<hr/> 1174	<hr/> 1143

It will be observed that in the College there is a falling off of twenty-two in the number of unclassified students, that is those coming with advanced standing from other colleges, and this is

probably due in the main to raising the tuition fee. Among the Freshmen there is practically no falling off; but the Chairman of the Committee on Admission is of opinion that had it not been for the change in the fee, there would have been a considerable increase in the number this year. In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences there has been a decrease of thirty in the new men; but in this case, as in that of the College, it has been less than one might reasonably have expected at the outset. In the Schools of Architecture there has been a reduction in about the same proportion. This is probably due mainly to other causes, as it is entirely in architecture, landscape architecture showing a slight increase. In the Bussey Institution the increase of fees has obviously had no effect, while in the School of Business Administration there has been a very marked gain in the number of students. Taken all together, it seems clear that the increase in the tuition fee — which was the result of dire necessity — has not deprived us of a very large number of students. It is well to remember that it does not affect the best scholars among the men of small means, because the scholarships and fellowships have been raised by an amount equal to the increase in the fee.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee on Admission contains interesting facts bearing upon the number of men admitted to Harvard College. It seems that owing to the discouragement of applications from men inadequately trained, more applicants were deterred from taking the examinations than the year before, and those who took them were a better selected group. This has naturally resulted in reducing slightly the percentage of rejections from 25.6 to 22.8; or if we take into account the candidates in June who did not appear in September to complete their examinations the percentage of candidates admitted rose from 68.9 in 1915 to 71.2 in 1916. If this change is due to a more careful selection of applicants, it is not out of accord with the recent tendency to diminish the proportion of candidates admitted, for a reference to the figures given in my last report shows that, in spite of the more careful selection, the percentage admitted this year exceeds that of only two years out of the last ten. No doubt the effect is a better average of students, more capable of doing creditable college work, by the elimination of the weaker scholars and especially of those who in addition to an inferior equipment are burdened by entrance

conditions. This result is promoted by the growing proportion of candidates applying under the new plan and therefore entering college clear if admitted at all. This autumn almost exactly three-quarters of the Freshmen have no conditions to remove—a decided help in maintaining the general standard of work in the first college year.

For the first time Harvard has ceased to give separate entrance examinations, and has adopted the College Entrance Examination Board papers for both the old and new plans, the latter being practically conducted by the joint action of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. This has the advantage that examinations for Harvard can be held in all the places in which examinations are held by the Board, nearly four times as many as we could alone provide. The books under the old plan, requiring an examination upon every subject offered for admission, have for the first time been read and graded wholly by the examiners of the Board; and this has led to a comparison of the severity of marking by the Board and by our own former methods. In most subjects a mark of sixty per cent by the Board has come very close to our passing grade, as judged by the proportion of failures. But—although there has been a difference of opinion about the fairness of an examination paper in Algebra—it would appear that in English, in History, and especially in Mathematics, our standards have hitherto been more lenient than we had supposed; and in order not to increase the percentage of failures suddenly we have this year accepted a grading lower in these than in other subjects.

At the close of the college year Dean Hurlbut resigned. He had filled the office of Dean for fourteen years, a period longer than any of his predecessors, and one of peculiar difficulty. The Committee on Improving Instruction, appointed by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in 1902, with Dean Briggs as Chairman, reported after careful examination that the average amount of study by undergraduates was discredibly small. This was true in a greater or less degree of all colleges, and books and articles of the time were filled with criticisms of the American College on that score. Dean Hurlbut, who had just entered upon his duties, was confronted with the ungrateful task of raising the standard of scholarship for the less diligent portion of the students. That the minimum work required and done for a degree is greater now than it was when he took

office, and that the ordinary undergraduate takes his studies more seriously, no one familiar with the College will deny. That this is largely due to Dean Hurlbut, every one who knows the inner working of the College office is aware.

Henry Aaron Yeomans, the new Dean, has been four years Assistant Professor of Government and Assistant Dean in special charge of the Freshmen. With his appointment a reorganization of the office has been made. The plan of having one Assistant Dean, who has the oversight of students in their Freshman year and then gives up his close connection with them almost as soon as he has come to know them well, has obvious disadvantages. Moreover, with the increasing personal contact between college officers and undergraduates, the amount of work thrown upon the Dean was such as to make it unfortunately difficult for him to do any teaching or keep up his scholarly activity. Two Assistant Deans have, therefore, been appointed: Clarence Cook Little, Research Fellow in Genetics of the Cancer Commission, and Lawrence Shaw Mayo, Assistant in History; both of them graduates of Harvard College in the Class of 1910. Each of these men is to have immediate charge of two classes, one taking the Freshmen and Juniors, the other the Sophomores and Seniors, the latter taking the Freshmen and Juniors in the following year. Each Assistant Dean thus takes immediate charge of a class at entrance and remains in contact with it throughout its college course. This has the advantage of enabling him to know and deal with the same body of students continuously; while the Dean is left more free to treat the graver cases, direct the general policy, and consider the larger problems of college life and education.

The tendency of the College is, and should be, to have as few regulations as is consistent with good order and sound education, but to give to the students as much guidance and counsel as possible by contact with mature men. This has been done not only by the Dean and his two Assistants, but also by the Faculty advisers; by Professor Charles P. Parker, the Secretary of the Committee on the Choice of Electives; by Mr. Edward D. Brandegee, the Regent; and Dr. Roger I. Lee, the Professor of Hygiene. Since these words were written Professor Parker has died after a brief illness. As the Secretary of the Committee on the Choice of Electives he inspected the choice of courses by all students, seeing that they conformed to

the regulations of the Faculty, advised great numbers of men, conferring with those who desired exceptional treatment, and recommending to the Committee, or granting, exceptions from the rules where justified by the circumstances. This involved a great deal of labor, but it was labor well spent, the value of which can hardly be overestimated. It will be very difficult to find anyone who can fill the place so well. The Regent selects and supervises the proctors, and has oversight of all clubs, — functions which bring him into personal contact with a large number of students, not as a disciplinary officer, but as one who makes strongly felt his influence for good order within the College and for its creditable standing in the world. The Professor of Hygiene enjoys, if possible, an even more confidential relation with the undergraduates; conducts a physical examination of each of them at entrance and is constantly consulted by them on matters that run beyond material health. The Secretary of the Committee on the Choice of Electives, the Regent and the Professor of Hygiene are not disciplinary officers; and although discipline can never wholly be avoided on the part of the Deans, an effort is made in their case also to render it as little prominent as possible, and to lay the emphasis on their friendly relations with the students and on the guidance and assistance they can give. For this purpose the Student Council and other undergraduate bodies have been of great value. In order to cultivate a relationship with the students where personal contact and influence are substituted for authority a close community life is highly important, and it would be of the very greatest benefit to Harvard College if it possessed sufficient funds to house all its undergraduates, by the purchase of private dormitories or by building new ones. During the course of the year College House, old, dingy, and hardly fit for students' rooms, was exchanged for Randolph Hall, the best of the private dormitories. If we could look on this as the beginning of a larger movement we should have the deepest reasons for being grateful.

In the last annual report the subject of military training was discussed, with the contributions that universities could make thereto. Since that time the matter has received more public attention. On June 3d, 1916, Congress passed an act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and provided in Section 42 for the establishment of units of the Reserve Officers'

Training Corps in colleges that agreed to maintain a two years' elective or compulsory course in military training, "which course when entered upon by any student shall . . . as regards such student be a prerequisite for graduation." The Secretary of War was authorized to prescribe the course of training for these men, and on September 20th General Order 49 was issued for that purpose. This was based upon the course of training hitherto pursued in the State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. It provides for the first two college years three hours of work a week, whereof two-thirds is to be practical, largely drill, and one-third theoretical, but of a very elementary character. The work of these first two years is by no means sufficient to qualify a man for an officer's commission, but it is further provided that those students who wish to obtain a reserve officer's commission may proceed during the last two years of college to take five hours of work a week, of which three are to be practical and two theoretical.

This plan, it will be observed, comprises a very large proportion of drill, which must be done in term-time and cannot be taken instead at Plattsburg or other military training camps. It requires work, not great indeed at any one time, but pursued continuously for all four years of college, in order that a man may be qualified for a reserve officer's commission. Such a system, with its wearisome amount of drill and its small amount of theoretical instruction in the duties of an officer, is not, perhaps, ill fitted to the Land Grant Colleges, where military training, being compulsory, is an addition to the curriculum and replaces no other study. But it is difficult to apply under the conditions of an endowed university, where drill cannot at present be made compulsory or counted as an elective equivalent to some academic subject. Clearly it would be more in accordance with our conditions, and result better, to have the drill done mainly at summer military camps, with a far larger proportion of Army officers to the number of men in the ranks, and to devote the work in term-time to the principles of military science and art, so taught as to make them appropriate subjects for academic credit.

With this in view, a meeting of college presidents was held in Washington early in October and unanimously requested the War Department to authorize a more elastic curriculum, to permit changes therein subject to the approval of the Department, and to

allow the drill to be taken in whole or in part at the summer military camps. The Department was unwilling during the experimental stage to change the curriculum prescribed for the Land Grant Colleges, or indeed for any units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; but declared that under Section 56 of the Act of June 3, 1916, it would detail officers and provide equipment to any college desiring to train officers, and permit the drill in whole or in part at the summer military camps. This provides an opportunity to give military instruction in a way well suited to our conditions; but under Section 56 the number of Army officers detailed would be smaller, and students not forming part of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps would be at a very serious disadvantage. At present, therefore, an attempt is being made to work out with the approval of the War Department such an application of General Order 49 as will provide an appropriate elective course, giving a larger amount of theoretical military instruction than the Order requires. That the military knowledge prescribed by the Order is as much as a reserve officer under modern conditions ought to possess, no one would be inclined to maintain. That a part of the ordinary instruction in our colleges could, by careful adaptation and in connection with strictly military teaching, be made useful for reserve officers, is not improbable. The problem is a new one, to be worked out with the aid of the officers detailed here from the War Department — Captain Alfred W. Bjornstad and Captain Constant Cordier.

One of the most interesting things done in the College during the last few years has been an invitation given by the Department of Economics to the Department of Education to investigate the undergraduate instruction in economics with a view to its improvement. Such a request to another body was not needed to prove the open mind, the desire to improve, the willingness to change its methods and to deal with its instruction as a systematic whole, which has been conspicuous in the case of the Department of Economics; but it is highly significant and full of promise. The investigation, which occupied a couple of years, has been very elaborate, making a large use of statistics, of questionnaires to instructors, students and graduates, of examination questions designed to test the progress of students in their capacity to deal with problems, and of other methods of inquiry that need not be

described here. It has touched many different aspects of instruction, some of them of value far beyond the department immediately concerned. These things will appear when the report is published, but it may not be out of place to mention a couple of them here.

The fundamental questions in all education are the object sought and the result attained. Is economics studied in college for the sake of its general educational value in training the mind and preparing for good citizenship, or with a view to its vocational utility in the student's subsequent career; and how far does it actually fulfil each purpose? An answer to these questions was sought by means of questionnaires addressed to all students taking economic courses and to a thousand graduates, beginning as far back as the Class of 1880 and comprising men engaged in every kind of occupation. Of course all the persons addressed did not reply, and many of the answers were too vague to be of use. Yet among the replies there were a large number definite enough to be of great value. Of the students, about one-third intended to take up a business of some kind; more than one-half as many were looking forward to the law; while the rest were distributed among all the different careers of which an undergraduate can conceive. Of all these men, about two-fifths gave as their chief reason for electing economics its value in training the mind, or in understanding public and social problems; while even of those intending to adopt some occupation for which the subject is popularly supposed to offer a preparation, only about one-fifth expected to find what they learned directly helpful, although many more trusted that it would be of indirect assistance.

More interesting still are the replies from the graduates, for they had been enabled to measure what they had acquired by the light of experience in their various pursuits. The men in almost every occupation speak more commonly of the general cultural or civic benefit that they obtained than of vocational profit. This is notably true of the lawyers, and in a less degree also of the business men. The only two classes of graduates who speak with equal frequency of the two kinds of benefit derived are the journalists and the farmers; but they are few in number, and their answers do not appear to have been closely discriminating in this respect.

Results like those brought out by the inquiry of the Department of Education have a direct bearing upon the teaching of Economics,

and the position of the subject in the undergraduate course of study. If the chief value of economics is vocational, it ought to be taught mainly from that point of view, and undergraduates ought not to be generally encouraged to elect it who will not pursue some vocation to which it leads. But if, on the other hand, its principal benefit lies in training men to think clearly, and to analyze and sift evidence in the class of problems that force themselves upon public attention in this generation, then the greater part of the courses ought to be conducted with that object, and it is well for every undergraduate to study the subject to some extent. An attempt to aim at two birds with the same stone, is apt to result in hitting neither. Moreover, a confusion of objectives is misleading for the student. An impression often arises, without any sufficient basis, that some particular subject is an especially good preparation for a certain profession, and the theory is sometimes advocated warmly by the teachers of the subject from a laudable desire to magnify the importance of their field. Students naturally follow the prevailing view without the means of testing its correctness; not infrequently, as they afterwards discover, to the neglect of something they need more. The traditional path to eminence at the English bar has been at Oxford the honor school in *literae humaniores*, at Cambridge the mathematical tripos; and since the strongest minds in each university habitually took these roads, the results appeared to prove the proposition. It is well, therefore, that we should seek the most accurate and the most comprehensive data possible on the effect of particular studies upon men in various occupations, and upon different classes of minds. Such data are not easy to procure and are still more difficult to interpret, but when obtained they are of great value, and would throw light upon pressing educational questions about which we talk freely and know almost nothing.

Another matter with which the Department of Education dealt in their inquiry, again by the use of the questionnaire, is the relative value attached by students to the various methods of instruction. These were classified as lectures, class-room discussion, assigned reading, reports, essays or theses prepared by the student, and other less prominent agencies. Taken as a whole the students ascribed distinctly the greatest value to the reading, the next to the class-room discussion, placing lectures decidedly third, with reports and other exercises well below the first three. This order was especially

marked in the case of the general introductory course known as Economics A. In the more advanced courses the order is somewhat changed. Even here the required reading is given the highest value, but the lectures in these courses are deemed more important than the class-room discussion. Among the better scholars in the advanced courses the value attributed to the lectures is, in fact, nearly as great as that ascribed to the assigned reading. These men also give to the reports, essays and theses a slightly greater importance than do the elementary and the inferior advanced students, although they do not place them on a par with the other three methods of instruction.

Answers of this kind are not infallible. There are always a considerable number of students who express no opinions, or whose opinions are not carefully considered. Nevertheless, the replies are highly significant as indicating an impression — the impression of persons who, imperfect as their judgment may be, are after all the best judges, if not indeed the only judges, of what they have obtained from the different methods of instruction. In some ways the answers are unexpected. One would have supposed that class-room discussion would be of more value in an advanced course than in an elementary one. For it would presumably be remunerative in proportion as the members of the class possess information about the subject and a grasp of the principles involved. Probably the real reason for the relatively small importance attached to it by students in advanced courses is to be found in the fact that many of these courses are conducted mainly as lecture courses without much class-room discussion. The most illuminating fact that appears from the replies is the high value attached to the assigned reading as compared with the lectures. Even in the case of the better scholars in the advanced courses it is not safe to assume an opinion that the lectures are of equal value with books, because they may be referring strictly to the reading formally assigned which is only a part of the reading that they do.

The problem of the relative value of books and lectures in higher education, or, for that matter, of books and direct oral teaching at school, is one that ought to receive very careful attention. The tendency for more than a generation, from the primary school to the university, has been to throw a greater emphasis on oral instruction as compared with study of the printed page. Half a

century ago the boy at school and the student in college were habitually assigned a certain task, and the exercise in the classroom was in the main a recitation, the work of the teacher consisting chiefly in ascertaining whether the task had been properly performed, the set number of pages diligently and intelligently read, and in giving help over hard places or removing confusion in the pupil's mind. But since that time the whole trend of education in all its grades has been towards an increase in the amount of direct instruction by the teacher. At school he or she talks to the class more and listens less than formerly, teaches it more directly, imparts more information. In the college or university the recitation has almost entirely disappeared, giving place mainly to lectures and in a smaller degree to class discussion. In fact, the impression among the general public, and in the minds of many academic people, is that the chief function of a professor is to give lectures, — not of course in the literal sense of reading something he has written, but imparting information directly to the class by an oral statement throughout the lecture hour.

Lectures are an excellent, and in fact an indispensable, part of university work, but it is possible to have too many of them, to treat them as the one vital method of instruction. This has two dangers. It tends to put the student too much in a purely receptive attitude of absorbing information poured out upon him, instead of compelling him to extract it from books for himself; so that his education becomes a passive rather than an active process. Lectures should probably be in the main a means of stimulating thought, rather than of imparting facts which can generally be impressed upon the mind more accurately and effectively by the printed page than by the spoken word.

Then again there is the danger that if lecture courses are regarded as the main object of the professors' chair, the universities, and the departments therein, will value themselves, and be valued, in proportion to the number of lecture courses that they offer. This matter will bear a moment's consideration, for it is connected with certain important general considerations of educational policy. To make the question clear, and point out its bearing upon our own problems, something may be said about the relations that exist between instruction in the College and in other departments of the University.

Many American universities have adopted a combined degree, whereby the earlier portion of the professional instruction in law, medicine, and other technical subjects, is taken as a part of the college course; and at the same time they maintain separate faculties for the college, or undergraduate academic department, and for the graduate school of arts and sciences. At Harvard we have gone on the opposite principle in both cases. We have separated each of the professional schools almost wholly from the college, with a distinct faculty and a distinct student life of its own. We have done this on the ground that a strictly professional atmosphere is an advantage in the study of a profession, and we believe that the earnestness, the almost ferociously keen interest, of the student body in our Law School, for example, has been largely due to this fact. We believe that the best results in both general and professional education are attained by a sharp separation between the two. On the other hand, we have not established a distinct faculty for the graduate school, but have the same faculty and to a great extent the same body of instruction for undergraduates and graduates, each man being expected to take such part of it as fits his own state of progress. We have done this because we have not regarded the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences as exclusively or distinctly a professional school for future teachers. If it were so, it would probably be necessary to give it more of a pedagogical character than it has today. Indeed there has appeared to be no serious disadvantage, such as exists in the case of a purely professional school, in our practice of not separating the graduate school wholly from the college. Although there is a single faculty the two bodies of students are quite distinct, and the graduates take no part in the athletics or social activities of the men in college. They are in no danger of any lack of industry, nor do they suffer from contact with the college students taking courses primarily for graduates. The best Seniors who have reached the point of electing advanced courses are by no means inferior in capacity, education, or earnestness to the average graduate. And, on the other hand, competent undergraduates benefit greatly by following instruction that would not otherwise be open to them.

Our system, by closing professional education to undergraduates, obliges them to devote their college course entirely to academic

studies; and at the same time it opens all academic instruction to undergraduates and graduates alike. By so doing it treats the whole list of academic courses as one body of instruction whereof the quantity can be readily measured and the nature perceived. In this way our system brings into peculiar prominence a question that affects the whole university policy in this country. A university, as its name implies, is an institution where all branches of learning are studied, but this principle easily transforms itself into the doctrine that a university ought to offer systematic instruction in every part of every subject; and in fact almost all departments press for an increase of courses, hoping to maintain so far as possible a distinct course upon every sub-division of their fields. This is in large measure due to the fact that American graduate students, unlike German students, tend to select their university on account of the number and richness of the courses listed in the catalogue on their particular subjects, rather than by reason of the eminence of the professors who teach them. Some years ago it happened that a professor of rare distinction in his field, and an admirable teacher, who had a large number of graduate students in his seminar, accepted a chair in another university. His successors at his former post, however good, were by no means men with his reputation. Under these circumstances, one would have supposed that many of his pupils would have followed him, and that fresh students would have sought him in his new chair. But in fact the seminar at the place he had left was substantially undiminished, and he had a comparatively small body of graduate students in the university to which he migrated.

The real reason for increasing the list of courses, though it is often not consciously recognized, is quite as much a desire to attract students as a belief in the benefit conferred on them after they come. The result has been a great expansion within the last score of years in the number of courses offered by all the larger universities. Counting two half-courses as equivalent to one full course, our Faculty of Arts and Sciences offered last year to undergraduates or graduates, $417\frac{1}{2}$ courses running throughout the year. Of these 67 were designated as seminars, where advanced students work together in a special field under the guidance of the professors. More will be said of these later. Some of the remaining $350\frac{1}{2}$ were in reality of the same character, and others involved purely labora-

tory work; but most of them were systematic courses of instruction, mainly what are called, not always accurately, lecture courses. In addition, there were 119 more courses listed in the catalogue, but marked as being omitted that year. These are in the main courses designed to be given in alternate years, where the number of applicants is not large enough to justify their repetition annually. A student has thus an opportunity to take them at some time during his college career. They entail upon the instructor almost as much labor in preparation as the others, and are an integral part of the courses of instruction provided by the University. The total number of courses, therefore, offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences was 536½, whereof something over 73 were in the nature of seminars.

Some years ago a committee of the Board of Overseers suggested that there were needless courses provided, and the Committee of the Faculty on Instruction examined the whole list, making careful inquiries of the members of the several departments, and reported that with one or two exceptions there were no courses for which good and sufficient reasons could not be given. The result of a similar inquiry would be the same today. There are few, if any, courses that could be seriously considered by anyone as useless or superfluous in themselves. Almost every one of them is intrinsically valuable, and a distinct contribution to the instruction in the subject. Nevertheless, it is a proper subject for consideration whether the policy of offering courses of instruction covering every part of every subject is wise. No European university attempts to do so. No single student can take them all in any large field, and his powers would be deadened by a surfeit of instruction if he did. For the undergraduates a comparatively small array of staple courses on the most important portions of the subject, with a limited number of others on more highly specialized aspects thereof, is sufficient. For the graduate students who remain only a year to take the degree of Master of Arts, and who are doing much the same work as the more advanced Seniors, the same list of courses would be enough; and for those graduates who intend to become professors in universities and productive scholars it would probably be better, — beyond these typical specialized courses, which would suffice to show the method of approaching the subject — to give all the advanced instruction by means of seminars where the students

work together on related, but not identical paths, with the aid of mutual criticism and under the guidance of the professors. Fewer courses, more thoroughly given, which would free instructors for a larger amount of personal supervision of the students, would be better for the pupils; and would make it possible for the university to allow those members of the staff who are capable of original work of a high order more time for productive scholarship. Many a professor at the present day, under the pressure of preparing a new course, cannot find time to work up the discoveries he has made, or to publish a work throwing a new light on existing knowledge.

In making these suggestions there is no intention of urging a reduction of our existing schedule. But it is time to discuss the assumption, now apparently prevalent in all American universities, that an indefinite increase in the number of courses provided is to be aimed at in higher education. The question is whether that policy is not defective in principle, and whether we are not following it to excess, thereby sacrificing to it other objects equally, if not more, important.

Courses are merely a means to an end, and that end is the education of the student. One method of placing courses in their true light as a means of education is the provision of comprehensive examinations for graduation, covering the general field of the student's principal work beyond the precise limits of the courses he has taken. This has long been done in the case of the doctorate of philosophy; and in the year covered by this report it was applied for the first time to undergraduates concentrating in the Division of History, Government, and Economics. Only twenty-four students of the Class of 1917, who finished their work in three years and concentrated in this field, came under its operation; but they were numerous enough to give a definite indication of the working of the plan. To that extent the results were satisfactory. The examination papers were well designed for measuring the knowledge and grasp of the subject, with a large enough range of options to include the various portions of the field covered by the different candidates; and the examiners themselves were satisfied with the plan as a fair means of testing the qualification of the students. During the coming year a much larger number of men will come up for this comprehensive examination, which promises to mark a new departure in American college methods.

The Widener Memorial Library has been in use for a year and has abundantly justified the expectations based upon its plan. Students have used the reading rooms, and taken out books, to a distinctly greater extent than they did in old Gore Hall, and the professors' rooms in the stacks have proved, not only a great convenience, but a very distinct assistance in productive work.

The principles on which a university library should be arranged have undergone a gradual evolution. Until a comparatively recent period, the essential difference between the functions of a public library and a university library were not well understood. In former times both were conducted in the same manner. The prime object was protection of the collections, and hence everyone was kept away from the stacks, books being given out only at the delivery desk. Public libraries now strive to encourage in every way the use of their volumes, but they cannot usually admit any considerable part of the public to the shelves. Universities, on the other hand, have learned that not only professors but all advanced students ought to be given as much access as possible to all books not rare or irreplaceable. The experiment has been tried of classifying the books according to the departments of the University, and connecting each group with the seminar rooms of the department to which it is related. This is very well for men working within the limits of a definite stereotyped field, but a wise man has remarked that every new thinker seeks to cut a fresh diagonal through human knowledge, and when a man needs to consult a book outside the limits of his own department, he finds his work seriously embarrassed by the division of the library into departmental groups. In short, while the system made easy the use of books classified together, it placed well nigh greater obstacles than before on the use of books classified elsewhere.

By the munificence of the gift of the new library, with its space for rooms and stalls in the stack, we have been enabled to adopt a better plan, that of treating the library as one whole collection. The books on different subjects are shelved of course in different places, but not separated so as to hinder their free use by anyone who has access to the shelves; while rooms and stalls are provided for the professors and all advanced students in the body of the stack. The plan by which this was accomplished was adapted from that of our own Law Library where the same thing had already

been done on a smaller scale. The report of the Director of the University Library describes how it has worked after a year of trial.

In the last report the growing affiliation of the Divinity School with other neighboring Schools of Theology was described, and during the past year an agreement has been made with the Newton Theological Institution similar to that with the Theological School of Boston University. The report of Dean Fenn contains a statement of the relations thus created. The affiliation now comprises the Divinity School, Andover Theological Seminary, the Episcopal Theological School, the Theological School of Boston University, and the Newton Theological Institution, and although some of the agreements were made for a limited period no one would think of terminating them. The first three institutions named now consult together about appointments to their instructing staffs, so as to avoid needless duplication and furnish the largest opportunities to their students. The chief need of the Divinity School and of the associated institutions at present is a more systematic provision for training in pastoral work, and instruction in the social problems with which ministers are called upon to deal. This must be based upon a knowledge of modern economic conditions and principles, but it requires also a knowledge of their application to the questions a clergyman meets in his professional work. This matter is now under serious consideration.

The office of Dean of the Law School left vacant by the death of Ezra Ripley Thayer was filled by the appointment of Professor Roscoe Pound; while the position in the teaching staff was taken for the time by Arthur Dehon Hill, LL.B. 1894, who was at the close of the year appointed Professor of Law. After a faithful and efficient service of eighteen years as Professor and Bussey Professor of Law, and an earlier service to the University as instructor for two years in other subjects, Joseph Doddridge Brannan retired and was made Professor Emeritus. His place has been taken for the present by Albert Martin Kales, A.B. 1896, LL.B. 1899, Professor of Law in Northwestern University, who has been appointed Professor of Law here for the year 1916-17. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., LL.B. 1913, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Law. The burden of teaching under which the instructing staff labors, the great increase of late years in the proportion of students to

teachers described in the last annual report, does not become less; and, in fact, the autumn of 1916 shows the largest number of students, and the largest entering class, that the School has ever known. The endowments are small in comparison with the work to be done, and have not grown with enlargement of the student body, so that the resources, which were at one time ample, are now quite inadequate. Moreover, the School ought to do much more than prepare young men for practice at the bar. Law and legal procedure have not fully kept pace with the material development of the age, with its rapid movement and changing problems. The world, and especially our own country, needs a greater respect for a better law; and those who recall the fact that the treatises of Joseph Story were written for lectures to the students in the Harvard Law School, will appreciate the service to jurisprudence that can be rendered in the professor's chair. The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the School, which falls in the current academic year, would seem an appropriate occasion for increasing the endowment, and providing new professorships.

In the Medical School the George Fabyan Professorship of Comparative Pathology, left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Theobald Smith, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Ernest Edward Tyzzer, who had been for eight years Assistant Professor of Pathology, and was at the time Director of the Cancer Commission and of the Huntington Memorial Hospital for Cancer. Dr. Charles James White has been appointed Edward Wigglesworth Professor of Dermatology; and Dr. Abner Post has resigned as Professor of Syphilis, after a continuous and highly valued service in the Department since 1882. These are the only changes in Professors' chairs during the year; but an important change has occurred in connection with the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. By reason of the rule fixing a limit of age for service, Dr. Councilman has resigned as Pathologist of that hospital, and in concert with the trustees of the hospital Dr. Wolbach has been selected in his place, being appointed at the same time Chairman of the Department of Pathology in the School.

Like every other part of the University that has a large body of students, the Medical School has two distinct functions, teaching and productive research; and it is important to make sure that neither of these is crowded out by the other, for the qualifications

required to fulfil both objects are not always combined in equal measure in the same person. There is need of the capable and inspiring teacher; there is need of the original investigator; and in a school of this size there is room for both, as well as for the rare man who possesses the two qualities in an eminent degree. Owing to the rapid increase of knowledge, and the consequent growth of specialization, the problems of a medical school are peculiarly complex. It is difficult for a professor to keep up with the advance in his own field, work diligently at his own research, and at the same time know what his colleagues are doing. To preserve the essential unity of medicine, therefore, in a period of rapid movement, is no simple task.

The organization of our own School, by means of a committee of full professors, an administrative board and an elective faculty council, had become needlessly cumbrous; while the Faculty itself has grown so large that informal discussion is less frequent than in the past. In order to draw the many departments closer together and obtain greater cohesion, the Administrative Board has been given a more representative character, and a position such that it can maintain an oversight of the whole work in the School. The two departments also of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine are now consolidated into one large department with several professors, no one of whom has a permanent authority over the rest. This is in accordance with the general policy of the University in its other teaching branches, and is believed to give greater elasticity, with better opportunities for progressive work by the younger men. It represents a tendency in the Medical School, and will probably be followed gradually in other departments, where the subjects are closely allied.

The surgical unit which supplied the doctors and nurses for Field Hospital No. 22 with the British Expeditionary Force in France, first under Dr. Edward H. Nichols, then under Dr. William E. Faulkner, and later under Dr. David Cheever, has been continued throughout the year. When Dr. Cheever's term of service expired in March, Dr. Faulkner generously consented to take charge of the unit a second time for three months, and at the end of that time Dr. Hugh Cabot went out in charge, followed in September by Dr. Daniel F. Jones. Dr. Kazanjian has remained continuously carrying on his remarkable work on fractured jaws, — for the last

year in quarters specially provided for him at General Hospital No. 20. Some of the surgeons and nurses have remained three months, more have stayed six, and a few for still longer periods. The appendix to this report gives the names of the surgeons and physicians on duty since the lists printed in the report of last year. By the end of the summer the Harvard unit was the only American surgical unit left with the British Expeditionary Force. The need for it seemed great; it had done excellent work; but the changing of the chief surgeon every three months was inevitably an obstacle to the continuity of administration highly important in a foreign surgical service. It is much to expect that any surgeon shall leave a large private practice for three months, and far more to abandon it for an indefinite period, but Dr. Hugh Cabot has consented to take charge of the unit for the rest of the war. The offer to maintain it until peace has therefore been made, and has been gladly accepted by the Director General of the British Army Medical Service. The work done by the doctors and nurses, and by the Business Manager, Mr. Herbert H. White, has done great credit to the School and to the country.

The increase of students in the School of Business Administration has already been mentioned. This is significant as showing the appreciation by college men both of the preparation for commercial life which it is designed to give, and of the method in which the instruction is given, — the more so since the students come from a great variety of colleges scattered all over the country. The Dean's report presents the figures in detail. The School is also gaining the confidence of an ever widening circle of business men, who open their doors to inspection and study by the students, send information of their affairs to the professors, and welcome the model systems of accounting in certain trades sent out by the Bureau of Business Research. Several changes have been made in the instructing staff which will be found in the report of the Dean. Two of them relate to professors' chairs, — the appointment of William James Cunningham, James J. Hill Professor of Transportation, and the promotion of William Morse Cole from Associate Professor to Professor of Accounting.

The magnificent new laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were completed at the close of the year; and we are anxious to obtain a decision on our bill asking for the instructions

of the Court in regard to our authority to make the agreement with the Institute. The hearing has been unavoidably postponed by the illness of the counsel for the trustees under the will of Gordon McKay, but new counsel are now preparing for a hearing as rapidly as possible. Pending a decision it is improper to discuss the matter here, further than to say that a coöperation in instruction and research has been provisionally established in the new buildings of the Institute, that it is working smoothly, and has resulted in an improvement in the instruction previously given in each institution.

The foregoing remarks cover only a part of the work of the University, and by no means all the matters of interest to the general public. The reader is, therefore, referred to the reports made by the several Deans and Directors whose provinces have not been touched upon here; the Deans of the School of Architecture, of the Dental School, of the Bussey Institution, and of University Extension, the Directors of the Arnold Arboretum, of the Astronomical Observatory, of the Rotch Observatory at Blue Hill, and of the Museums and Laboratories.

Two retired Professors, both eminent in their practice and long connected with the Medical School, died within a few days of each other. One was David Williams Cheever, who had taught Anatomy and Surgery in the School without a break from 1861 to 1893, and who died on December 27, 1915; the other, James Clarke White, who had taught in the Medical School, first Chemistry, and then Dermatology, continuously from 1863 to 1902, died on January 5, 1916. During the year strictly covered by this report, the University lost one Professor by death. On the fourteenth of September, Professor Josiah Royce died after a short illness. For several years he had not been well and showed physically the effects of premature age, but his mind and the power of teaching were unimpaired. He came to us as an instructor in Philosophy in 1882 and his increasing reputation grew more and more rapidly as his life went on. The loss to the University and the Department of Philosophy will be hard to repair.

By resignation the University has lost from its list of full Professors Edward Cornelius Briggs, Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Frederic Jesup Stimson, Professor of Comparative Legislation, who resigned because of his appointment

as Ambassador to the Argentine Republic; Frederick Law Olmsted, whose engrossing private practice made it impossible to hold longer his position as Charles Eliot Professor of Landscape Architecture. The University has also lost the services of Benjamin Marston Watson, Instructor in Horticulture since 1877. The appointments to full Professorships in the Schools of Law, Medicine, and Business Administration have already been described. In the other departments of the University the promotions to professors' chairs have been those of Charles Howard McIlwain, Professor of History and Government; James Sturgis Pray, Charles Eliot Professor of Landscape Architecture; George Henry Chase, John E. Hudson Professor of Archaeology; Roland Burrage Dixon, Professor of Anthropology; John Sanford Humphreys, Associate Professor of Architectural Design; and Percy Edward Raymond, Associate Professor of Palaeontology.

The Exchange of Professors with France was maintained during the year. We sent Charles Hall Grandgent, Professor of Romance Languages, and received from Paris, Maurice Caullery, Professor of Zoölogy. To the Western Colleges we sent Thomas Nixon Carver, David A. Wells Professor of Political Economy; and from these colleges there came to Harvard Professor Atherton Noyes of Colorado College; Professor Herbert Couper Wilson of Carleton College; Professor Henry Shoemaker Conard of Grinnell College; and Professor Royal Brunson Way of Beloit College. Under the foundation of the Professorship of Latin-American History and Economics, Hon. Manoel de Oliveira Lima of Brazil was appointed occupant of the Chair for the year. Of the Professors from Louvain, Léon Dupriez remained as Visiting Lecturer on Government during the whole year; and Maurice DeWulf as Visiting Lecturer on Philosophy during the second half-year.

The University received by gift during the financial year for all purposes, beside the annual payment from the Trustees under the will of Gordon McKay, \$1,677,621.85, the gifts in excess of \$45,000 being as follows:—

ESTATE OF FRANCIS AMORY:	
The Amory Astronomical Fund	\$51,300
ANONYMOUS:	
School of Architecture	200,000
ESTATE OF ARTHUR BEEBE:	
General Purposes of the University	231,500

JAMES J. HILL:	
Instruction in Transportation	\$125,000
ESTATE OF SARAH A. MATCHETT:	
"The Matchett Fund " (additional).....	50,000
ESTATE OF JAMES J. MYERS:	
General Uses of Harvard College	100,000
ROBERT GOULD SHAW:	
Theatre Collection in the College Library	48,800
MRS. F. C. SHATTUCK:	
The " Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck Fund "	100,000
ESTATE OF EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT:	
General Purposes of the University.....	50,000
ESTATE OF MORRILL WYMAN:	
Morrill Wyman Medical Research Fund	77,648
THE CLASS OF 1891:	
Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund	100,000

Once more I want to draw attention to the urgent need of the Dental School, which receives little and deserves much. It is conducted almost without endowment, the Clinical Professors receiving no salaries, and barely travelling expenses, and it is doing a work highly creditable to the University.

We have felt it our duty to abate the annual deficit, by raising the tuition fee, and by avoiding expenditures although they might be of great importance for the improvement of our conditions. More endowment is urgently needed in many departments if Harvard is to maintain its rank among American institutions of learning. The salaries of the instructing staff have not been raised for many years, although the cost of living has risen greatly; and many members of the staff ought to receive higher salaries than can be paid to them today. For the welfare of our students and especially of the undergraduates, for bringing about the conditions that will give them the full benefit of life and work here, it is highly important that we should be able to house all our undergraduates, and as many as possible of the students in the professional schools. But to do all this requires a great deal of money, and by raising our tuition fee we have drawn on our last source of supply.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, *President.*

CAMBRIDGE, December 18, 1916.

APPENDIX TO PRESIDENT'S REPORT

SURGICAL STAFF OF THE HARVARD UNIT

March 9, 1916, to June 9, 1916

Dr. FREDERICK B. ABBOTT.	Dr. LAWRENCE R. HILL.
Dr. GEORGE BENET.	Dr. WILLIAM D. JACK.
Dr. FERDINAND BRIGHAM.	Dr. SAMUEL H. KAGAN.
Dr. MACY BROOKS.	Dr. VARAZTAD H. KAZANJIAN.
Dr. BENJAMIN P. BURPEE.	Dr. LEO T. KEWER.
Dr. THOMAS F. CAPELES.	Dr. CHARLES F. MACDONALD, Jr.
Dr. ROBERT S. CATHERON.	Dr. HUGH R. MCNAIR.
Dr. BRONSON CROTHERS.	Dr. SAMUEL R. MEAKER.
Dr. JOHN F. DILLON.	Dr. WILLIAM R. MORRISON.
Dr. JAMES F. FAULKNER.	Dr. ROLF C. NORRIS.
Dr. WILLIAM E. FAULKNER.	Dr. JOHN C. PHILLIPS.
(Chief Surgeon.)	Dr. FRANK A. SMITH.
Dr. FRANCIS R. FRASER.	Dr. A. GALE STRAW.
Dr. ARMOND A. HALLIDAY.	Dr. EVERETT O. THOMAS.
Dr. JOHN W. HAMMOND, Jr.	Dr. ABRAHAM I. VAN METER.
Dr. WINFORD O. WILDER.	

June 9, 1916, to September 9, 1916

Dr. FERDINAND BRIGHAM.	Dr. NORMAN M. KEITH.
Dr. BENJAMIN P. BURPEE.	Dr. LEO T. KEWER.
Dr. HUGH CABOT (Chief Surgeon).	Dr. CHARLES F. MACDONALD, Jr.
Dr. FREDERICK J. CALDWELL.	Dr. CARLETON R. METCALF.
Dr. THOMAS F. CAPELES.	Dr. ROLF C. NORRIS.
Dr. DENNIS R. W. CRILE.	Dr. GEORGE B. PACKARD, Jr.
Dr. BRONSON CROTHERS.	Dr. HARRISON L. PARKER.
Dr. EDWARD S. DILLON.	Dr. CHARLES W. PEABODY.
Dr. JOHN F. DILLON.	Dr. WAYNE S. RAMSEY.
Dr. THOMAS A. FOSTER.	Dr. CARL M. ROBINSON.
Dr. ALLEN GREENWOOD.	Dr. GEORGE C. SHATTUCK.
Dr. PAUL GUSTAFSON.	Dr. GEORGE M. SHEAHAN.
Dr. JOHN W. HAMMOND, Jr.	Dr. FRANK A. SMITH.
Dr. LYMAN S. HAPGOOD.	Dr. ROBERT S. STEVENS.
Dr. EDWARD HARDING.	Dr. A. GALE STRAW.
Dr. LAWRENCE R. HILL.	Dr. EVERETT O. THOMAS.
Dr. VARAZTAD H. KAZANJIAN.	Dr. W. O. WILDER.

September 9, 1916, to December 9, 1916

Dr. BENJAMIN H. ALTON.	Dr. DANIEL F. JONES (Chief Surgeon).
Dr. FREDERICK A. AYLESWORTH.	Dr. VARAZTAD H. KAZANJIAN.
Dr. HAROLD E. BATES.	Dr. NORMAN M. KEITH.
Dr. FERDINAND BRIGHAM.	Dr. LUCIUS I. KINGMAN.
Dr. FREDERICK J. CALDWELL.	Dr. PETER M. LUND.
Dr. DENNIS R. W. CRILE.	Dr. GEORGE A. MATTESON.
Dr. BRONSON CROTHERS.	Dr. ORLAND F. MONTGOMERY.
Dr. WALTER H. DARLING.	Dr. GEORGE B. PACKARD, Jr.
Dr. GEORGE P. DENNY.	Dr. HARRISON L. PARKER.
Dr. EDWARD S. DILLON.	Dr. CHARLES W. PEABODY.
Dr. THOMAS A. FOSTER.	Dr. WAYNE S. RAMSEY.
Dr. WILLIAM A. FRONTZ.	Dr. CARL M. ROBINSON.
Dr. PAUL GUSTAFSON.	Dr. FRANK A. SMITH.
Dr. LYMAN S. HAPGOOD.	Dr. HAROLD W. STEVENS.
Dr. EDWARD HARDING.	Dr. ROBERT S. STEVENS.
Dr. H. C. IRWIN.	Dr. ROBERT H. VOSE.
Dr. SUMNER W. JACKSON.	
Dr. PAUL W. WHITE.	

December 9, 1916, to March 9, 1917

Dr. BENJAMIN H. ALTON.	Dr. CHAUNCEY N. LEWIS.
Dr. FREDERICK A. AYLESWORTH.	Dr. PETER M. LUND.
Dr. HAROLD E. BATES.	Dr. GEORGE A. MATTESON.
Dr. FERDINAND BRIGHAM.	Dr. ORLAND F. MONTGOMERY.
Dr. FREDERICK J. CALDWELL.	Dr. FRANCIS W. PALFREY.
Dr. DENNIS R. W. CRILE.	Dr. HARRISON L. PARKER.
Dr. BRONSON CROTHERS.	Dr. FORREST F. PIKE.
Dr. WALTER H. DARLING.	Dr. HERMAN C. PITTS.
Dr. (BENJAMIN) KENDALL EMERSON.	Dr. HENRY B. POTTER.
Dr. PAUL GUSTAFSON.	Dr. PAUL H. PROVANDIE.
Dr. EDWARD HARDING.	Dr. CARL M. ROBINSON (Acting Chief Surgeon).
Dr. HAMNER C. IRWIN.	Dr. FRANK A. SMITH.
Dr. SUMNER W. JACKSON.	Dr. HAROLD W. STEVENS.
Dr. VARAZTAD H. KAZANJIAN.	Dr. ROBERT S. STEVENS.
Dr. NORMAN M. KEITH.	

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917

NUMBER 30

THE ASSOCIATED
HARVARD CLUBS

REPORTS OF
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
FOR PRESENTATION AT

TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL MEETING

JUNE 1 and 2, 1917



TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS
JUNE 1 AND 2, 1917
REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Report of the President

The excellent committee reports rendered at the annual meeting at Pittsburgh bequeathed to me a formidable amount of administrative work. It seemed wise to gather these recommendations into a single program so that they might be submitted to our constituent clubs collectively. Such a program was prepared and aided in securing the co-operation of our membership.

The year has been noteworthy in the crystallization of our various enterprises.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, as a member of the Committee on Service to the University, has brought to a close a most successful campaign to establish Appointment Offices in our various cities. His report justifies the establishment of a separate Appointments Office Committee as a standing committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and his recommendations to that effect have my hearty support.

The Committee on Service to the University further recommended the establishment of committees in our various clubs to co-operate with the Commission on Western History. This campaign was also successful and a similar recommendation for the establishment of a separate standing committee is made with my hearty approval. I hope this committee will find it possible also to co-operate with the Bureau of Research in Municipal Government.

The Committee on Service to the University further, through the Secretary's office, conducted a correspondence campaign to ascertain the dates of annual banquets with the idea of establishing groups which could be visited conveniently by the representative of the University on a single trip. I approve heartily of giving this experiment the benefit of a trial.

It will be noted that the Committee on Nomination of Overseers reports that no suggestions for nomination were made by constituent clubs. Practically all clubs in this

country are now represented in membership of the Associated Harvard Clubs. The standing committee of the Harvard Alumni Association is giving very careful consideration to candidates for the Board of Overseers from all parts of the country. I believe that districts outside of New England have been given general representation on the Board, and that the committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs need not be longer continued as a standing committee.

The report of the Scholarship Committee shows valuable progress made this year in the administration of our Scholarships. The fact that our share of the Endowment Fund will enable us to meet the balance of our financial budget for scholarships is especially grateful.

The connection with the Federation of Territorial Clubs in Cambridge is especially noteworthy. This will not only give the Scholarship Committee the benefit of the assistance of these various territorial clubs in securing good applicants for our scholarships, but also affords an opportunity to increase our state collections as desired by the Commission on Western History.

I heartily endorse the recommendations for the establishment of a Prize Scholarship as recommended by the Scholarship Committee.

The BULLETIN has been of valuable assistance in our publicity work in establishing a definite monthly number for the Associated Harvard Clubs news, and steadily serving us in every way possible.

One of the most important matters that has come before the Associated Harvard Clubs is contained in the report of the Endowment Fund Committee. The Secretary and myself attended the meeting of the Directors of the Alumni Association in Boston in January, where the matter was considered, and expect that the close financial interrelationship as established will be satisfactory.

Our share of the Fund will meet our financial requirements for the stenographic and secretarial work provided for in the Secretary's office; will also provide funds for the balance of our scholarship requirements not already cared for; will also enable us to build up a hospitality fund to be used under careful restrictions, and will be useful for such general purposes as cannot now be foreseen in the service of Harvard interests. When the campaign of the general Endowment Fund Committee is launched, it is needless to say that all of our constituent clubs will be eager to give their support to the movement.

The experience of the year leads me to believe that the Associated Harvard Clubs should have a governing body to more properly insure continuity of effort. The Executive Committee, as constituted of the officers of the Association, may easily change completely from year to year. I believe, therefore, that the Executive Committee should be replaced by a Board of Governors of which the President, Treasurer and Secretary should, *ex-officio*, be members. In addition to the two above officers there should be four members, the term of one member expiring each year. In the selection of this Board, we should have in mind that we are trying to establish a body that can meet easily through the year, rather than one that should represent geographically all the different sections of the country. Such a plan will give us a governing board that will be of great assistance to the officers of any given year. This body should be especially charged with the burden of financial responsibility of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and should establish

such a financial policy as will enable it to administer the funds of the Associated Harvard Clubs economically and wisely. To bring this matter before the meeting at Buffalo a constitutional amendment will be suggested so that the matter may be duly considered by the meeting.

Prior to the declaration of war by this nation, we had decided to vary the program at Buffalo by establishing conference luncheons for Friday which should cover the work of three separate committees, the Scholarship Committee, the Committee on Coöperation with the Commission on Western History, and the Appointments Office Committee. We believe that these luncheons, which will give opportunity for intimate discussion of experience and practice, will serve a valuable function for both enthusiasm and efficiency.

It has been clear to your officers that in view of the war, we shall wish at the least to vary our program. A meeting of the Executive Committee has therefore been called to meet in Chicago, April 21, to pass upon the above matters. The action of this Committee will be included in this report or will be published separately in the HARVARD BULLETIN of May 3. In closing, I wish to express my appreciation of the fine spirit in which our constituent clubs have endorsed our work. On behalf of the college generation of my time, may I especially welcome the fine spirit of the generation that has graduated since 1900. Their work proves their trained efficiency as well as their Harvard loyalty.

Respectfully submitted,
FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91.

Chicago.

Reports of the Vice-Presidents

New England Division

My work as vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs for New England has been as follows:

On the return trip from Pittsburgh I had an opportunity to discuss the work of the office with two of my predecessors.

Mr. Harriman had a plan which seemed to me a good one, which I adopted.

Mr. Harriman's plan was to induce the clubs to invite the president of the Associated Harvard Clubs to their annual dinner and in case the president was not able to attend to let the vice-president or some other person substitute for him.

Before taking any active steps I submitted the matter to President Burlingham who suggested some modifications in the plan, among

others that it would be better to postpone the active campaign until the fall.

As chairman of the Committee on Organization of the New England Federation I was already in correspondence with the Clubs of Keene and Vermont.

On October 2 I sent a circular letter to the constituent clubs in New England asking for an opportunity to say something for the Associated Harvard Clubs at some meeting or dinner of the club. As a result I have spoken at meetings of the Clubs of Keene, Vermont, Taunton (twice), Lawrence, Rhode Island, Andover, Watertown, Somerville. The war situation caused cancellation of date with Maine.

Shortly after my return from Pittsburgh I made the suggestion to Secretary Grossman that class and club secretaries be handed a

list of their members who had attended the Pittsburgh meeting and asked to give one or more members a chance to relate his, or their, experiences. So far as I know the only result has been that I stood committed to the plan and could not, if I would, avoid speaking at a luncheon of my own class.

So far as I know, there are five organizations in New England not members of the Associated Harvard Clubs. One of these I had overlooked and am now corresponding with it. Two are so entirely different in their organization and methods of work from other clubs that they should not be urged to join. They would receive no benefit from, and confer no benefit on, the Associated Harvard Clubs by joining. A fourth I have urged to join but have failed to overcome objections on the part of their president. A fifth needs stirring up.

I have been in correspondence with graduates at Brockton and at two other points in Massachusetts. Fred F. Field, '11, of Brockton proposed starting a club in that city. I abandoned the idea of doing anything at Ayer, which is a junction point for several towns with a number of Harvard men but which has itself only three or four. There remains one town in which a club might be formed.

It is my hope to visit, with the other members of the Committee on Organization of the New England Federation, this last mentioned town, the club which I described above as needing stirring up and Brockton. I regret that I can only report what I hope to do, but the necessity of reporting with much of my best working time ahead of me leaves no alternative.

I have for a long time been of the opinion that the work done by graduate organizations should receive official recognition, backing, and possibly control by the University, possibly in the form of a committee on graduate organizations. I took this matter up, by letter, with Dean Briggs. He wrote that he had brought my letter before the Faculty, but that no motion was made and the matter dropped.

I wrote a communication to the BULLETIN on the subject, but a virulent discussion as to whether the lone German's name should appear on a shaft which may some time be erected prevented the discussion of that or any other question.

One or two men very prominent in graduate work have privately assured me that they considered the idea excellent.

I brought the matter before the Council of the New England Federation. It was referred to the appropriate committee and will probably be acted on at the annual meeting of the Federation.

An officer of a small club sees a very different side of graduate activity from that which falls under the observation of a dweller in a great city, and the work is, at times, disheartening. There are about as many Harvard graduates in New England outside of Greater Boston as inside. The work of these outside graduates is not as effective as that of the others, nor can it, in my opinion, be made as effective, but it could be made much more effective than it is at present; and one means would be to show the graduates that the University takes an interest in their work by appointing a committee or secretary to follow it up.

One part of my work will be to call at New Haven and get such information as our friends, the Elis, are willing to give as to the methods of the Yale Alumni Secretary.

The Clubs of Taunton and Lowell carried into effect a plan which I believe to be a good one: that of inviting to the annual dinner delegates from neighboring clubs. The more the clubs can be impressed with the idea that they are a portion of a working force the better it will be for them.

In one very trifling particular I want to criticize the officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs. They have sent out circulars asking for documents of interest to the Commission on Western History which is all right, but they have not asked for documents of interest to the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government. It is a matter of luck and chance whether a club will be able to find any documents of interest to the Commission, but any club in a city of 25,000 inhabitants or having such a city within its jurisdiction can help the Bureau.

In the course of my various remarks I evolved a platform for Harvard Clubs which is that:

No boy within the jurisdiction of the club shall go to any college except Harvard because he is ignorant of what Harvard has to offer, and no boy who wants to go to Harvard shall be prevented by lack of money.

In conclusion I must express my indebtedness to the New England Federation which made me, so to speak, *ex-officio* chairman of its Committee on Organization, and to President Burlingham and Secretary Grossman for the help they have given me.

FRED C. WELD, '86.

Lowell.

Eastern Division

My report for the year now drawing to a close as vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs for the Eastern Division must necessarily be brief, because I have unfortunately been able to accomplish very little.

The international situation has been so absorbing during the year that attention was diverted by it from the usual lines of activity among the Harvard clubs. All Harvard in the east, both graduates and undergraduates, are absorbed in plans for preparedness, for military and naval training and for military and naval support and administration. The New York Club is taking a very active part, using its club house and members to the greatest possible extent, and it and the Philadelphia Club passed resolutions upholding the President in his action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, pledging him their hearty support and urging him to use his influence in having passed a bill providing for universal and compulsory military training. These resolutions were sent to the President, members of the Cabinet and to the Harvard Clubs in the United States, and no doubt caused other clubs to take similar action of which I have not heard. I think the New York Club is to be especially congratulated upon its great expression of patriotism in this and in the many other lines of similar action. It is very stirring to see them, and our graduates in general, so distinctly true to Harvard's traditions and training. It would not be fair, however, to claim credit for Harvard alone, for the other colleges and universities are following similar lines, and it seems as if all intellectual America is stirred with a desire to serve our country.

With such matters occupying our attention, it has not seemed possible to take up the task of founding new clubs. This is my second successive term as vice-president of this Division, and a year ago, in conjunction with Secretary Grossman, I canvassed the Division and found pretty definitely the sections where clubs could or could not exist. Much of the territory is sparsely settled with Harvard men; there are too few of them to form clubs.

In Eastern Pennsylvania the Philadelphia Club has established a non-resident membership, with dues of \$1.00 per year, and in that way has affiliated with itself a number of men who would have no other connection with a Harvard Club. They receive all the literature issued by the Club, and many of them come to the annual dinner. I recommend similar action to other clubs similarly situated, such as Washington, Baltimore, &c. The only new club to join the Association that I can report is the Harvard Club of Virginia, and this is not really a new member but a reinstated member that formerly belonged to the Association but became delinquent because of small and widely scattered membership and lack of interest. The

credit of reclaiming the club belongs, I believe, to Treasurer Kimball.

Most of the clubs held annual dinners and had guests from the University to tell them of matters of interest there. Dean Yeomans made a short trip, and, through the efforts of Roger Pierce, '04, arranged to address meetings of several clubs, among them Delaware and Philadelphia. His talks were universally interesting and the meetings well attended. I was, unfortunately, unable to attend any dinners except those held in New York and Philadelphia.

I have heard of no change in the scholarship situation in the Eastern Division. The club with which I am most closely connected, the Philadelphia Club, offers three scholarships of \$350.00 each for freshmen, in addition to contributing a \$300.00 Associated Harvard Clubs scholarship. It is rare, however, for them to have more than one successful candidate annually. The scholarship is awarded by the executive committee of the club to candidates who have successfully passed the entrance examinations, and who, in the opinion of the committee, will properly represent Philadelphia at the University. At present the club has one freshman in college, and in addition has given financial help to two upper classmen. These two boys seemed worthy, and because only one freshman candidate successfully passed the entrance examinations the committee felt justified in using its surplus scholarship fund for these two upper classmen. The trouble the club experiences is not so much in finding candidates as in the failure of the candidates to pass the entrance examinations.

I would like to suggest to the Associated Clubs the advisability of awarding some of their scholarships to candidates from some of the sections of the East that now contain few Harvard graduates; those sections need help. There are a number of clubs that are barely alive that would gladly welcome such help, and I feel sure that in many communities some man can be found who will gladly contribute part of a scholarship, although not able to raise all the required funds. In this way the fund appropriated by the Associated Clubs for such a purpose might be spread out over a large district.

In closing, I wish to thank the members of the Associated Clubs for the honor they have done me in electing me to the office of vice-president of the Eastern Division for the third time, and to thank the officers for their cordial and prompt help whenever called for. I regret that I cannot report more activity during the past year.

HERBERT L. CLARK, '87.

Philadelphia.

Southern Division

Unto William Thomas, '73, of the U. S. A., Pacific Division, be it known that the Southern Division has produced twins the past year, thereby showing that we are opposed to "race suicide." (See his report at Pittsburgh last year.) True, they were not born on the same day, but that is an immaterial matter, since they number two.

The Harvard Society of Georgia arrived in November, 1916, under the auspices of the following enthusiastic men:

President, Edward T. Holmes, G.S. '00-01, President, Gordon College, Barnesville, Ga.

Vice-President, Roy D. Stubbs, LL.B. '10, Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary-Treasurer, John Clifton Elder, A.M. '10, Macon, Ga.

The above officers are arranging for a convention of the Southeastern Section of the Southern Division to be held before the June meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. This meeting will be held in Chattanooga, and it is planned to organize a Southern Federation at that time, unless the war situation prevents.

Number two is the revived and reorganized Harvard Club of Alabama. This occurred on March 17, at Birmingham. We started with an initial membership of over fifty. The following officers were elected:

President, Julius Sternfeld, LL.B. '95, Montgomery.

Vice-President, Henry U. Sims, LL.B. '97, Birmingham.

Vice-President, Frederick G. Bromberg, '58, Mobile.

Vice-President, Chas. H. Barnwell, Ph.D. '98, Tuscaloosa.

Secretary-Treasurer, Spier Whitaker, '03, Birmingham.

I never spent a more enjoyable day in my life than with the Alabama men. Messrs. Sternfeld, Sims, and Whitaker are "live wires." This is proven by the following excerpt from letter of President Sternfeld dated April 6:

"This is to advise that I am on the trail of a gentleman, who does not care to have his name disclosed, who entertains a willingness to establish an Alabama scholarship for something like \$200.00 each year through the Associated Harvard Clubs. I am working diligently on the matter, and just as soon as I can perfect it will advise you. I am also calling a meeting of the Montgomery men to discuss scholarships both at the University of Alabama and at Auburn; also to offer a Harvard medal to the best all-around student in our public schools; also to discuss and take action on certain local matters relating to our Board of Education. I am exceedingly

enthusiastic now as I have received some encouragement."

To the above, I can only add that the club has some very earnest men in its membership, and I expect big things of the Alabama Club.

Mississippi has acquitted itself splendidly. The thirty-four Harvard men in the State raised \$50.00 towards a scholarship; the Associated Clubs most generously gave \$250.00, and a student from Mississippi was in the University the current session. I hope that the Mississippi men will be able to contribute at least \$100.00 towards the scholarship this year, and am working on it. The Mississippi Club has a very efficient Secretary in T. H. Thomas, '12, of Wiggins, Miss.

Tennessee has over \$200.00 in cash and pledges, and will have a student at Harvard the coming session. The Harvard Club of Memphis will probably expand into the Harvard Club of Tennessee before the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. During the year we had the pleasure of entertaining Professor O. M. W. Sprague of the Banking Department of the University, who was in Memphis to address the Farm Loan Bankers Association.

Louisiana has a strong, active club. They maintain a scholarship, but had no holder this year on account of its being limited to the graduate schools. They are considering opening it to students in the college. It has been limited in this way heretofore in order not to cause Louisiana boys to leave their own universities, but they are now strong enough to remove this "protective tariff."

South Carolina has over 75 Harvard men, and I have had considerable correspondence with some of them with reference to forming a State Harvard Club, but have been unsuccessful in arousing much interest so far. I hope, however, to be able to report favorably at the Buffalo meeting.

I have not attempted any work in Virginia, North Carolina, or Florida, but understand that Secretary Grossman and President Burlington have hit the line hard in Virginia and revived the Harvard Club of Virginia. The North Carolina Club is in good condition, according to private advices from a schoolmate there. I was unable to secure responses from the Florida Club.

At the request of Secretary Grossman, I wrote the officers of the Harvard Club of Cuba urging them to send in application for membership in the Associated Harvard Clubs, but have had no response, so expect that revolution and war demand all consideration.

During the year I dropped in to see the officers of the Harvard Club of Louisiana on several occasions. In Richard Montgomery, '90, they have a very able, efficient President.

I was very sorry not to be able to attend the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Arkansas. Arkansas is not in the Southern Division, but they kindly invited me over and I should have gone but for the fact that I was in Birmingham on the Alabama reorganization that date. Arkansas has a strong, active membership.

This report would be incomplete should I omit to express my indebtedness to President Burlingham and Secretary Grossman for their immediate and active, efficient assistance whenever called upon. It has been a great pleasure to work with them.

I hope to verbally supplement this report at Buffalo.

PRATHER S. McDONALD, L.S. '11
Memphis, Tenn.

Central Division

The Harvard Clubs of the Central Division of the Associated Harvard Clubs continue to thrive in membership, ability to interest more students in the public schools in going to Harvard, in creating a greater interest among the graduates, and the upbuilding of the Harvard spirit. The latter now shows itself in many ways, due largely to the stimulus of our Association. This has been shown by increased number of scholarships given by the local clubs, by being able to assist Harvard men who have recently left the University in obtaining positions, and in the club members telling the high schools about Harvard.

Throughout the current year there have been unprecedented conditions both economic and social, which have created new ideas and new thoughts in the minds of men. Harvard men throughout our section have adapted themselves to these conditions and have taken a public-spirited interest in doing their part in their different localities. We can all be proud of the spirit that they have shown in creating interest in universal military service, in the foreign relief work, and in the patriotic spirit since the beginning of our hostilities with Germany. These new interests have been entered into with keenness and enthusiasm. Harvard men's minds have been imbued with thoughts looking and thinking with a broad mind full of patriotism without being instilled with bitter thoughts or with hatred. But regardless of all these conditions there has been a keen interest felt in upbuilding the local clubs.

At the annual meeting of the Association last year the Vice-President of Central Division suggested that the Association should forward literature about Harvard to the local clubs for distribution. Little has been done by the Association along this line, but several of the clubs of this division have procured

literature from the Publication Office at Cambridge. I quote here a paragraph from the Secretary's report of the Harvard Club of Dayton:

"We have distributed literature about Harvard, which we procured from the Publication Office, at Steele High School and to various individuals. The HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETINS have also been read over, and pieces which would be of interest marked. These have been placed in the reading rooms at Steele."

I believe this most essential that efforts should be made along this line.

Local club scholarships have increased beyond the pledges made by the clubs to the Association scholarships. The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania now offers three scholarships of \$350.00 each, having increased the amount \$50.00 to correspond with the increased tuition of Harvard. This extra assistance seems necessary.

The Akron Harvard Club, one of the new Clubs in this division, with a membership of twelve, in its report says as follows:

"Our main activity has been in securing positions for Harvard men here in town. We have been very successful in this, securing a position for every man who has applied to us, and we feel able to take care of a great many more Harvard men in this locality."

I believe that the Harvard Clubs situated in large industrial centers can assist in this way to a great advantage.

This Association created and organized throughout the United States by Harvard men from the college and professional schools is one of the great institutions of this country. I think that its power and organization can be used to advantage for our Government during the present hostilities.

PARMELY W. HERRICK, '04,
Cleveland, O.

Western Division

[A LETTER TO THE SECRETARY.]

My dear Mr. Grossman:

Your kind favor of March 20, regarding my report for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 1 and 2, is just received.

In reply I will state that I have very little that, in my opinion, would be interesting to the membership of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

I was invited to attend the annual dinner of the Minnesota Harvard Clubs, but, owing to a very important and previous engagement, I was unable to attend.

The Harvard Club of Nebraska, recently gave a dinner to Professor James Hardy Ropes, who is serving the University this

year as an Exchange Professor with certain private endowed colleges in this Western country. The dinner was a very pleasant affair, and quite well attended. Professor Ropes gave a very interesting address on the present activities of Harvard.

Regretting that I have so little to report, and with very best wishes for continued success of the Associated Harvard Clubs, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

ARTHUR C. SMITH, '87.

Omaha, March 22, 1917.

Pacific Division

This has been a quiet year on the Pacific Coast in Harvard matters. For the first two years of the war this part of the country felt the worst effects of the great war. But a great deal of commercial activity has sprung up here in the last six months. And in the activity of actual warfare I note that college men are the most conspicuous. And here, as in all parts of the country, Harvard's sons are the most active in offering their services to their country. With the close of the war, which I trust is not far distant, I expect to see more college men than ever settle in this part of the country. We have many college men here now—many Harvard men—but there is plenty of room here for more young Harvard men. I know no part of the country that can offer greater inducements to Harvard graduates than the Pacific Coast.

We had looked forward with great pleasure to the promised trip of President Lowell to us. He had made all his plans to be with us in March. But the new problems brought on by the war compelled him to give up his visit. We hope that the coming year he can arrange to come. To us Harvard men in this far distant part of the country nothing can help us more than visits of our president and high officials of the college in arousing and keeping alive the Harvard spirit. College men are numerous here, and they are always keen in welcoming Harvard men from the East. We hope it will not be many years before the Associated Harvard Clubs will meet in the Northwest—Seattle would give them a warm welcome.

DANIEL KELLEHER, '85.

Seattle.

European Division

It gives me the greatest pleasure, as vice-president of the European Division of the Associated Harvard Clubs and president of the Paris Harvard Club, aided by Mr. Shann Kelly, secretary of the Paris Harvard Club, to

send a report for the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs on June 1, 1917.

We regret that the Harvard Club of Paris will probably not be represented this year at your interesting meeting.

As the war seems the most important thing in the whole world at the present moment, it is perhaps best to take up this dramatic subject at once.

As I wrote you last year, Harvard here, as elsewhere, has done well, and the following letter from our friend, A. Piatt Andrew, Inspector-General, in charge of the Field Service of the American Ambulance Hospital of Paris, who was good enough to send it as a report for the Associated Harvard Clubs, will show you how much has been done by this important institution. I have been many times to the front and have visited most of these sections of the Field Ambulance Service, I have discussed them with various French generals, and I am pleased to say that all are unanimous in saying how brave and useful these gallant Harvard men have been.

Here is what Mr. Andrew says:

"Since the beginning of the war 150 Harvard men have driven ambulances in the American Ambulance Field Service in France. Twenty-two of these men have received the Croix de Guerre. The two sections, Nos. 3 and 10, of the Field Service, serving with the French Army of the Orient in the region of Monastir are commanded by Lovering Hill, '10, and Henry M. Suckley, '10. Section 4 on the Western Front is commanded by William De Ford Bigelow, '00, and Section 8 by Austin B. Mason, '08. A. Piatt Andrew, Ph.D., '00, is Inspector-General in general charge of the Field Service, and Stephen Galatti, '10, is Assistant General-Inspector."

Mr. Andrew has just written as follows:

"Since I wrote to you about the work of the Harvard men in our service, one of the best of them has been killed, Henry Suckley, of the class of 1910, who had been for two years in our Service, and who was the head of our Section 10, with the Army of the Orient.

"If your note has not yet gone to the Associated Harvard Clubs, it would be worth while to make mention of this fact, and that he has been proposed for the Legion of Honor."

Many other Harvard men have distinguished themselves in various Relief Services and Franco-American Institutions:

THE HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT IN FRANCE.

I have just received the following report from Lt. Col. Dr. Hugh Cabot, who is in charge of the Harvard Surgical Unit for the duration of the war:

"The Harvard Surgical Unit was organized in the early months of 1915 as the result of

a conference held in London between Robert Bacon, '80, and Sir William Osler. There resulted from this an agreement between the presidents of Harvard, Johns Hopkins and Columbia to send surgical units to be associated with the British Expeditionary Force for periods of three months each.

"Harvard organized and sent the first Unit in charge of Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, who arrived in France in July, 1915. Among the members of this Unit were Drs. C. A. Porter, '88, F. B. Lund, '88, W. E. Faulkner, '87, Allen Greenwood, '86, and a full Unit Staff of 32 officers including four dental surgeons. When it came time for Johns Hopkins and Columbia respectively to fulfill their agreement, they failed to do so, not only without warning but without reasons given. The whole burden of the operation therefore fell upon Harvard, and owing to the clear perception of this as a great opportunity for the University, for which Dr. Nichols is entitled to considerable credit, the Corporation determined to carry on the Unit without assistance for the war.

"In November the second detachment sailed under the direction of David Cheever, '97, and consisted largely of Harvard graduates, though it contained more men from other universities than has any subsequent Unit. He was succeeded in March, 1916, by W. E. Faulkner, '87, who brought with him a small group of Harvard men to fill necessary vacancies. Hugh Cabot, '94, succeeded Faulkner in June, 1916, bringing a group of some 16 Harvard graduates to fill the Unit up to full strength for the summer. He was succeeded by D. F. Jones, '92, in September, 1916.

"In October the Corporation determined to appoint Dr. Cabot surgeon-in-chief for the duration of the war, on the understanding that he would return to France the following spring and that the Unit would be carried on in his absence by an acting chief responsible to him. In December, 1916, Jones returned and Carl Robinson, '11, took over the operation as acting chief, a considerable reinforcement being sent by Harvard at that time to fill the Unit for the winter in charge of Kendall Emerson, '01. In January, 1917, Robinson fell ill and Emerson became acting chief for a period of about a month until Robinson returned. In March, 1917, Dr. Cabot returned and took charge of the Unit for the war.

"During the period of some 20 months since the Unit was established more than 125 physicians and surgeons have been sent over under the auspices of the University, and of this number the great majority have been graduates of Harvard either in the academic or medical departments. Perhaps 25 per cent have been graduates of other universities and have given loyally of their services. It is to

be noted that Harvard is the only American university which has maintained a medical force with any of the belligerents for any long continued period. This fact may, I think, be taken as an indication that the University, not only through the Corporation but through its graduates, has no doubts, lingering or otherwise, as to the righteousness of the cause of the Allies, and that they desire to testify in the only way which has been open to them to their beliefs."

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN FRANCE.

A considerable number of Harvard men, graduates and undergraduates, have taken part in this service.

AMERICAN RELIEF CLEARING HOUSE IN PARIS.

The Harvard men who have been connected with it are the following:

Robert Bacon, '80, Honorary President.
Walter Abbott, '88.
Charles Carroll, '01.
James H. Hyde, '98.
Le Roy King, '06.
Henry W. Miller, '97.
William S. Patten, '95.
Bertram Winthrop.

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE OF PARIS.

The Harvard men who have been connected with it are:

Dr. Henry O. Feiss, '98.
Dr. Thomas A. Foster, '14.
Dr. J. Hutchinson.
Dr. George A. Moore, '07.

Of these American men serving in the above-mentioned services, with the American Flying Corps, the British Army, and the French Foreign Legion, I have been able to count up to now 32 dead, of whom I am sending you the list herein enclosed. You will see that they are nearly all Harvard men.

In memory of Alan Seeger, '10, and his comrades, the American Volunteers dead for France, a festival was given in Paris on January 21, 1917, at the Comédie Française. The enclosed pamphlet will show you the admiration and gratefulness France bears towards these glorious Harvard men.

The Americans living in France, and especially Harvard men, have started since last year many important foundations about which I have pleasure to say a word.

The Committee of the "*Maison des Etudiants Américains*" was formed in the middle of last year by a few Americans living in Paris with the aim, after the war, to found in Paris a house for all American students from all American universities and colleges and facilitate their studies here and their intercourse

with French students and French families. Your vice-president is at the head of this committee and has done good work in getting it up. The French Minister of Public Instruction and the deans of the various faculties in Paris have agreed to form a French Honorary Committee for the "*Maison des Etudiants Américains*." Professor Barrett Wendell has formed an American Committee in America.

Professor John H. Wigmore, of the University of Chicago, and a Harvard man, president of the American Society of College Professors, has formed a "Committee on Graduate Studies in France" (your vice-president is on the French Committee) which is endeavoring to raise necessary funds to send "boursiers" in France to react against American students studying in Germany.

Lately, "The French Heroes Fund," of New York, has purchased the "Lafayette Chateau" at Chavaniac, Haute-Loire, and your vice-president has been asked to organize a Paris Committee. We hope thus to make a permanent memorial to Lafayette, who laid the foundations of those Franco-American relations which have been strengthened by the war. Five different kinds of records will be established: Aviation, Foreign Legion, American Ambulance, British Section for the Canadian Army, in which are also many American volunteers, a room for the records of the Colonial Days, Lafayette souvenirs, etc. We will try to have a record of all the Harvard men, together with other Americans, who have been prominent in Franco-American relations, and particularly in the War of Independence and in the present war.

A little while ago, President Lowell, through Ambassador Jusserand, asked the French War Office for a few military instructors to be sent to Harvard University. Your vice-president was informed of it by the Foreign Office, and as soon as the matter became public property he took up a meeting of the Paris Harvard Club and sent to President Lowell the following cable:

"Am apprised confidentially of your cable request for instructors. Committee Harvard Club of Paris places itself at your disposal. Committee treating matter absolutely confidentially." And to your secretary, Mr. Grossman, the following cable:

"Committee Harvard Club Paris has cabled President Lowell placing itself at disposal University in view American and Harvard participation in probable future events in France. Committee desires also place itself at disposal Associated Harvard Clubs."

To which I received the following answer:

"Cable received. Please let me have by April 15 your report vice-president European Division. E. M. Grossman, secretary."

The officers of this French Mission of Military Instruction are:

Commandant Paul Azan, the chief of the mission, who has been very badly wounded. Your vice-president has had several interesting conversations with him, and thinks that he is a very good choice: Infantry, Regular Army.

Capitaine Morize, professor of French literature at Johns Hopkins University.

Lieutenant Jean Giraudoux, the well-known man of letters, who has been French *boursier* at Harvard years ago.

Commandant de Reviere de Mauny: Infantry, Regular Army.

Capitaine de Jarny, Artillery, Regular Army.

Capitaine Dupont: Artillery, Regular Army.

Please do not forget that the Harvard Club of Paris is on the spot and that we shall always be very glad to assist Harvard in particular and American efforts in general in this world's conflict.

Of the "American Military Mission" now in Paris, Captain M. Churchill, '00, Field Artillery, is a Harvard graduate.

France, although at war, has continued to cultivate the arts of peace as well as the arts of war, and the exchange of Professors between Harvard and the French Ministry of Public Instruction has been going on as usual. This year, Professor Sabine, who was to lecture in the first half year, has been ill, but he is now well and is lecturing at the Sorbonne. Professor James H. Woods has lectured at the Sorbonne and in the following French Universities: Clermont, Lyon, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Poitiers, Rennes; and centres: Marseille and Nantes. The other half of the Harvard provincial lectures of the Cercle Français was taken, at the suggestion of President Lowell, by Mr. Jesse Benedict Carter, Director of the American Academy in Rome, in the following French Universities: Caen, Nancy, Lyon, Besançon, Grenoble, Dijon, Aix-en-Provence, Paris; and centres: Rouen and Marseille.

Mr. Blanchard, professor of geography at the University of Grenoble, is the French official exchange lecturer who is visiting Cambridge for the second half-year.

I have just received a report from the secretary of the Harvard Club of Paris, Shaun Kelly, '00, on the activities of the Harvard Club for the year 1916-17. You will find it enclosed with a list of the honorary and associate members of the Executive Committee.

Enclosed I am also sending you the Constitution and By-laws of the Harvard Paris Club, together with a list of the Harvard graduates living in France who have been quite active in the war.

We have not had any relations with the Harvard Club of London, as communications are long and difficult.

In conclusion I want, for myself and for the Harvard men abroad, to thank Mr. Grossman and the other officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs for the good work they have done in getting these Harvard men together for the pleasure and interest of everyone. I hope that Harvard's position in the future and in

the past will become still more bright and brilliant every year.

Three reports have not yet reached me: the American Flying Corps and two sections of the American Red Cross. As I do not want to delay any more my sending this report, I will forward them to you as soon as they come.

JAMES H. HYDE, '98.

Paris.

Report of the Secretary

The past year has witnessed a change in the activities of the executive officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Heretofore we have been engaged primarily in expansion work. But now we are engrossed with plans and schemes for the more efficient use of this wonderful organization for the good of the University. And yet the year is not without a fair share of accomplishment in the matter of new clubs and revived activity of old clubs which had been permitted to sink into a state of uselessness. Through the efforts of Whitman Symmes, '95, the Harvard Club of Nevada has been organized and its application for membership in the Associated Harvard Clubs has been received. Dr. C. A. Duniway, Ph.D. '97, President of the University of Wyoming, is responsible for the organization of the Harvard Club of Wyoming. A by-product of Prof. Barrett Wendell's visit about a year ago to the University of Texas is the formation of the Harvard Club of Austin, Texas. Roger S. Greene, '01, was instrumental in the establishment of the Harvard Club of North China, and plans to make it a part later of an organization for the whole country of China.

But under this head the most gratifying accomplishments of the year are the resurrection of the Harvard Clubs of Virginia and Alabama. Both clubs had been in existence and both had permitted themselves to become extinct. Frank Y. Hall, '98, who has the distinction of having been a charter member of the Harvard Clubs of Arizona and of West Virginia, took up his residence at Charlottesville, Va., in the fall of 1916, and, after a winter's diligent campaigning, succeeded in getting a number of the Harvard men of Virginia to meet in Richmond on March 24, 1917. Eliot Wadsworth, '98, attended the meeting as guest of honor, and the Virginia men banded themselves together into a live club, and at once resolved to create and administer a scholarship fund for their state.

A similar accomplishment stands to the credit of Prather S. McDonald, L. S. '11, of

Memphis, Tennessee, elected at the Pittsburgh meeting Vice-President for the Southern Division. Mr. McDonald revived the Harvard Club of Alabama at a meeting he called and personally attended at Birmingham, Alabama, on March 17, 1917. The Alabama men are now enthusiastically engaged in the various lines of work outlined by the Associated Harvard Clubs.

There is a movement under way to form the Southeastern Federation of Harvard Clubs, which will take a place in the national organization of Harvard alumni corresponding to the federations of the clubs of New England and of the Pacific Coast. There is an awakening of the Harvard spirit among alumni living in the Southern states. If a reasonable amount of attention is given to the South by the University and by the Associated Harvard Clubs, Harvard will soon witness a larger enrollment of Southern men among her students.

It is natural, of course, that after twenty-one years of existence, with all the attendant publicity, the effect of the Associated Harvard Clubs on all the alumni, and particularly on those living west of the Hudson River, should become more and more obvious. And yet one is deeply impressed with the energy and spirit and genuine desire to perform service to the University manifested by the clubs and by the individual Harvard men throughout the country. To furnish this tremendous potential influence with proper guidance, to provide it with intelligent channels for expression, to coordinate it, and to bring it to practical results, has been the work of this organization. Everyone is now familiar with the work of the Scholarships Committee. Harvard's aspiration to be the great national university is made all the more possible by the work of this committee. The Committee on Western History, if carried on with the wisdom and enthusiasm with which it is this year being organized, will not only make of Harvard a place of deposit for historical material for the use of scholars resorting to

Cambridge, but it will help to make her the recognized seat of instruction on American history and the source of inspiration to students and to historical societies throughout the nation. The work of the Appointments Committee, this year made national in scope, has in it wonderful possibilities for the spread of the fame of Harvard through the presence of Harvard men placed by this Committee in various parts of the country. This committee demonstrates the interest of the University in the welfare of her sons, and the concern on the part of all alumni in the success of those who acquired their ideals and aspirations at the same source. Thus, the Associated Harvard Clubs is beginning to demonstrate in most conspicuous results the wisdom of its organization, and the value of its prosperity to the alumni and to the University.

That the machinery for these purposes is in process of improvement is shown by the number of constitutional amendments that will be submitted to the meeting at Buffalo. A serious problem and one requiring careful study is that of finance. The officers and friends of the Associated Harvard Clubs must see to it that ways be devised for providing sufficient means with which to carry on the ever-increasing work so fruitful of benefit to the University.

Your Secretary has carried on a rather persistent campaign during the past year for the establishment,—to quote from the Secretary's report of 1916,—of "an accurate list of names and addresses of Harvard men . . . properly classified,—alphabetically, geographically, and according to classes, constantly cared for and kept up to date and rendered usable by an addressograph machine." W. Cameron Forbes, '92, took up this question with the Board of Overseers at its meeting on February 26, 1917, and that Board unanimously adopted a resolution recommending to the Corporation that such a scheme be adopted. What the Corporation has done, and whether funds are available for this purpose, I am unable to report. This is a piece of mechanism, to my mind indispensable to the conduct of any work requiring communication with the alumni.

On another subject of unfinished business, I again take the liberty of quoting from my report of last year. I then said that some way must "be devised for keeping alive a

line of communication between the University and the Associated Harvard Clubs on the one hand, and Harvard men everywhere and their local clubs on the other. Continued interest can be sustained only when there is some constant and uninterrupted contact between Harvard men and the University, or between Harvard men and the organized graduate body, such as the Associated Harvard Clubs. I feel that such a line of communication and point of contact can be maintained through the instrumentality of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN."

My feeling on this is stronger than it was last year. The subject has received a great deal of thought on the part of the directors of the BULLETIN. My own notion was that the BULLETIN should circulate free of charge to every Harvard man everywhere. This, of course, is impractical, so long as the money now earned by the BULLETIN from subscriptions and advertising cannot be replaced from other sources. It has been suggested that the BULLETIN be supported by classes, as is now being done with the alumni publication of Princeton. Perhaps this is the more feasible way of accomplishing the desired result. At any rate, here is a problem that calls for the best thought of all Harvard men, and ought to be worked out in some way, so as to provide an economical and efficient means of communication and circularization between the University and its graduates.

Lately the Secretary has been receiving from Harvard clubs, not only in the East, but also in the West, resolutions expressing loyalty to the President of the United States and to the country in the present international crisis. These resolutions demonstrate that Harvard men are possessed with the spirit of service to the nation, not only now in time of war, but at all times and under all conditions. This craving for an opportunity to serve, characteristic of Harvard men, forever seeks expression in infinite ways. When the war shall happily come to a close, Harvard men will seek to serve the cause of universal education, liberty, and freedom with the same fine enthusiasm and eagerness they are everywhere displaying now, and always have displayed in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. GROSSMAN, '96.

St. Louis.

Preliminary Report of the Treasurer

for the Year 1916-1917

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand as of May 19, 1916	\$1721.57
<i>Receipts:</i>	
Delinquent dues	\$47.00
Dues for 1916-17 (paid to April 14, 1917)	1233.90
Dues for 1916-17 (estimated balance that should be received to June 1, 1917)	277.00
Dues advanced 1917-18	5.00
Sale of Song Books	111.50
Interest	30.70
Total receipts, (estimated as of June 1, 1917)	\$1705.10
	<u>\$3426.67</u>

Disbursements:

Reporting, printing, and distributing report of 1916 meeting	\$1174.00
Stenographic services (offices of the secretary) to April 1, 1917	347.00
Stenographic services (offices of the secretary, estimated to June 1)	83.00
Printing, engraving and postage	205.24
Scholarship Committee	53.53
Song Book Committee	31.93
Bulletin Circulation Committee	178.65
Incidentals	29.99
Total disbursements	<u>\$2103.34</u>

Estimated balance on hand as of June 1, 1917, \$1323.33

On April 14, 38 clubs had not paid dues for the current year. Of this number four are delinquent for more than one year. It will be very much appreciated if the officers of these clubs will arrange for the payment of the dues prior to the meeting on June 1, in order to avoid the necessity of having to report delinquent clubs at the Buffalo meeting.

In making this preliminary report, it may be of interest to review the conditions of the finances of the Associated Harvard Clubs for the past two years:

Balance on hand as of August 20, 1915, (reported at San Francisco)

\$2050.25

Balance on hand as of May 19, 1916, (reported at Pittsburgh meeting) 1721.57
 Estimated balance on hand June 1, 1917, (to be reported at Buffalo meeting) 1323.33

From the above it will be observed that expenses are exceeding receipts from \$300.00 to \$400.00 a year. This year the estimated disbursements will be \$300.00 less than the budget recommended by the Committee on Work and Expenses of the Secretary's Office (see 20th Annual Report, page 28), so that should the Secretary find it necessary to increase the expenses of the Association to the amount recommended by this committee, with the present income, there would be a loss of \$600.00 to \$700.00 a year. The Council at the coming meeting should consider ways and means to meet this situation.

Analysis of Income from dues 1915-16:
 3234 members at 25c \$808.50
 1225 members at 10c 122.50
 (New England and Foreign Clubs)

	<u>\$931.00</u>
New York Harvard Club	250.00
Boston Harvard Club	250.00
Grand total	<u>\$1431.00</u>

SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Balance in treasury May 19, 1916	\$1156.10	
Credit with Bursar, account of scholarships to candidates who did not qualify	600.00	
Credit with Treasurer of Harvard College, (owing to scholarship holder having left College)	80.00	\$1836.10

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Subscriptions	\$1802.00	
Interest	57.26	\$1859.26
		<u>\$3695.36</u>

Disbursements:

To Bursar for Scholarships awarded	\$1420.00	
Funds on hand at Harvard College to be applied to scholarships 1916-17	680.00	\$2100.00

Total Scholarship Funds available (April 14, 1917)	<u>\$1595.36</u>
--	------------------

Respectfully submitted,

G. C. KIMBALL, '00.

Pittsburgh.

Report of Committee on Service to the University

Any report on the service of graduates to the University almost inevitably resolves itself into a consideration of ways in which they can keep in touch with its affairs and with each other. That idea is the basis of this Association of Harvard Clubs—its principal reason for existence. The direct service that graduates can render the University is the outcome of contact with its affairs, and this contact is kept alive largely by enthusiasm and loyalty engendered by gratitude and kept fresh by meetings, University publications, and visits to Cambridge. The University wants and gets from its alumni gifts of money and counsel; gifts of service on governing boards and committees; gifts of service to local communities where interest in Harvard may be kept alive and vigorous.

It has never been considered the purpose of the Associated Harvard Clubs to solicit gifts from graduates or to importune them for service, but rather to promote the spirit that expresses itself naturally through such offerings; and to put the graduates in the way of knowing what the needs and opportunities are.

Thanks mainly to the indefatigable energy of your President, the different ways of serving the University to which attention was specially directed in the report of this committee at the last annual meeting, have been actively developed. These developments are reviewed below and form the subject of specific recommendations to the Associated Clubs.

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEES.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, of New York City, was re-appointed a member of the Committee on Service to the University and was placed in charge of the work of the Appointments Committees of the several Clubs pursuant to the recommendations of the committee made at the last meeting. Subsequently, at the request of the president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, a letter was addressed to the president of each of the 105 constituent clubs asking him to appoint a Committee on Appointments to secure employment for Harvard men in the locality of his club. It is with great satisfaction that your committee is now able to report that 49 clubs have appointed such committees. These clubs not only represent all parts of this country, but also cover Berlin (now suspended), Japan, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. A list of the clubs which have named committees on Appointments is attached to this report.

The greater part of this year has naturally been consumed in the organizing of these different committees. As soon as a club has replied announcing the appointment of its committee and giving the names of its mem-

bers, Mr. Marvin immediately got in touch with the committee, offering suggestions as to how the work could be handled and sending specimen printed cards, such as those used by the Harvard Club of New York City, for the listing of (1) Harvard men desiring positions, and (2) employers having openings for Harvard men.

Subsequently Mr. Marvin wrote to each of these committees a letter inquiring as to the work accomplished during the winter by each committee. To this letter replies were received from the Harvard Clubs of Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Virginia. The reports made by these clubs show that positions have been secured for Harvard men in certain of these localities, but, with the exception of the Harvard Club of New York City, not in any large number. This is, however, not in any way discouraging as most of the committees reporting had only been recently appointed and have not really gotten under way. Moreover, in the smaller clubs the opportunities for placing Harvard men are infrequent and must be seized as they arrive.

The committee feels, however, that a valuable start has been made in its plan of co-operative employment work. It is encouraging that so many Harvard clubs in different localities should have organized committees and prepared for any opportunities that might present themselves. The organization thus formed should be a valuable one to Harvard graduates and to the University.

The work of the Appointments Committee of the Harvard Club of New York City has continued steadily and usefully. This Committee was established on May 1, 1914, and during its first year it received 192 applications and placed 114 men, 55 in permanent positions and 59 in temporary positions. During its second year ending May 1, 1916, out of 252 applications it placed 129 men, 66 in permanent positions and 63 in temporary positions. The figures for the past year will be about the same as those for the first two years. This committee during its three years has filled such a useful field that it may well encourage other clubs to follow its lead. Credit for a large part of the success of the committee should be given to its secretary, Ralph W. Williams, '09. His expert training in appointments work received at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, and his conscientious and painstaking application, made it possible for the committee to be really efficient, and the other members of the committee were used in a general consulting capacity. Mr. Williams having resigned his position as Di-

rector of the Harvard Club in order to enter another position on January 1, has also resigned his position as secretary of the committee, and has been replaced by the new Director of the Harvard Club, Edward Conway Cullinan, '93.

The Committee on Service to the University makes the following recommendations:

1. That the appointments work be continued under the supervision of a separate committee to be appointed by the president of the Association and that this committee consist of the chairman of the Appointments Committees of the following Harvard Clubs: Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Minnesota, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, St. Louis, Western Pennsylvania and Washington, D. C.; and also of such other individuals as the president may see fit to appoint, the chairman of the committee to be appointed by the president of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

2. That the function of this general Committee on Appointments be to stimulate the creation of new Appointments Committees in Harvard clubs which have not already appointed them, to keep in touch with the Appointments Committees of the several clubs and of the Harvard Alumni Association, and to knit the work of the several committees together so that there may be an efficient organization for the securing of positions for Harvard men throughout the world.

3. That the Appointments Office of the Harvard Alumni Association act as the central office to which application may be made by the several committees of the different clubs for Harvard men to fill positions in their locality and from which shall be issued from time to time, and especially in relation to the graduation classes of the different departments of the University, a list of men seeking employment together with their qualifications and the localities to which they are willing to go.

4. That the members of each club be urged to keep constantly in mind the existence of the committee and to give the committee the first opportunity to fill vacancies in their own employ, and also to bring the existence of the committee to the attention of other business men so that the field of openings to Harvard men may be as broad as possible.

5. That the committee of each club be urged to keep accurate records of all applicants for positions and business openings and that the most careful endeavor be made to fill each opening with just the right sort of man. It is felt that the reputation of this great chain of Harvard Appointment Offices can be maintained only by the most careful selection of candidates. Your committee realizes that a considerable part of the work of the several committees must be to secure positions for men other than those of first-rate ability, and that this is one of the important elements in the work of the committees; nevertheless, it

is proper that each committee be very careful to sift its candidates and to let employers have full understanding as to the capacity of the men recommended for appointment. The work of the committees must at all times be kept at a high plane of efficiency and the work must be regarded not as a charity but as a really efficient business mechanism, to the use of which all Harvard men are welcome.

6. That each committee be requested to make a full report to the chairman of the General Committee in such form as may be determined by him, all reports to be made for the calendar year, so that these reports may be digested and included in the general report of the Central Committee to be made at the next meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

COMMITTEES ON WESTERN HISTORY.

Thirty-five clubs have appointed Committees on Western History, the purpose of which is to make every club, East and West, North and South, an active agency for the enrichment of the University Library by the discovery of records and documents which bear on the settlement and development of the West. It is to be borne in mind that much of this material is to be found in the Eastern part of the country whence proceeded those movements of population which gradually spread over the entire West. Correspondence on this subject should be addressed to Thomas P. Martin, Archivist of the Commission on Western History, in Cambridge. A list of the clubs which have appointed Committees on Western History, with the names of their chairmen, is appended to this report.

MEETINGS OF HARVARD CLUBS.

Thanks again to President Burlingham, another subject brought before the Associated Clubs by this committee at the last annual meeting has been given fruitful study, namely, that of the best and most efficient system of procuring Faculty speeches at alumni dinners in different parts of the country. It is proposed that the clubs holding annual dinners at which the attendance of representatives of the University is desired be arranged in groups on the basis of their preferences regarding the dates of their dinners. The willingness of the clubs to shift their dates more or less, in deference to each other's convenience or to that of the Faculty representative, must of course be availed of in order to make a good, working scheme. The following groups have been tentatively suggested:

Group A. Philadelphia, which ordinarily has its dinner the first Friday of March. Delaware, which has its dinner in March. New Jersey, which while it ordinarily has its dinner the last Saturday in March, has expressed

its willingness to change. The date of the dinner for the Club of Delaware and New Jersey ~~to~~ be accommodated to the date of the Philadelphia dinner.

Group B. Cleveland dinner in February. Detroit, Michigan dinner in February. Buffalo ordinarily in February.

Group C. Milwaukee dinner in February. Minnesota dinner in February. Indianapolis dinner in February. (To this group Chicago might be added when they have not a special dinner for President Lowell).

Group D. Cincinnati dinner in November. Central Ohio dinner ordinarily in December but could change to meet the Cincinnati date. Youngstown, Ohio, which could meet the above date.

Group E. St. Louis, dinner in February. Kentucky, dinner in February. Kansas City, Missouri, dinner ordinarily in March, but could change.

Group F. Memphis, Tennessee, May 27. Maryland, dinner ordinarily April or May. North Carolina, dinner ordinarily March or April, but could adjust.

Group G. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, last of April. Rochester, New York, dinner ordinarily in March, but can change. Possibly Washington, D. C., which ordinarily has its dinner in February but can change.

The coöperation of the constituent clubs is recommended toward the carrying out of this plan as follows: when the groups have been arranged, the names of probably available representatives of the University should be submitted to the Clubs of the first group. That group will make its first, second, and third choices, and these will be promptly communicated to the General Secretary of the Alumni Association. The latter will ascertain whether the speaker first chosen can make the trip in question. The names of the remaining Faculty representatives would then be sent to the second group and so on down the list until all the Clubs had been provided for. In succeeding years the right of first choice would be given to the different groups in rotation so that all would be treated alike in the long run.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the correspondence preceding the assignment of speakers would have to be begun in good season, and decisions made promptly in order to prevent the plan from breaking down.

CIVIC AND SOCIAL WORK.

The report of this committee at the Pittsburgh meeting referred to the civic activities of Harvard men as an indirect but none the less important part of their service to the University. During the past year the Harvard Club of New York City has appointed a Committee

on Civic and Social Work, the purpose of which is to provide in the field of voluntary activity facilities analogous to those provided in the field of paid work by the Appointments Committee. The work of the Committee on Civic and Social Work has been classified as follows: (1) Social and Charitable Work, including settlements, boys' clubs, evening classes, playgrounds, etc.; (2) Civic and Political Work, including the work of citizens in connection with both partisan and non-partisan civic activities; (3) Military and Relief Work. Inquiries have been sent to a large number of local agencies likely to need the services of volunteers, and a registry of such opportunities together with a list of available men is being compiled.

Hardly had this outline of work been adopted when the imminence of war made it desirable to establish a separate Committee on Military and Naval Service, and this was done with the coöperation of the Committee on Civic and Social Work. A canvass of opportunities of enlistment or training was made and the result was embodied in a circular of information that was sent to all members of the club.

HARVARD IN THE WAR.

It would be beyond the province of this report to enumerate or describe the varied activities of Harvard men in connection with the Great War. In due time the record must be made up and preserved along with similar records of previous wars. It is sufficient to say that Harvard men have responded in large numbers to the call for active service or preliminary training. Already Harvard men have won glory on the field of battle, as fighters, as ambulance men and in relief work of various kinds. If, as now seems probable, our country is to send its own army to Europe, many more men will be enrolled, with their comrades from other colleges and from every walk in life, in the great fight for human freedom. The paramount service to Harvard, now of all times, consists in service to the country, whether at the front, or in the commerce and industry and education that are needed at home to maintain the physical and spiritual resources of the nation. To this service the Associated Harvard Clubs summon every one of their members with renewed devotion to Harvard and America.

JEROME D. GREENE, '96, New York,
Chairman.

LANGDON P. MARVIN, '98, New York.

ELIOT WADSWORTH, '98, Washington, D. C.

KARL DELAITTRE, '07, Minneapolis.

H. B. WELLS, '03, Milwaukee.

Appendices to Report of Committee on Service to the University

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEES.

The clubs which have established Appointments Committees and those in charge of them are as follows:

Akron, O.—John L. Handy, '14, secretary, care of Rose City Cotton Oil Mills, Little Building, Akron, O.

Annapolis, Md.—Paul Capron, '96, president, Harvard Club of Annapolis, Annapolis, Md.

Arizona—John Dennett, Jr., M.D. '94, Box 1017, Phoenix, Ariz. Professor A. E. Douglas, W. B. Kibbey, Arthur Notman, G. W. Kimball, Professor S. F. Morse.

Arkansas—Alfred G. Kahn, '07, secretary, care of Rose City Cotton Oil Mills, Little Rock, Ark.

Berkshires—C. G. Persons, '03, Pittsfield, Mass.

Berlin—Ellis L. Dresel, '87, chairman, Grafton W. Minot, '15, Lithgow Osborne, '15.

Boston—Handled by Appointments Office in Boston.

Buffalo—J. P. Williams, '03, chairman, care of Pratt & Letchworth Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Central Ohio—W. H. Siebert, '89, chairman, Columbus, Ohio. Henry Gilbert, '88, Eugene A. Reed, '92.

Chicago—Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, 137 South La Salle St., Chicago.

Cincinnati—Lucien Wulsin, '10, secretary, Baldwin Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.

Cleveland—Handled by Scholarship Committee. Chester C. Bolton, '05, Richard C. Bourne, '04, Amos N. Barron, '91, Drake T. Perry, '97.

Columbia, Missouri—E. R. Hedrick, A.M. '98, chairman, 304 Hicks Ave., Columbia, Mo. Connecticut—Edward A. Harriman, '88, 129 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Dallas, Texas—G. G. Sheerin, '04, chairman, 911 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas. Elias Finberg, '06, Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas, Texas.

Delaware—Alexis I. DuPont, '92, chairman, DuPont Building, Wilmington, Del. John P. Nields, '89, LeRoy Harvey, '04.

Eastern Illinois—Kendric C. Babcock, Ph.D. '96, president, dean, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Fall River, Mass.—Harold S. R. Buffinton, '09, chairman, Harvard Club of Fall River, Fall River, Mass.

Florida—F. P. Hamilton, L. '03-04, chairman, 300 Law Exchange Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

Hawaii—Cyril F. Damon, '15, chairman, Guardian Trust Co., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Indiana—Alex. Vonnegut, '10, 127 West Georgia St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa—To be handled by president of club. Japan—J. McD. Gardiner, '79, 32 Dote Sambancho, Kogomachiku, Tokyo.

Kansas City—Orville H. Martin, LL.B. '01, Mass. Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Kentucky—Grover Sales, LL.B. '11, chairman, 622 Paul Jones Building, Louisville, Ky.

Long Island—To cooperate with N. Y. Harvard Club.

Lynn—Walter A. Hall, chairman, 15 Hardy Road, Swampscott, Mass.

Maine—Charles D. Booth, '96, chairman, 57 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

Maryland—Morris Whitridge, '89, chairman, 10 South St., Baltimore, Md. W. Graham Bowdoin, Jr., '02, R. Howard Bland, '02.

Milwaukee—C. R. Falk, '93, chairman, care of Falk & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Minnesota—Karl DeLaittre, '97, chairman, 924 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nebraska—A. C. Smith, '87, chairman, 9th and Farnham Sts., Omaha. G. C. Flack, '14, A. R. Keeline, '04, G. D. Tunnicliff, L. '96-98, N. J. Coad, LL.B. '03.

New Jersey—Arthur R. Wendell, '96, secretary, Rahway, N. J.

Philadelphia—To be handled by executive committee and Guillaem Aertsen, Jr., '05, secretary, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Philippine Islands—F. E. Moir, '07, Harvard Club, Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I. Samuel Stickney, '01.

Portland, Ore.—Kurt Koehler, '05, chairman, Eastern & Western Lumber Co., Portland, Ore.

Reading, Pa.—Howard W. Yocum, '05, chairman, 1025 Penn. St., Reading, Pa.

Rochester—J. W. Johnston, '05, secretary, P. O. Box 578, Rochester, N. Y.

Rocky Mountains—Joseph D. Hitch, '95, chairman, 525 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

San Francisco—Seward McNear, '95, chairman, care of Sperry Flour Co., 332 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal. Harrison Dibblee, '96, Horace D. Pillsbury, '95, George A. Martin, '95.

Somerville, Mass.—Covered by Appointments Office of Harvard Alumni Association in Boston.

Spokane—J. D. Sherwood, '82, chairman, Sherwood Building, Spokane, Wash.

St. Louis—Albert T. Perkins, '87, 401 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Utah—M. A. Keyser, '09, 328 W. 2d South, Salt Lake City.

Virginia—Club out of existence. Frank Y. Hall, '98, acting member.

Washington, D. C.—Walter R. Tuckerman, '03, chairman, 816 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Western Penna.—E. K. Davis, '03, chairman, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Worcester, Mass.—Reginald Washburn, '94, chairman, 28 Union St., Worcester, Mass. George S. Barton, '03, Ernest T. Clary, '09, George Crompton, '95, John A. Denholm, '9, F. C. Smith, Jr., '00, George R. Stobbs, '99.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF COMMITTEES ON WESTERN HISTORY

The clubs which have established committees on Western History and the chairmen are as follows:

Alabama—Hugh G. Grant, '12, 7829 Glass Ave., Birmingham.

Annapolis—H. C. Washburn, '06, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Arizona—Professor J. F. Hall, '03, Normal School, Tempe.

Arkansas—Joseph R. Hamlen, '04, Little Rock.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Francis Almy, '79, 678 Ellcott Square, Buffalo.

Chicago, Ill.—Leverett Thompson, '92, 111 West Monroe St., Chicago.

Cincinnati, O.—Lucien Wulsin, '10, Baldwin Piano Co., Cincinnati.

Cleveland, O.—Clarence R. Saunders, '01, Euclid Ave., corner E. 75th St., Cleveland.

Columbia, Mo.—Professor Jones Viles, '96, 513 Rollins St., Columbia.

Connecticut—Homer W. Brainard, '87, 150 Warrentown Ave., Hartford, Conn.

Eastern Illinois—C. E. Janvrin, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Florida—F. P. Hamilton, '04, 300 Law Exchange Building, Jacksonville.

Hawaii—William R. Castle, Honolulu, H. I.

Indiana—Samuel B. Harding, '94, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Kansas—Frank N. Morrill, '07, Hiawatha, Lawrence, Mass.—Charles G. Saunders, '67, 95 Milk St., Boston.

Louisville, Ky.—Louis B. Wehle, '02, Louisville Trust Co. Building, Louisville.

Lowell, Mass.—Fred C. Weld, '86, 65 Merrimack St., Lowell.

Michigan—Charles Moore, '78, Parker and Lafayette Sts., Detroit.

Minnesota—Dr. Solon J. Buck, '08, State Capital, St. Paul.

Nebraska—Charles S. Elgutter, '87, Omaha.

New Hampshire—Robert Pillsbury, '09, Office of the Secretary of State, Concord.

New York City—Evert J. Wendell, 2d, '07, 15 West 38th St., New York.

North Dakota—Lewis F. Crawford, '77, Sentinel Butte. George F. Bird, '13, Bismarck.

William H. Greenleaf, '11, Grand Forks.

Archibald E. Minard, '01, Fargo.

Portland, Ore.—Henry L. Corbett, '03, First National Bank, Portland.

Reading, Pa.—Frank S. Livingood, '76, 536 Court St., Reading.

Rochester, N. Y.—Professor Dexter Perkins, '09, Rochester University, Rochester.

Rocky Mountains—Professor William H. Smiley, '77, 1115 Race Street, Denver, Colo.

San Diego, Cal.—K. Baumgarten, L.S.S., '03, 616 Timken Building, San Diego.

San Francisco, Cal.—Harrison Dibblee, '96, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco.

St. Louis, Mo.—Judge Walter B. Douglas, '77, 4305 Delmar Ave., St. Louis.

Seattle, Wash.—Samuel Hill, '79, 814 East Highland Drive, Seattle.

Southern California—Charles F. Lummis, '81, 200 East Avenue 43, Los Angeles, Cal.

Spokane—Professor Frank A. Golder, '08, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

Utah—Professor L. E. Young, '08, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Washington, D. C.—Waldo G. Leland, '03, 1461 Girard St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania—C. K. Robinson, '01, Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Worcester, Mass.—T. Hovey Gage, '06, 800 Slater Building, Worcester.

Report of Committee on Endowment Fund

Your Committee was appointed to look into the matter of raising a fund for the Associated Harvard Clubs and to collect subscriptions therefor.

The expense of entertaining the Associated Clubs has confined the meetings to the larger cities and more prosperous communities. Everyone admits that it is desirable to have the meetings held in different parts of the country, and that greatest benefit to Harvard will often result by having a meeting in a certain locality that would not be able to bear the entire expense.

It was hoped to raise a fund sufficient to give an annual income of, say \$4,000 to \$5,000, which could be applied to the cost of a meeting when necessary, and, when not needed, could accumulate for the future.

Shortly after the Pittsburgh meeting, the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee was organized. This committee was appointed by the Harvard Alumni Association with the approval of the President and Fellows. They are aiming to raise a fund of \$10,000,000 and to perfect a permanent organization that will solicit and receive funds, the income from which will

be given annually to the University without restriction.

The need of such additional income in order to maintain Harvard's prestige is most evident.

Nothing is being done toward securing contributions at the present time; but a campaign of education has been started, and the machinery established. It is hoped that \$1,000,000 will have been contributed by next Commencement, though active work will not be undertaken till the end of the war is in sight.

It is planned that one-fifth of the annual income—not to exceed \$10,000 in any one year—from the Endowment be set aside for the Alumni Association to further Harvard interests.

It is evident that it would be unwise for the Associated Clubs to attempt to raise a fund that in any way should interfere with the Alumni Endowment. This was brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, and they voted last January to set aside one-half of the income re-

ceived by the Alumni Association from the Endowment Fund for the purposes of the Associated Harvard Clubs. This is in force for the year 1917. It is fair to assume that similar appreciation of the needs of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be recognized by the Alumni Association in the future.

Your Committee, therefore, believes that they can best serve the Associated Clubs by doing all in their power to help the Harvard Endowment Committee to raise the fund desired.

The organization of the Associated Clubs can be of the utmost use to the Endowment Committee in educating the graduates to a true appreciation of Harvard's needs and in soliciting subscriptions.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. SLOCUM, '90, *Chairman*,
New York.

THOMAS W. LAMONT, '92.
STEVENS HECKSCHER, '96.
JOHN W. HALLOWELL, '01.
PARMELY W. HERRICK, '04.

Report of Committee on Scholarships

Generally speaking the program of this committee during the past year has followed along the lines of the former years. We were very fortunate in being able to retain Mr. Burlingham as a member of the committee and during this year, as in those preceding, he has given unsparingly of his time and attention to the scholarship work. And we were doubly fortunate in having Mr. Burlingham's active coöperation for the reason that he is the one man responsible for the idea of the Associated Harvard Clubs scholarships and to whom the credit is due for the results so far gained.

Edgar H. Wells, '07, was appointed a member of the committee last fall upon the resignation of Mr. Grossman, who had faithfully served the scholarship interests of the Associated Clubs for three years. There have been no changes in the other members of the committee since our last report.

The report of the Secretary will cover the field of new clubs added to the roll during the year, so there is no need of referring to that matter here. All that need be said is that this committee has continued to keep in close touch with Mr. Grossman and to coöperate with him, our purpose being to have the new organizations take up scholarships as soon as they were able to do so.

From the Treasurer's report will appear the condition of the scholarship funds.

There are at Harvard this year as holders

of Associated Harvard Clubs Scholarships seven men, one from each of the following States: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Mississippi. One of the candidates, a freshman from Florida, has done remarkably well so far this year, having received four A's and one B at his mid-year examinations.

For the college year of 1917-18 the committee has already arranged for the offering of one Associated Clubs Scholarship in each of the following states—Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. The local organizations have been requested to make the announcements throughout their own states and blank forms for announcing the scholarships and for applying therefor have been in the hands of the local committees for several weeks. We have also supplied each local committee with a complete file of college publications, as follows:—"Harvard College Announcement, 1916-17", "Announcement of Courses of Instruction", "Students' Expenses and College Aids", "Plans and Price List of Freshmen Dormitories", "Terms of Admission and Regulation for Examinations,"

Your committee is in more or less constant communication with substantially all of the state organizations above mentioned. We cannot do more than guess at this time a

to the applicants for the coming year, yet we feel that there will be a larger number of applicants this year than ever before. At any rate we are bending every effort to have one candidate from each of the scholarship states and we shall effect that result if the local representatives do their part.

In addition your committee is endeavoring to interest certain of the constituent clubs in the Rumrill, and other territorial scholarships, so that the college office may be aided in securing good candidates for these scholarships.

The net amount of money expended last year by the committee for scholarships was \$1700.00. Seven scholarships at \$300.00 each were awarded, but the local committees in four of the seven states made contributions to the funds in the aggregate sum of \$400.00, thereby reducing the year's net outlay to \$1700.00.

The financial support of this committee during the past year (aside from the \$400.00 contributed by the scholarship states) has come from the Harvard Clubs of Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Western Pennsylvania and New York, and from several California men and from certain other individual contributors. The total income for the year, as the Treasurer reports, was—total scholarship funds available April 14, 1917, \$1595.36.

We feel that our future financial support is the most serious difficulty we have to face. We must not only have the continued support of the clubs that have in the past made financial contributions to the work of this committee, but we must also have support from the rest of the clubs of the Association. Our expenses next year will probably be much increased, and at this writing there seems to be no source from which the committee can be sure of securing its total financial requirements.

Acting under the authority of Section 5 (c), Article III of our Constitution, which provides that it shall be the duty of the scholarship committee, among other things, to gather and disseminate information as to scholarships among the constituent members of the Association, your committee has during the last year sent to each one of the clubs two separate bulletins or circulars containing matters appertaining to scholarships generally, which we felt might well be brought to the attention of the clubs. Attached to this report will be found a copy of each such circular. It is our wish that this committee may act as a sort of clearing house for all scholarship information and experience. We shall be glad to receive at any time suggestions or advice on this general subject and to pass them on to the clubs.

At the Pittsburgh meeting last year it was

voted that constitutional amendments be prepared and submitted to the Buffalo meeting to provide for the increasing of the amount of our scholarships from \$300.00 to \$350.00 and for the opening of the scholarships to persons desiring to enter any of the departments of the University, preference, however, to be given to applicants for the degree of A.B. or S.B. In obedience thereto your committee has prepared the following draft of Amendment:

"Resolved, that Art. III, Sect. 2 of the Constitution of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which now reads as follows:

"Scholarships under this plan shall be in the amount of three hundred dollars, which sum shall be given, and not loaned during the first year in Harvard College to a candidate for the degree of A.B. or S.B."

And the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Scholarships under this plan shall be in the amount of three hundred fifty dollars, which sum shall be given and not loaned. Students now entered or desiring to enter any department of Harvard University shall be eligible for the awards, provided, however, that as between applications of equal merit preference shall be given to the applicant desiring to enter the freshman class of Harvard College as a candidate for the A.B. or S.B. degree."

The committee desires to suggest to the Clubs the establishment at the Buffalo meeting of what might be termed a "Progress Scholarship", in the sum of \$350.00, to be awarded each year by this committee, co-operating with the College office, to that holder of a scholarship awarded by any one of the constituent clubs or by one of the Associated Harvard Clubs' state scholarship committees, who makes the most progress in his freshman year in Harvard College, for we think the prize ought to be limited to first year men in the college. This prize we think, will stimulate interest in all the clubs and Associated Harvard Clubs scholarships. This matter has been before Dean Yeomans who has advised us concerning it, in part, as follows: "I myself am of the opinion that the sort of scholarship you mention would be of very great value."

We feel that there ought to be no substantial difficulties in the way of making a fair decision and award of the prize, in which Dean Yeomans concurs.

In closing, let us again refer to the necessity for more ample financial support. We feel that the results of the past demonstrate the wisdom of backing the scholarships, and we earnestly ask for the continued support not only of the clubs that have already furnished our funds but also of those clubs that

have not yet felt called upon to do so. Perhaps the solution of the matter could be arranged in the setting aside sufficient of the prospective Endowment Fund income to take care of the needs of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE F. BAKER, '01, *Chairman*
 FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91
 EDGAR H. WELLS, '97
 FREDERICK W. DEWART, '90
 PHILIP K. BROWN, '90

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE CIRCULARS.

I.

To the Constituent Clubs,
 Gentlemen:

In relation to the administration of scholarships, we think it very desirable

1. (a) to remember that since our scholarships are now well established and on a substantial basis we should now bend every effort to secure improvement in the grade of our scholarship holders. We should not give a scholarship to a boy unless he is fit mentally and physically, has shown promise of making good and has passed his examinations. Let us plan how we can raise the general standard. An endeavor along this line is most earnestly recommended to all the clubs;

(b) to make it a rule that no award of a scholarship shall be made to a boy intending to enter the undergraduate department of the University until the applicant has passed his entrance examinations. The examination results seem necessary for the guidance of the scholarship committees, and it appears to be an unnecessary source of ill feeling towards the college when it refuses boys whom the committees have selected after the expenditure of much time and trouble;

(c) to publish scholarship announcements early in the year so that interested boys may have plenty of time to consider their own situations and to prepare for the examinations;

(d) to try to have every club member contribute to the scholarship fund, no matter how small his contribution may be. It seems to be common experience that a man never appreciates a thing or takes a lively interest in it until it costs him something.

2. Form a real auxiliary or secondary school committee for the purpose not only of cooperating with your scholarship committee and aiding it, but of going still further into the field, as outlined below. Information about Harvard should be spread by the clubs and they have a wonderful opportunity for great service to the University in such work. We desire, of course, to escape even an appearance of a proselyting scheme or of a wild scramble for numbers; but we do think an earnest effort to spread information where it is needed, that is, among the boys, their parents and the school masters, is a fine enterprise.

As a suggestion for the beginning of such

a committee for the purposes outlined above, we give you the following:

(a) Secure a list of all the secondary schools of the locality from which you draw your members and assign each school to a member of the committee.

(b) The committeeman should visit the school as often as he may find it necessary or advisable and become acquainted with the principal and teachers and with boys going to college. That doesn't mean those boys only who may need scholarship help, but all boys.

(c) Give advice and distribute printed leaflets concerning the new plan of admission, freshman dormitories, student expenses, opportunities for self-help, scholarships, Price Greenleaf Aid, etc.

(d) Report whether copies of the BULLETIN or "Harvard of Today" would be welcome and useful.

(e) Give publicity to your own club scholarships and any scholarships offered in your locality by the College or University or by the Associated Harvard Clubs.

(f) Get the best boys interested in Harvard.

(g) Report results fully to the Committee with suggestions for rendering the work more effective.

3. The clubs which are members of the Association are practically all located in the larger cities. There are many small towns and communities where Harvard men are residing but apparently in not large enough numbers to support a constituent club. We think some plan ought to be thought out and put into operation to secure the cooperation of such men who are not now members of clubs. Perhaps it could be done by making them non-resident members of the present clubs at nominal cost. The possibilities of this situation seem to have especial interest from the auxiliary committee standpoint.

If it were possible to secure a list of all secondary schools outside of the cities and other localities where the constituent clubs are found and then secure assignments of these institutions from among the Harvard men residing near them and have such non-residents follow the outline suggested for the auxiliary committee under the general direction perhaps of the nearest constituent club, the entire country could be reached in this way. We think the suggestion to divide the entire United States in some such way is feasible and worth while trying out.

Respectfully submitted,

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE,
 H. F. BAKER,
 Chairman.

II.

The matters touched upon in this communication have been brought to the attention of your committee who feel it desirable to bring them in this way to the notice of the clubs for consideration and possibly for action.

1. You will please recall that our first circular, dated September 25, 1916, suggested to the clubs the necessity of securing better can-

didates for our scholarships. Please let us now repeat the suggestion.

As a means for securing such better boys as candidates for your scholarships it is recommended that you request your present scholarship holders who are in college to point out to your committee fit candidates and to ask boys already at College to write to their friends then in school for the purpose of interesting them in Harvard and in the club scholarships. One of the clubs does this with great success.

In connection with the above, please let us say that the officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs and this committee are trying to work out with the Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs (consisting of some twenty-odd state or locality clubs) in Cambridge a plan of coöperation having in view this purpose—to secure if possible by undergraduate help in the various localities represented by the Territorial Clubs the best possible applicants for scholarships and the best possible students for the freshman classes. In this work Roger Pierce, Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, is advising.

2. For some time the Cincinnati Club has been giving prize books to secondary school pupils pursuant to the following plan:

"About five years ago the Harvard Club of Cincinnati started giving these prizes in the form of a gift-book bound to order with the Harvard seal, and with the fly leaf stating the nature of the award, and giving the name of the donor, the whole being modeled after the Detur prizes at Cambridge. We have continued this practice each year, giving such standard books as "Stevenson's Selected Essays", the "Oxford Book of Verse", etc. This year we had six applicants for our Harvard Club Scholarship, all of whom seemed worthy of an award, and our committee met a number of the teachers, who knew these applicants, and in our conversations it developed several times that our Deturs were really in their opinion doing more good from their point of view than even our scholarship. This, of course, is debatable, but we felt much encouraged about the value of the Deturs, in that we feel that through them we are keeping more in touch with the high schools than in any other way."

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, through its Committee on Prizes, carries out the same idea. This is the 1916 report of the committee:

"Prizes of books were offered last year to eight New England schools, to the high school of Portland, the high school of Lawrence, the high school of Hartford, and the B. M. C. Durfee High School of Fall River, and to Phillips Academy at Andover, Worcester Academy, The Phillips Exeter Academy, and Moses Brown School of Providence. The committee selected as the books to be given, Thayer's "Life and Letters of John Hay", and Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast." Mr. Thayer was kind enough to consent, on the request of the committee, to write a brief inscription in each of the sets of his books. From the letters which the committee has re-

ceived from the different schools, it appears evident that the offer of such prizes each year by the New England Federation is appreciated by them. We have received, furthermore, letters from individual recipients, expressing their sense of the value of the books, and the pleasure which the award of the prize has given them."

It may interest you to put some such plan in operation in your locality, if you have not already done so.

In this connection please let us suggest that the opportunity of making something of the occasion when the prizes are announced or awarded should not be overlooked. A meeting of all the scholars with the Harvard Club Committee present, should impress the boys with the importance of the occasion.

3. Our experience is that it is generally considered worth while for the constituent clubs to subscribe for one or more of the Harvard publications to be placed in the reading rooms of certain secondary schools, public libraries, colleges, etc., in their localities. A few of such Harvard publications desirable for such purposes seem to be,—the ALUMNI BULLETIN, the *Crimson*, the *Lampoon*, the *Harvard Illustrated* and the *Harvard University Register*. The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania has for some years subscribed for several copies of the BULLETIN for distribution in this district. Some of the alumni favor sending out the *Crimson* or the *Lampoon*. The *Harvard Illustrated* is a bi-weekly journal which attempts "to chronicle by picture and comment the various activities of Harvard Life." The *University Register* is published annually by the Student Council and is really an undergraduate year book which ought to be interesting to sub-freshmen.

This question has been put to the Scholarship Committee,—“Has there been any distinct plan evolved whereby a club having an excess of applicants might obtain a scholarship from a club which did not have enough applicants? In our own case, we made no award in 1914 but we made two awards in 1916 and could still have used two more.” It is probably not possible or desirable for the Associated Harvard Clubs to act formally upon the proposition because so many of the clubs apparently feel as though they ought not to be asked to raise money except for local uses. Yet some of the clubs may be willing, in the event of their not being able to secure proper candidates for their scholarship, to give the fund to one of the other clubs having more candidates than can be awarded scholarships or to this committee for use in one of the Southern or Western States. In that event, the Scholarship Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs would be very glad to see that the funds are put to good use. We hope that we may be called upon in such case. The money can always be used.

5. Your committee desires to act as a clearing house for all scholarship information and experience. Your ideas concerning the matters touched upon above or concerning any other phase of the committee's activities will be willingly received.

Report of Special Committee on Activities of Harvard Clubs

Last year after the Pittsburgh meeting a committee was appointed to examine the reports of the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs and, as it were, codify their activities. It was not expected at that time that this year would find us with our thoughts bent towards things of such pressing importance that they, to a large extent, would push all other things aside. What would, in other years, have been an interesting task, one now finds it difficult to concentrate upon.

The activities of the clubs outside their social features, which are most agreeable as well as most important, but somewhat outside the scope of the present inquiry, fall into two distinct classes, (1) activities dealing with the possibility of new students at Harvard and (2) activities toward strengthening the University along other lines. For the sake of brevity it seems best to put these in tabular form. While these suggestions have occurred in many different guises, they cover essentially the list given.

I. METHOD OF HELPING BOYS GET TO HARVARD.

1. Canvassing high and preparatory schools for worthy boys and bringing to their attention the possibilities of Harvard.
2. Offering of local scholarships by the constituent clubs.
3. Securing Associated Clubs' scholarships for localities unable to support their own.
4. Aids to cover additional cost due to travelling expenses and high cost of living at Cambridge, as compared with local colleges and universities.
5. Organizing of associations of undergraduates from the locality of the home clubs to influence men from their own schools and neighborhood.

II. HOW TO GET KNOWLEDGE OF HARVARD TO BOYS.

1. Arranging to have full printed matter mailed from the college to worthy boys.
2. Mailing reading matter with reference to the University and its activities to selected lists of parents of younger boys.
3. Spreading information as to the entrance requirements, and especially the new plan of examinations.
4. Furnishing exact information as to the cost of living in Cambridge.
5. Sending the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE or ALUMNI BULLETIN to schools.
6. Arranging for public lectures by professors and others connected with the University through sharing of expenses of such trips.
7. Informing those graduating from local colleges and universities and preparing for

post-graduate courses of the possibilities of Harvard for post-graduate work.

8. Offering of trophies for athletics, scholarship and declamation in preparatory schools.

9. Presenting pictures of the University buildings, Yard and athletic teams to schools.

10. Spreading exact information, as that contained in "Harvard of Today", to refute the idea that Harvard is a rich man's college.

11. Use of the lantern slides owned by the Alumni Association with a descriptive talk by a suitably informed person.

[The question of the use of the lantern slides brings up a very interesting question which developed this year in the activities of George Manierre, '00, of the Milwaukee Club. The lantern slides belonging to the Alumni Association were used, together with certain moving pictures of football games, etc. It appears to be the feeling that moving pictures add much more interest than simply the lantern slides, where scenes with moving figures are shown, though colored slides would help a great deal also. The Alumni Association does not feel that it can undertake the expense of the moving pictures and if they are to be made available the Associated Clubs will have to do it. The lecture used with the pictures in Milwaukee might well be standardized and put at the disposal of those wishing to take these up.]

III. AIDING THE UNIVERSITY IN CARRYING ON ITS WORK.

1. Collecting reports of industries which may be useful to the Business School.
2. Collection of information and statistics on problems of local government and transmitting the same to the proper department at Cambridge.
3. Forwarding material on the history of the West and Middle West.
4. Serious investigation of candidates for the Board of Overseers, and suggestions as to nominees.

IV. HOW THE ALUMNI CAN AID UNDERGRADUATES AND RECENT GRADUATES.

1. Influence upper classmen to welcome freshmen from their locality.
2. Assist needy freshmen to join the Union and urge them to join in college activities.
3. Secure positions for recent graduates who may come into their locality through an appointment committee.

V. METHODS THE CLUBS CAN USE TO INCREASE THEIR ACTIVITIES.

1. Induce all possible graduates to enroll in their local club.

2. Pass these members on to another club if they move to another city.

3. Keep in friendly touch with neighboring clubs through competitions of various sorts and joint meetings.

4. Organize committees on Secondary Schools which shall

a. Send questionnaires to local schools to find out what colleges boys are tending to choose.

b. Ask some of the English instructors to get boys to write themes on their choice of a college, with their reasons for it, so that these reasons can be studied from the boys' point of view.

5. Organize committees to raise scholarships to provide for needy students.

6. Organize committees on Service to the University.

7. Organize a bureau of information to distribute data about Harvard that will make her better known to the communities where clubs are located.

8. Assist in organizing new clubs and help them to vigorous and active life.

9. Increase the subscriptions in their locality to the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE and the ALUMNI BULLETIN.

These, then, are the activities of loyal Harvard men in their club organizations in ordinary years, but unfortunately these are not ordinary years. The eastern part of the country is seething with the war spirit and the infection is spreading rapidly in the West. Men are being drafted from their ordinary activities for all sorts of strenuous activities, and it may be well this year to lay aside temporarily the duties which draw us to the things we love and give our whole service to our common country. It has been suggested that hereafter at all Harvard gatherings the flag of our country should be hung side by side with the Harvard banners. Is it not true that for the year at least, he serves Harvard best who serves his country most?

JAMES DUNCAN PHILLIPS, '97.

Chairman, Boston.

DAVID E. MITCHELL, '97.

C. BARD, '01.

Report of Committee on Increase of Bulletin Circulation

Your committee appointed for the purpose of suggesting plans for increase of circulation of the BULLETIN, after conferring with headquarters of the BULLETIN, and particularly with Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, and H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager of the BULLETIN, decided to make a test of a specially prepared circular.

This circular consisted of an ordinary type-written circular letter with another very brief letter on top thereof. The first letter was signed by the committee in facsimile, and the letter on top was actually signed in each instance by an individual and was therefore directly and personally an appeal from the sender to the recipient. The committee recognizes that this was rather an expensive method of circularizing, but in view of the diffidence of the success of any circularizing campaign, this method was chosen as a first test. For experience has shown that where this kind of circularizing does not bring results, the more impersonal kinds will bring fewer results.

In other words, entering upon the expensive method of circularizing, one may not obtain results possible to force this investment, but one should, if extra expense put into circularizing has been sufficiently invested, secure at least the maximum of absolute results.

Results from this advertising were such as

to convince the committee that little of any consequence can be expected from circularizing campaigns. Even if the circular matter was gotten out in the least expensive way possible, with one cent postage and the minimum investment, and if then the total results were exactly the same as those obtained with our more expensive circular matter, the results will hardly repay for the effort.

Here are the figures:

Number of Harvard College Graduates circularized	869
Subscriptions received	18
Number of Professional School Graduates circularized	1133
Subscriptions received	8
Percentage	1%+

Now if you can compare with ordinary circularizing on book propositions and the like, the figures are very satisfactory, the percentages are high. But we are concerned here, not with circularizing by hundreds of thousands or millions, but with a very small list. The initial expense incurred for a circular going to a few hundred names is such as to make these percentages almost prohibitive.

A suggestion was made to send a follow-up letter immediately on top of the first. This suggestion was rejected on the ground that

follow-ups, we may say with considerable certainty, hardly ever bring anywhere near the same percentage as the first letter.

In fact, one reason, in explanation for the small percentage of returns, may be found in the fact that the office of the BULLETIN has already circularized names and gone over the field with a fine tooth comb. The names remaining for circularization purposes, therefore, are the poorest of all names, those that have failed to respond to all circulars in the past.

The following figures on circularization and plans were given from the office of the HARVARD BULLETIN. In a campaign of three letters to each man, the list being composed of

members of the different Harvard Clubs, 8.8% subscriptions were received. On the list of discontinuances, three letters also being sent to each man, 7.7% were renewed.

It is the judgment of the committee that it will pay to circularize perhaps once a year for the purpose of a reminder, but to throw no great effort on any such campaign. Circulars sent once a year and serving more as a reminder than for any other purpose will probably prove worth while, but no large percentage of returns could be expected.

Respectfully submitted,

E. T. GUNDLACH, '98, Chicago, *Chairman*

C. GLIDDEN OSBORNE, '07

THEODORE SHELDON, '05.

Report of Committee on Musical Clubs

Your Committee felt that permanent result could only be secured if the different graduate bodies exerted their influence in furtherance of the plans of your committee.

It was manifest also that different cities could not govern their own local situation without consideration of the situation in neighboring cities. It was clear also that the associations of clubs could formulate a basic plan which could be carried out easily by the college authorities. In furtherance of this plan, a luncheon was held at which the President of the Associated Western Yale Clubs, the President of the Western Association of Princeton Clubs, and the director of The Associate Alumni of Cornell met with our representative.

This body drew up the following resolution:

"Whereas: the trips of the various musical and dramatic clubs of Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Harvard are at present arranged for the Christmas and Easter vacations without regard for the question of conflicting dates and the crowding of too many similar engagements into a narrow compass, and

"Whereas: the graduate associations of the above colleges believe that not more than two of such engagements should be given in any one fortnight in any one city; and

"Whereas: the college authorities who grant the authority for such trips can most readily cooperate and determine upon proper and equitable schedules to carry out the above suggestion; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the Associated Harvard Clubs in annual meeting assembled that the proper authorities of Harvard University be most respectfully requested to cooperate with the proper authorities of the other three colleges in arranging such schedules of the

trips of the musical and dramatic clubs that from this time onward not more than two of such performances shall be given in any one fortnight in any one city; by making provision that in the Christmas recess two of the colleges should be entitled to one performance each, either musical or dramatic, in a given city, and the following Christmas the other two colleges should be entitled to one performance each in that city.

"The Easter recess schedules to be equitably arranged along the same line."

This resolution will be offered to the various annual conventions of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell, and we hope will be adopted by these bodies.

We, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the above resolution by the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS ROGERS, '91, New York, *Chairman*.

Report of Committee on Nomination of Overseers

In response to your request for a report from the Committee on Nomination of Overseers I beg to report that no names have been presented to me by any of the constituent clubs. Consequently, I have presented no names to the standing committee on Nomination of the Alumni Association.

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. HARRISON, '86, Chicago, *Chairman*

JOHN B. OLMSTEAD, '76, Buffalo

VALENTINE H. MAY, '95, Seattle

RICHARD DEXTER, '01, Cleveland

H. A. LEEKLEY, '96, Muskogee.

Report of Committee on Song Book

Your Committee has undertaken the work of distribution of the song book as submitted to the meeting at Pittsburgh. It was deemed advisable to make certain corrections in the book, and this was accordingly done.

The book will be used at the Buffalo meeting under arrangements which will enable the entertaining club to pay for only such books as are not returned to the Association. This arrangement seems entirely fair, and was gladly accepted by the Buffalo Club. The following clubs have purchased books, at the authorized price of fifteen cents each:

Chicago	300
Kentucky	50
St. Louis	100
Connecticut Valley	50
New Jersey	100
Kansas City, Mo.	50
Rocky Mountain	30
Worcester	50
Dallas	10
Lowell	60
Utah	50

Copy of the book was submitted to all of our constituent clubs, and the above clubs have made purchases. We have had gratifying reports as to the desirability of these books in use at annual banquets, and are very glad of this confirmation of our plan. We hope, therefore, that our constituent clubs who have not yet purchased will send in their orders promptly, so that the books may be distributed with the least possible effort.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS C. SEAVERN, '10, Chicago, *Chairman*
GEO. A. CARPENTER, '88, Chicago
EUGENE H. ANGERT, L. '99, St. Louis
ELLIOTT H. PENDLETON, '82, Cincinnati
SOLOMON L. SWARTS, '88, St. Louis
SANGER B. STEEL, '11, Chicago
KAY WOOD, '92, Chicago
JOSEPH L. VALENTINE, '98, Chicago
ARTHUR DYRENFORTH, '96, Chicago
T. W. SLOCUM, '90, New York
C. BARD, '01, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. R. FALK, '93, Milwaukee
A. J. GARCEAU, '91, Boston.

Opportunities for Harvard Men in National Service

SUPPLEMENT TO
HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN
JUNE 14, 1917

Volume XIX

Number 36

Opportunities for Harvard Men in National Service

The National Service Bureau of the Harvard Alumni Association has received word that the government will soon have need for trained men in many departments, including food distribution, munitions manufacture, army supplies, purchasing, and interpreting. This Bureau has already placed over 100 Harvard men in federal service and is continually answering questions on opportunities for serving the government.

For some time the number of applicants was more than sufficient for the demand. Lately, the demand has been growing, and information just received from Washington assures us that it will grow even more rapidly in the near future.

In anticipation of this demand, it has been decided to request information on the qualifications of all Harvard men.

On the following page is a blank form which will provide sufficient information to enable this Bureau to make recommendations. Such recommendations do not commit the nominees to accept positions, but give them the opportunity, provided the qualifications are satisfactory.

NATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU
HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

CARROLL DUNHAM, 3RD, '10,
Director.

50 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

Please fill out blank on following page.

Name in full.....

Class..... Degrees.....

Home address.....

Business address.....

Date of birth..... Citizenship status.....

Height..... ft..... in. Weight (stripped)..... lbs.

Married..... Children.....

Are you in a position to work without compensation?.....

Have you any military or naval training? (If so please describe).

Present Occupation.....

Please state other occupations in which you have had training or experience.

Give a brief statement of the work for which you consider yourself best qualified.

(It is desirable to have full details of any executive experience or specialized training in addition to questions asked above: see following page).

References for use in case of emergency demand. (Please give names of persons in Boston or New York if possible.)

Please fill out, detach, and mail to C. Dunham, 50 State St., Boston, Mass.

(over)

***Please write here any facts about yourself which will help
in determining your qualifications.***







3 2044 103 063 970